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Whole No. 544

### Religious Miscellann.

#### The Law of Love.

2 KINGS, 4: 3. Pour forth the oil-pour boldly forth ; It will not fail, until Thou failest vessels to provide Which it may largely fill,

Make channels for the streams of love, Where they may broadly run; And love has overflowing streams, To fill them every one.

But if at any time we cease Such channels to provide, The very founts of love for us Will soon be parched and dried.

For we must share, if we would keep That blessing from above; Ceasing to give, we cease to have: Such is the law of love. -R. C. TRENCH.

#### Union Without Uniformity.

The different evangelical churches of the 19th century, uniting in the worship of God. are showing to the world that all who are in Christ Jesus are one in love to him and to erch other, and one in effort for the salvation of sinners, though they differ in minor visibility to the fact that there can be union Church of God is evidently one in all ages and places. It is represented as one building, of which the Lord is the foundation, and believers as living stones united to Him and to each other are built up a spiritual se-as one fold, under the care of one Shepherd-as a whole family, or brotherbood, named after the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ-as one body, all genuine believers holding the same beau, and every heaven," from the days of righteeus Abel

" One family we dwell in him,

This Paul assures us of in Galatians.

nounced by the Word of God as false-" I John should be rebuked in whomso perceive," saith Peter, (" for God bath told manifested, which forbids others doing good me to call no man common or unclean whom in the name of Jesus, because they follow not he hath cleansed,) that God is not a respect- us. As the world cannot see the spiritual er of persons, but in every nation he that fear- inward unity which makes all true christians the God and worketh righteousness is accept- one in Christ Jesus, let us let them behold fere the Lamb, saying Salvation to our God."

Kingdom of God consisteth not in meats be filled with the knowledge of the glory of joy in the Holy Ghost—and he that serveth flesh shall see it together. God in these things is accepted of Him and approved of men." And if we are not made the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus-and subjects of Christ's Kingdom which has spoiled in so many instances-the by being born of the Spirit, nothing mate-

rial, nothing outward, nothing sacramental can make us such. If this be admitted. we can easily perceive how the Church of of God, of every age, and place, and name.

uniformity, for the disciples of Christ may Captain of our Salvation, and with undibe one in spiritual union, and yet not one in vided counsels form the legion of the cross uniformity. We see this illustrated in the upon the territories of darkness and of death" kingdom of nature. There is a union of and the word of the Lord shall have free colors, without uniformity, in the beautiful course and be glorified—yes the spirit of God rainbow which spans heaven and earth.-We see different planets united in one system-different members in one body-different nations of one blood; and, indeed, union with variety meets us wherever we go, and, like Cuvier, we may trace the sublime unity, the universal type, the fontal idea, xisting in the creative intelligence which connects the mammoth and the snail. And as in the kingdom of nature, so likewise in

tie kingdom of grace. It has been said that Popery glories in andmen of almost every diversity of opinion. observing the same outward ceremonies. while between multitudes of them there are have been twenty four fierce schisms and many towns may present the same Chrisdissensions (some of them very bloody), tian concord. about who was Pope, when several rivals each claimed to be Pope, and condemnare divided among themselves about freevill, predestination, &c, as well as Protstants; and even Protestantism, in aping

of exhibiting Christian unity. Superty of Roman Catholic leaders, and is but that remained in 1639, after the massacre of some six hundred thousand Japanese Christians, by the persecuting edicts of the Roman Catholic leaders, and is but that remained in 1639, after the massacre object of which is to deprive the inmass of workhouses of liberty of conscience on religions. Thus, at the last Annual Meeting of the London Missionary Society, held in

object of affiance—the one source of virtue—
the one cementing principle of mutual love which pervades and animates the whole.—

It is partially owing to this co-operation and reciprocal fellowship, that I think may at this moment, perhaps, a single native professor of Christianity I

at this green islet, and think that units green islet, and t which pervades and animates the whole.—
The deversities are, and must be, as numerous and intractable as are the essential disous and intractable as are the essential dis-

sical aspect; where every petty community has its separate system of government; where all that meets the eye and all that arrests the ear has a stamp of boundless and infinite variety.

