atched the progress of this matter are, and have done the best in me arn what these strange things mean h I have not as yet been able to ascause, I am satisfied that their comare wholly worthless. They are radictory—often prove false—freling and nonsensical, and more is with what might be expected of a loafers on a spree, than with what xpected from spirits returned from of retribution, to tell the secrets of i house.

nifestations are now being made in parts of the country. According to , which I suppose to be authentic itnessed in from 150 to 200 different he present time. In many of these are said to advance ideas on the dos ligion, wholly at variance with the of the Bible, and subversive of many uths which the Bible reveals. Unression that whatever is communicasirit must of course be true, many perceiving these communications as the pl-as a new revelation from the spi-But it should be remembered that proof that what purports to be a reom spirits, is the work of spirits at most that can be said is, that we de ow how or by whom these commanimade. If they are made by spirits, o proof that they are good spirits. mption is, that they are bad spiritsis. At my house they often accused of lying-contradicted at one time

affirmed at another,-indicted injury y in the most wanton manner, and throughout conclusive evidence that ine of hell, which they profess to have ed for several years, has as yet been flectual in improving their characters fying them for the "higher sphere" many suppose that the discipline afis a preparation.

t now say to what conclusions future ents may lead me; but my perfect ims, that the whole thing, as far as the ns in this place are concerned, is to be among those devices of Satan, by which noting his work of destroying souls; hief object in this communication to at this time is, to caution all whe nid error, against trusting to these prevelations. I have had a better opporn most men to witness them and to heir claims, and I have full confidence pinions I have expressed will be found ect. I will merely add, that for some it these annovances at my house have iding, and now, as I hope, have ceas-

strike us as sensible views of the subere is something exceedingly curious se marvels. If trickery, they certainy ingenious, and the fact of their simappearance in various parts of the enders them still more extraordinary.

From the Watchman July 10.) e Result of Mr. Locke's Motion.

Ion. Member for Honiton is not exactrson with whom the ministers of this

it country would prefer to go into the a division upon any part of the Sabbath Last year Mr. Locke was unsuccessattempt to coerce the proprietors of the Railways; this session, however, he may ctly the instrument of disappointing persons who have petitioned against ostal labour, and of again yoking to en-days-a-week work the thousands who n for three Sundays thanking God for ancipation, and the enjoyment of unelief and rest. Mr. Locke moved last t an address be presented to Her Maiving for an inquiry whether Sunday ight not be reduced without being comut a stop to; and that, pending the in-Lord Ashley forcibly reminded the

he former system be resumed and conat the boon they had granted had not enjoyed for twenty days; and that the demanding it had 700,000 signatures, se opposing it had only 3,509 and his concluded with the undeniable position House was bound, out of respect to the rs, to their own consistency, and to the of the Crown which had issued its order mity with their address, to give the new a fair and sufficient trial. Lord J. Rusunwillingly as it seemed: and not till invited by Sir R. Inglis. He could admit that he had advised Her Majes course taken not quite three weeks e could not but further admit, and be it, that the commercial inconvenience the chief matter to be considered; but hip spoke of the hardship to poor people lations might be ill on Saturday, and d not hear of it till Monday ! We only the clerks and the postmen may enjoy okly rest till the poor require them to be their posts, or to go their rounds on the Lord J. Russell proposed to leave

words which recommend an immediate

return to the day partial and and indicate was faithfess to carried. But Mr. Gladstone so ably exposed the provoked. form of the improved resolution, that it was necessary to begin all over again. The new resolution being still, with the omission of the above recommendation, and also of all complaints of posed by Lord Ashley; and though carried by a posed by a majority of 83, we were glad to see that the noble lord had, in that place, 112 members who stood by his side against those two formidable powers,