The missionary Brief is support given to the three print can be support git and the three print can be support given to the three print can

we have sometimes overlooked the weightier societies. without uniformity among Christians. The ence is no argument against the essential at the Throne of Grace for the same blestruths of Christianity;—for the same argu-ment will apply to the inductive sciences. But beside all this there is also shown

Geology, because scientific men disagree and that between Churchmen and Dissenconcerning them? were among them evidently differed among though it has not been publicly acknowledg-themselves; but Paul exhorts them to "endeavour to keep the unity of the spirit in the the minister was officiating at the Congrebonds of peace' and sets them the example tional Chapel, a burglar entered his resithe general assembly and church of the that I might by all means save some. And pant, and from it took some jewelry; but the first born, whose names are written in this I do for the gospel sake." "Giving no quantity taken was not of great value. This ships. There were Russians, and Dutch, offence to the Jew, nor to the Greek, nor to circumstance brought into action the Chris- French and English, Chinese and Amerithe church of God, that the Gospel be not blamed." The unity for which the Saviour vineyard of Christ,—an incumbent in the Walsh, was a fellow passenger with us, and prayed was a oneness of heart and soul Established Church-who waited upon a we had a pleasant imaginary ramble toamong his people manifested in love to each few wealthy members of his congregation, gether over Montgomery and Charleston, For ye are all the children of God by other -in seeking the salvation of men and and he and they made ap a sum of £50, and faith in Christ Jesus. There is neither in promoting the extension of his Kingdom. gave it privately to the brother Dissenter Jew nor Greek, there is neither male nor female, there is neither bond nor free; for and perhaps will exist, until the end of the thetic proof of their esteem.—London Chrisve are all one in Christ Jesus; and if ye be world without uniformity in matters not tian Witness. Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed and affecting our salvation; and this unanimity rs according to the promise.

Let no one Church riterate the old fested, and present a more persuasive spec-Pharisaical boast, "The temple of the tacle to the world if it exist along with Lord are these," to the exclusion of all minor diversities, than under a smoothly others, for all such boasting is vain, and de- shaven system of uniformity. The pirit of

ed of Him." "I saw," saith John, "a great in the outward unity, the inward, or that multitude, which no man could number, out there can be unity among christians without of every nation, and kindred, and tongue, uniformity-and then instead of saying, and people, stand before the Throne and be- " see how these christians hate one another' -" Reho'd how these christians love one Yea that same John, who, when he beheld another"-and then shall "the world believe one casting out devils in the name of Jesus, (saith Jesus) that thou hast sent me and hast forbade him—"and Jesus said forbid him toved them as thou hast loved me." Let tance of only sixty miles At 6 P. M. on not, for no man can do a miracle in my name the Episcopalian, the Methodist and all that speaketh lightly of me; for he that is Evangelical dissenters, so called, interchange that speaketh lightly of me; for he that is not against us is for us." Why did he forbid him? Because he followeth not us.

The true universal Church of Christ is a "Spiritual House." If so, that which is spiritual—for if the effect be spiritual, the cause must be likewise. Then Baptism, and the lord's read of the world, that the Spirit may cause must be likewise. Then Baptism, where and for the world, that the Spirit may cause must be likewise. Then Baptism, where and for the world, that the Spirit may cause must be likewise. The spiritual cause must be likewise. The spiritual cause must be likewise. Then Baptism, where and for the world, that the Spirit may cause must be likewise. The spiritual cause must be likewise the spiritual cause must be likewise. The spiritual cause must be likewise the spiritual cause must be likewise. The spiritual cause must be likewise the spiritual cause must be spiritual cause must be spiritual cause must or the Lord's Supper, or any other material other, and for the world, that the Spirit may ordinance, can no more produce a spiritual be poured out upon all tiesh, and then shall not be the supplied by the log translation. effect, or spiritual house, than the circum- the church "look forth as the morning run but twelve knots an hour by the log clear as the sun-fair as the moon and terordinances of the Jews could. " For the rible as an army with banners and the earth