the press and the Government. There will, then, be an enquiry, things meanprorouged before that enquiry terminates, minisand it is known what that is. But be the result trial have done good. The Church has gone with the Dissenters on this question. The specches of the Bishop of London and Oxford as well as several peers in the upper House, the course aken by Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Ashley, and 112 voters in the lower House show that the feeling prevalent both in town and country is represented not feebly, though we grant not adequately or proportionally, in the legislature. The government feels the pressure, and now only asks that the system of "collection and delivery, &c., of letters on Sunday," be not "completely put an end to." We are therefore, not without encouragement to hope that it will it not now, at least speedily, be "completely put an and to;" and we can see nothing but difficulty and impolicy in the attempt for a while and partially to revive it. Perhaps even that attempt may not be made, if all friends to the divine and permanent institution of the Sabbath exert themselves during the pending enquiry.

Temperance.

Address of the Hon. J. W. Jehnston, CONCLUDED.

Here brothers of the Order pause a moment. Do we acknowledge this as the one great ruling principle of our Order ? Do we imprint this truth daily in our hearts ? Do we cherish it weekly in our division room? If we do indeed thus, then shall the influence of the order distil as the dew, and be fingrant as choicest flowers. The benevolence that is is active exercise toward those without our border must diffuse harmony and love milhen; nor can it fail to promote individual tidelity to the pledge, for who can feel the quickening influence of philanthropy, that seks to save others from the fatal effects of self indulgence, and yet himself yield to the seduction from which he is carnest to warm

But, alas ! should it be otherwise. If this grand principle shall fail to be acknowledged, to be fostered, to be truly and emercly actimposing an aspect;

principle—on that the nordest stimulus that wardness, selfishness, and wrong on annuate him who beholds in his fellow. How long will they afford to the Sons of man a brother, and who can appreciate the Temperance their friendly seclosion and argive than to receive, and in whose eight the conscious of their high responsibilities. memest tribute of disinterested benevilence, Appropriately has it fallen to the Cheburto more valuable than offerings of gold, un- Division to preside at this mangural neeting.

Brothers of the Order-

recommendation, same as Mr. Locke's, it was on to renew, in the presence of each other, our union - the promotion of Temperance among | are fruitees. our fellow men ; let us here record, and strengthen our purpose faithfully to pursue that of ject, pure from all alloy of selfishness and every inferior motive, and with a love while remaining in statu quo. If Parliament is fervent and devoted. Thus shall the dedication of this Hall be consecrated by a nobler prorogued below the course which they approve, dedication-the renewed devotion of ourselves to the cause we love and have pledged ourwhat it may, the debates, and even the brief selves to promote. So, from week to week, may we, by the recollection of to night, be quickened and purified in our duties; so, in future ve ira, when returning anniversaries of this evening shall recall its transactions may there be a sociated with the visible memorial that this Hall will present the recollection of on event solemn and important, as is the descrion of true hearts and willing minds to a purpose worthy of the heart's best affec-

ions - of the mind's highest energies. Thus too, as one by one, we shall in the ourse of nature or the order of Providence. e removed from this probationary scene, or from this particular stage of action, may our successors behold in this Hall a monument those who have inhoused before them in the nme cause, and possibly be excited to increas

ed energy and purity of action and purpose To this end our resolution and pledge mus not terminate here—they must be made ma nifest ny their fruits, and their sincerity be atte-ted by corresponding acrs. This opens nor the occasion warrants me to enter upon at

large. A few observations may be admitted. Excellent as is our organization for giving interest and employment in the division-room, let us beware of the danger that exists of our labor ending there. Our great work is to be performed in the world, and with our fellow point to you two principal of jects that I think ought to engage your attention. First, the use of that mighty engine for improving our race, if directed aright—the Press. By this instrument there is much to be done in imparting instruction, awakening energy, renoving prejudices, contradicting misrepresentations. The time has not arrived when we can lay saids our armour and rei ice in victory achieved. The snake may be scotched, it is not killed - as we have around us on all sides too many and too melancholy proofs. Then, there is that very important and very difficult question-Legislation in aid of Temyou, acquainted with the position in which the close of the last session of the Legislature left this subject; and it is in the highest degree menced, as regards legislation and the License bassers as brightly as ever reflect the sun Laws ? or shall we change that policy and beams that play among their gorgeous folds | seek some other means of legislative aid? or -perhaps our numbers be undiminished and shall we abased on altogether interference with our funds not lessened. Yet, will the useful- the legal policy and concluents? The subnear of the Order be gone, and with it its ject is full of delicacy and difficulty, and the The young mind, so susceptible to impressions, glory will depart, beyond the power of eximum or of the Order should have their so eager for pleasures, should be guarded from