and drinks, but in righteousness, peace, and God as the waters cover the deep-and all We have need in these "union prayer meetings" to pray and watch against and by all means avoid that spirit of proselytismefforts of benevolence for the salvation of sinners. Let us think and let think-Let na agree to differ and let every convert be free to join the people of his choice. " Keep God is made up of all the spiritual children your smaller differences, let us have no discord on that account; but let us march in But union is not to be confounded with one solid column, under the banner of the shall be poured out as the result of these union prayer meetings in connection with all other auxiliaries for the world's conversion.

Amen and amen. Moncton, Nov. 30, 1859.

# Christian Unity Exemplified.

In the pretty little town of Southport. England, which contains about 8,000 inhabitants, of which I have the honour to be one her undivided empire; but it is only the \_\_there has for some years past been existshetters men' of no opinion about religion of different denominations there located; a It is the unity of millions yielding an exter- by its fruits of Christian concord, tellowship few or no other points of contact. There hope that ere long, through their endeavors,

ed all others as imposters. Again, they belonging to the Congregationalists, and anbelonging to the Established Church, one other to the Wesleyans, besides one or two others belonging to bodies not so numerous. the imposing system of Rome, has had its the Bible-politeness which enjoins them to the imposing system of monte, has had be kindly affectioned one to another, in that port, with Lacon sciences of uniformity, but they have failed "be kindly affectioned one to another," and the Harris, on his way to Kanagawa and Yedo, bonour preferring one another;" and so he the kingdom of grace "there is one much is this carried out that, should the much is this carried out that, should the usual week-night service of one clash in time the control of the

and explicit as to preclude diversity of sen- the Congregational Chapel, the claims of last quarter of a century. What wonderful gious matters. This Vestry, therefore, re- for the education of clerics for England.in love. As has been truly observed, the is done when either the Wesleyans or trines to the Japanese; and what a feeling

us to join you"-Though it is too true that Foreign Bible Society, and other kindred grandeur of their primeval state.

Is there no true system of Astronomy and Christian sympathy of the warmest kind, ters Of this there was a beautiful specimen The apostolic churches while the aposties the other week, which I will just mention " 1 am made all things to all men, dence, which had been left without an occu-

## Religious Intelligence.

#### Prospect of Establishing Christianity in Japan.

Rev. B. Jenkins writes to the Board from Shanghai, July 26, an interesting letter. He had just returned from a trip to Nippone, or he Japanese Empire:-

Accordingly, on the 15th June, (Wednesday,) by the advice of our colleagues, we embarked in the ship Mary and Louisa, o New York, for Japan. It took us till Satur day evening, the 18th, to get down the Yang-tsz river as far as the light ship, a dis Saturday evening we took our departure from the light-ship on the shores of China, while the unseen current had added two miles more every hour to her velocity, and the distance between the shores of the tw great Asiatic empires of China and Japanour hundred and twenty miles, was run over in the short space of thirty hours Not long after midnight, I well knew, from the con fused noise on deck, that we were somewha too close to land, and, hastening on deck found we were on a lee shore, so close tha a stone might be thrown against the land and then there were breakers ahead. The crew were huddled together, and so affright ed that they could scarcely obey orders The captain was cool, and instantly order ing on the mainsail, which for some time had been furled, and taking himself the helm, our gallant little ship darted past the jutting headland, while we all looked, trembling, at the huge rolling surf as it dashed turiously against the lofty and steep cliff, which promised us no deliverance if, perchance, we passed but a few feet nearer to it. For an instant there was relief; but

then the breakers ahead are even worse than the danger passed. The captain gives up the heim, and hastens to the fore-rigging. " Keep her away a point or two!" he cries; and in a few minutes we are scudding pass on the lee-side of the foaming breakers. The deliverance seems almost mircaulous; and again you hear the cheerful voices of all hands running over our hairbreadth escape. I speedily went below, not to hurry my wife ing a beautiful union among the Christians on deck to face the surging lash of the deep waves against the bold shore, nor the das union which has evinced itself to be genuine by its fruits of Christian concord (cilographia) the sunken rock, but to tell her of our pro and sympathy; and it is to these Christian the sunken rock, but to tell ner of our problems observing the same outward ceremonies, graces, as shown in this town, that I wish graces, and to quiet her with the assurance to draw the attention of your readers, in the that ere long, through their endeavors, in the that we are now standing out to sea again, away from the stormbeaten coast of Japan. For three days we beat up to windward, in order to weather Cape Gotto, and although it is but sixty miles off, we find it hard work penberg, at the mouth of the entrance to the Among the first three named, there exists the Bible-politeness which enjoins them to that port, with Commissioner Townsend

mity of creeds, of discipline, of ritual, and ken into consideration, there are not many of Nagasaki, now about two and a half miles world where no two men are not as dis- contributions equal them. Take, for in- bold shore, with its lofty hills on either side, tinguishable in their mental as in their phy- stance, the support given to the three prin terraced and cultivated even to the very infinite variety.

The minor differences in opinion among true Christians have given occasion for the £644 13s. 1½d. from this little town for these in the lands on either side of the Tennessee enemy to denounce the truth and divine three Societies alone; besides several hun- in the lands on either side of the Tennesse origin of the Christian religion .- "Agree dred pounds more, annually contributed by river for a hundred miles below Chattaamong yourselves first say they; manifest this town, to British missions, Colonial Mis- nooga, with this exception, that the Japan- for every inmate. This Board is further of ourselves what you profess to be, the Desci- sions, Missions to the Jews, Irish Missions, ese hills are nearly all cultivated, and the ples of One master; and then come and ask Patagonian Missionary Society, British and Tennessee hills are generally in all the

The boats of the Japanese, with their matters of the law—mercy, faith, and judgment, and the love of God in which we all agree, while contending for the anise mint which are held in the town hall. You see and cummin in which we disagree; and may have thereby prevented the conversion of our faultfinders; nevertheless our difference is no argument against the essential at the Throne of Grace for the same blessalutation. "Ohio;" "All well?" But let it be remembered that the accent is on the final o, and not on the i.

Two large Russian gun boats, or rather three masted schooners propelled by steam screws, pass us by, bound over to the shores of China

About noon we dropped anchor in the Western part of Japan called Nagasaki, from which all foreigners except the Dutch have been excluded for more than two hundred years. We dropped anchor now amidst a fleet of more than twenty sail of foreign Walsh, was a fellow passenger with us, and Mobile and Tuskegee, Chunnenuggee Ridge and Savannah, and many other spots from Massachusetts to Louisiana. Mr. Waleh is one of the very first to establish an American bouse for trade in Japan, and is sure to get rich. But there is another American residing for a short time in Nagasaki, and his object is not the wealth of this world. I refer to the Rov. Mr. Liggies, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church. He had been for a year in China as a missionary; and had been of Parliament! What, in the name of to obtain a building for a residence near a October 15. Buddhistic temple, elevated above the heat and dust of the city. He kindly offered us ment of our claim, but it will deserve to be a room, and we took a bed from our ship made known as extensively as possible, and with the captain's permission, and during to be used as often as possible. - Oct. 29. use we could of the occasion to acquire information regarding missionary prospects in Japan. We feel grateful to Mr. Liggins for his polite attentions and hospitality, and regard him as a gentleman well fitted for he exceedingly delicate position he occupies-requiring as it does an uncomm

share of prudence and perseverance.

We find, in the first place, a more perfect system of espionage exercised by an almost omniscient government; and there be one subject more than another which they are averse to have brought before their people, it is the subject of Christianity. I am informed that, until a few years past, the Dutch, who alone were permitted among Western nations to hold tercourse with Japan, were required, on mitted to go through the streets of Nagasaki, trample publicly on the cross, as an evidence of their hatred of that symbol. The Dutch, too, had assisted the Japanese, in the early part of the seventeenth century, to massacre the few Portugese who remained alive in Japan. Some allowance should b made for the spirit of the age, and the uncompromising character of the professors the Romish faith; yet Protestantism mu

with difficulty wipe away this foul blot. The position of the Dutch in Japan from 1639 to 1859 was little better than that prisoners. Confined in the little Desima, which was a mud-flat of a few acres, in the harbour of Nagasaki, walled round and filled in, so as to be above high-water-mark, there they contentedly abade for two centuries, for the miserab privilege of loading a few vessels annually with silks and crapes, copper and porcelain lacquerware and curios, and having no optunity of going off their islet, except of ew occasions when a commissioner was per mitted to go safely guarded, with a handful f followers, to the Capitol of Yeddo, to take the tribute of the King of Holland, and lay tat the feet of the Emperor. One valuable purpose it served, however, and that was, to how little Asiatic nations will grant until they are persuaded that Western nations have both the power and the will

compel them to relax their grasp.

## Monthly Letter of the Protestant Alliance.

The Monthly Letter is much approved and widely circulated at home and abroad. One gentleman at his own expense disributes 1,300 copies regularly every month. for the dead; and it is sufficiently evident WORKHOUSE QUESTION.-The progress of that its earnest contributors sympathise with the movement against the recent order of the (Roman) Catholics in almost every point of Poor Law Board, encouraging Popery, is their faith and practice. Except that they most satisfactory. The oppos London Unions is unabated, and it is gradu. regarded as a sufficient excuse for their non ally extending into the country districts. A deputation of the parishioners of St. An-drew's, Holborn, headed by the Rev. H. which they would express any divergence drew's, Holborn, headed by the Rev. H. which they would express any divergence from the (Roman) Catholic Church. The bod and one spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling: one Lord—one faith—one (true) Baptism—for ye are all baptied by one spirit into one body—one God and Father of us all, who is above all, and though all, and in you all; yet there may b, and certainly is, a want of uniformity in their confirmation. The instance of the anniversary missionary missionary missionary service of the other, such week-night service of the Poor Law Board, on the 29th of October, to present a resolution of the Vest try, which, among other things, stated that—

"This Vestry is of opinion that the 'order' has been issued mainly through the influence of the Roman Catholic leaders, and is but shaded in the province of the Poor Law Board, on the 29th of October, to present a resolution of the Vest into the province of the Poor Law Board, on the 29th of October, to present a resolution of the Vest into the province of the Poor Law Board, on the

The Guardians of the Wandsworth and

tinctions which nature, habit, and circummissionary Societies,—contributions so large,
stances have created among men. Uniforthat when the number of inhabitants is tatances have created among men. Unifororder conflict with the Protestant character of ceremonies, in such a world as ours! a if any towns in the United Kingdom whose in a northeasterly direction from us. The servatious be printed and transmitted to other Boards of Guardians, with the view of

The Ampthill Board of Guardians unani-

I. "That this Board having under its Board, dated August 23, 1859, considers such order to be needless, as ample provision for religious instruction is already made, and liberty of conscience is secured opinion that it would be impracticable to carry out the provisions of the order in a public workhouse. The Board, therefore, resolves to give no directions, for the preent, to the master of the house to enable him to act under it

Il. "That a copy of the above be sent to the Poor Law Board."

Several leading articles and letters have appeared in The (Romish) Tablet, in reference to the Workhouse question, from which we give some extracts :-

" Now is the time to test the Catholic spirit. Its power has been proved; and in the clergy we have the true stuff, sterling and unflinching. Will the laity back the clergy? Let us not dispute about means whether it is best to work by local effort of by central effort. Whatever we can do, we are bound to do; and the rule here, as every where, is the long and strong pull, and the pull all together. The agitation is alive again. Our claims are challenged resolute ly and impudently. There are parishes which we have little to ask, and in which thanks to the manly conscientiousness of the Local Poor Law Directors, we have only to ask and to have. But for the bigots who refuse us even the small concession of the Poor Law Board there is but one answer You dare us to a trial of strength, and w take up your gage !' "-- October 8.

"We will not say ' English principles at on their trial;' they have been tried long

point- Heaven, are you doing? It is for the Irish

"This new order is only a small instal

In speaking of complaints for neglect duty, The Tablet states:-"The complaint, therefore, has not to b made to local bigotry or prejudice, but to the vernment directly under the control of Par liament, and therefore of the Catholic body.

The following statement made by a Rom Protes:ant ratepayers at this time:-" Ninety per cent. of the (Roman) Catho lic population of London consists of the working classes, and this ninety per cent consists of 1rishmen and their immediate

escendants or grand-children."-Tablet, October 29, 1859. ROMANISTS AND THEIR ALLEGIANCE :-People did indeed argue, in all the generous simplicity which distinguished the ad- which must be quite satisfactory to the imrocates of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, partial reader. that the members of that faith knew well

how to distinguish between things tempora and things spiritual, and that, while venerated the Pope as the head of their Church, they knew equally what was due to their Sovereign as the chief magistrate of be country of which they were citiz Had this not only been asserted, but believ ed, no English Parliament would have beer found to assent to the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. It was asserted, it was elieved, it was acted upon; and yet every lay's experience teaches us only the more and more plainly that it is untrue. What ever be the case with the more enlightened of the laity, we cannot for a mement doubt that the great mass of the priesthood and of their followers are under the control of a strangers, for fear, out of envy to the order, oreign potentate, and that if there be not hat divided a leg ance that was apprehended, it is because, the whole being given to the Pope, nothing has been left for the Queen."—Times, Nov. 10, 1859. ROMISH LOTALTY :- " Catholics are loy

L and we do not fear that insults will des troy their loyalty; but taunts rankle in the eart. Isolated as the crown is against the pressure of society, hurrying onward, it snows not whither, we do dread that the day may come—and such things come from a little cloud—when the very action that has been patronized by the Ministers of the Crown in 1859 will become a lever to overturn the Throne,- Tablet, Oct. 15, 1859.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND POPERT. The Tablet, of Oct. 29, states that-"Our excellent contemporary, the Union ontinues to afford evidence of the progress and earnestness of the (Roman) Catholic and earnestness of the (Roman) last number contains one of a series of arti-

cles in favour of prayers and celebration (Roman) Catholics in almost every point of tion from the hope their peculiar circumster mmunion with the Holy See, there is pro-

holy work. "Yet all these means of providing a sucnot assisted by the zealous concourse of their nearest relatives and most intimate of the Government of this country, the observations be printed and transmitted to Belgium, France, and Germany. But still and advantage." more heavily are we indebted to the episcoobtaining their co-operation for measures for its withdrawal."

pate and priesthood of neighbouring Ireland, for an efficient supply of excellent clergy,

unoccupied, to the great detriment of eli-gion."—Tablet, Oct. 8, 1859.

## General Miscellany.

#### When is the Time to Die? I ask'd the glad and happy child, Whose hands were filled with flowers

Whose silvery laugh rang free and wild Among the vine-wreathed bowers; crossed her sunny path, and cried-" When is the time to die?" " Not yet! not yet!" the child replied,

And swittly bounded by. I ask'd a maiden : back she threw The tresses of her hair; Grief's traces o'er her cheeks I knew,

Like pearls they glisten'd there! A flush passed o'er her bly brow, I heard her spirit sigh ; Not now!" she cried, " O no! not now Youth is no time to die.

ask'd a mother, as she pressed Her first-born in her arms, As gently on her tender breas She hush'd her babe's ala; ms : in quivering tones her accents came,

Her eyes were dim with tears, " My boy his mother's life must claim For many, many years." question'd one in manhood's prime.

Of proud and fearless air; His brow was furrow'd not by time, Or dimm'd by woe or care In angry accents he replied, And flash'd with scorn his eye; Talk not to me of death," he cried, " For only age should die !"

I question'd age: for him the tomb Mad long Seen all prepared; But death, who withers youth and bloom This man of years had spared. Once more his nature's dying fire Flash'd high, and thus be cried,

" Life, only lite, is my desire!" He gasp'd, and groan'd, and died I ask'd a Christian, " Answer thou When is the hour of death?" A holy calm was on his brow.

And peaceful was his breath; A smile, a light divine; He spake the language of his soul -" My Master's time is mine !"

## From the Christian Advocate and Journal Jesuits and Jesuitism.

BY KEY, DR. SILAS COMPORT. SECRET INSTRUCTIONS

Relative to the history and authenticity of the "secret instructions" of the Jesuits. some remarks were made in the last number. The following additional extracts will place this matter, it is believed, in a light

"We have only to add," says the writer of the work from which we copy, " that the last American edition, published at Princeton, and this one we publish, are taken from that translation which was published London in 1723, and dedicated Walpole, who was afterward Lord Oxford, and who had the high honor of being prime minister of George II." The Latin can be seen in the Princeton edition.

following is from the preface: " These private instructions must be care fully kept by the superiors in their own hands, and by them communicated only to a few of the professora," "The greatest care imaginable must be also taken that these instructions do not fall into the hands of they should give them a sinister interpretation ; but if this [which God forbid] are the principles of the society, and such denial confirmed by those of our members that the land in question was situated in which we are sure know nothing of them; by this means, and by confronting these with our credibility will be established beyon

seventeen chapters, of which "instructions" the extracts which follow are mere specimens under their respective heads:

princes and persons of distinction curry favor with the minions and domestics

easily to be gained by the influence of the lished for their purpose. Messrs, S. & O. son we must by all means pay particula address to these, for thereby there will be pondents in the States of New York and

of absolving, even in the nicest cases of ton, Jefferson County, N. Y., conta lispensing with fasts, with paying and de-

timent among sincerely good men, and per-haps the reason may be that the disciples of Jesus may be laught to forbear one another the free education of English boys for our means we shall gradually become acquainted unity is in the one object of worship—the one Churchmen hold their missionary anniverof awe comes over the mind when we look Clapham Union, having taken legal advice missions. The great Benedictive missions. The great legal advice missions. The great legal advice missions and secret affairs, and of control of a sec Subiaco has shown a signal interest in this necessity engage one of the parties in our

" Finally. Let all with such artfulness cession of apostolic labourers have not prov- gain the ascendant over princes, noblemen, ed sufficient. Hence, we should be fearfully and the magistrates off every place, that they destitute of ecclesiastical ministers, were we may be ready at our deck even to sacrifice

CHAPTER 6. " How to procure a liberal

patronage from rich widows " Care must be taken to remove such serwho fill up so many important missionary stations, which but for them would remain understanding with the society; but let this be done little by little; and when we have managed to work them out, let such be recommended as already are, or willingly would become our creatures; thus shall w dive into every secret, and have a finger in

every affair transacted in the family.

"It will be a great help to the obtaining perfect knowledge of all her [the widow's inclinations, to prevail with her to repeat a general confession, although she has formerly

made it to another. " It will be proper, every now and then, cunningly to propose to her some match, but such a one, be sure, as you know she has an aversion to; and it it be thought she has a kindness for any one, let his vices and failings be presented to her in a proper light, that she may abbor the thoughts of altering her condition with any person whatsoever."

CHAPTER 7. " How to secure them and

dispose of their effects." "They are perpetually to be pressed to a perseverance in their devotion and good works, in such manner that no week pass in which they do not, of their own accord, lay something apart of their abundance for the honor of Christ, the blessed Virgin, or their patron saint; and let them dispose of it in relief of the poor, or in beautifying churches, till they are entirely stripped of their super

fluous stores and unnecessary riches." "Let them be frequently visited, and entertained in an agreeable manner with spiritual stories; and also diverted with pleasant discourses, according to their particular

humors and inclinations." " Let this be deeply imprinted on their ninds, that, if they desire to enjoy perfect peace of conscience, they must, as well in matters temporal as spiritual, without the least murmuring or inward reluctance, entirely follow the direction of their confessor, as one particularly allotted them by provi-

"If any widow in her lifetime makes over er whole estate to the society; whenever opportunity offers, but especially when she the poverty of the greatest number of our colleges, whereof many just erected have hardly as yet any foundation; engage her by a winning behavior to such a liberality as [you must persuade ber] will lay a certain toundation for her eternal happiness.

" Those who are inclined to acts of charity and the adorning of temples, should be fre quently told that the highest degree of perfection consists in withdrawing their affection from earthly things, thereby making Christ

#### Re-union of a Man and Wife after a separation of over forty-seven years. From the Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye.

Some time during the month of February

last, Messrs. Shephard & Overton, Attorneys-at-Law, in this city, were applied to by son of Mrs. Crull, of Louisa county in this State, to, if possible, obtain for her a dowry in certain lands, supposed to be a part of the Military Tract of the State of filinois. This tract of land, the reader will recollect, embraces a large part of the western part of that State, and was set apart by the United States as part compensation to the soldiers of the war of 1812 That her busband was a soldier in that war, having enlisted in the army while on a visit of business in the city of Philadelphia, his residence being a few miles out of the city, and in the State of Pennsylvania. Sin enlistment Mrs. Crull had beard nothing from him, except a mere rumor that be was killed n an engagement with the enemy near Lake Champlain, and as Mrs. Crult had never married again, she would, as his widow, be entitled to at least a dowry in any lands he husband might be entitled to as such soldier Messrs. S. & O. immediately/set them-

selves to work to flad the land to which her bould right of dowry would attach. After a long happen, let it be positively denied that these and thorough search among government Hancock county, Ill., and that it had been entered by a land warrant by Mr. Crull, himself, in the year 1818, thus plainly showing that he was not killed as reported, and that perhaps he might still be alive. They This as may be imagined was no small task. The government records at Washington showed that he had served his country faithfully during the war, and at its close had been honorably discharged. A land war Above all, due care must be taken to rant had been issued to and located by him as before stated—that during the same year of noblemen; whom by small presents, and he sold his certificate of entry to a man liv-

many offices of piety, we may so far bias, as by means of them to get a faithful intelligence of the bent of their master's humors and inclinations; thus will the society be better qualified to chime in with their temrecords showed; it seemed pretty clear that he was not alive.

addressed letters to their numerous corres-Vermont, near where Croll's Company "Let these notices be cautiously and with cunning instilled into the people: that this society is intrusted with a far greater power would be likely to have been stationed durdispensing with fasts, with paying and demanding debts, with impediments of matrimony, and other common matters than any other religious order; which insinuations will be of such consequence, that many of necessity must have recourse to us, and thereby lay themselves under strictest obligations."

dispensing with fasts, with paying and demand to long tost man, stating that ne was yet alive and in good health, and was surprised and in early overcome with joy to learn that his wife and children were still alive. This settled the question of the dower, as well as the receiving by Messra. S. & O. the fees of obtaining it for Mrs. Crull. Although disappointed in the, to a