perverted to ends foreign from its constitution emotions in view of youthful existence; and Tradesman's Journal. tion and legitimate of jects and be made the pand giving to these walls the incidents of hyinstrument of mischief and not of benefit to ling lang, the imaginat on goes forward into the fiture. Mute witnesses, indeed, they How great then is the responsibility that will tell no tale of the acts that pass within rests upon us -a noble responsibility indeed, them - yet, will they be witnessed, whose teabut all the weightier as it is celt-imposed, temony could they sneak, we now imagine. Behold on either hand the incentives to fidel- | Tacy will, I doubt not, vibrate to tones of clomy, purity and love in this enterprise, -on quence, and send back the sounds of wisdom the one to encourage and animate to faithful and of truth from pure and noble hearts; action; on the other to warn and determine perhaps-for all things human are stamped

happiness of promoting the truest welfare of commodation? As long as Intemperature Ms neighbour and his community - in the as- shall degrade the earth and rum its inhabit in the right spirit, cannot fad to be followed supporters ! The future is hid from us. by good incalculable, under the bloom got Let us cast around it the visions of hope; Him who has pronounced it more blessed to land let us deal with the present as wise men

accompanied by a pure mattre - in the semise. The oldest among the divisions of the City of tained; and shame to our-elves, the scorn of fact born. We of younger and feether diviothers, united with its intere telement, sell-psions, rejuce in their in turity, and are consoudemnation, enhanced by the thought that ent to forlow in their path when it leads, as To voluntarily assumed the position we had I trust it ever will lend, to duty and to known Toled to sustain, and had proved craven or in conclusion may our only realries be prudence are more than ever necessary to provide most lasting heat.

return to the old plan, and this amendment was faithless in a warfare we had ourselves which shall be most distinguished by kind- for the way is of the passing day, and to guard a near, for hearance and love in our matrix of tercourse; by filelity, purry and love in our labours among others; and may the meetings Assembled for a solemn and interesting of the divisions in this room ever be hallowduty, let us seize the occasion here this night | ed by the presence of Him whose spirit is the spirit of benevolence and peace and without acknowledgement of the great objects of our whose guiding wisdom all the efforts of man

General Miscellany.

Fictitions Reading.

No part of education is of greater importance

than the selection of proper books for perusal or study. The effects of dissipation upon the mind. may be less apparent than those which the indulgence of vice produces on the body, but they are no less real. Now, no dissipation can be worse than that induced by the perusal of exciting books of fiction,-too often the food of the young mind, greatest promptness, put some questions to the just ready to be moulded into a permanent character for life by the formative power of circumstance and experience. These are the proper and lewitimate agents for forming character, but fictitious reading is more powerful than experience, or rather it is a species of experience of itself, but of a monstreus and erroneous nature. If the impressions made by fictitious descriptions, characters that may endear to them the memories of and narratives, were such as actual life imparts. there would be less cluse of complaint, though even in that case the objection would not by any means be removed; but on the contrary they are principally a delusion from beginning to end, a militar objects? There are such : for of them is perfect medley of inconsistencies, strung together to excite the curiosity and awake the sympathy, a wide field, and one which neither the time but leaving behind them an entirely false notion of the real incidents of life. The perusal of such books, like indulging in the use of strong drink. tobacco, epium, or say other substance of an in toxicating nature, creates so powerful an appetite for the stimulus, and induces so great a sense of weariness and ennui without it, that those who men, who belong not to our order. I will have once got entangled within its influence, and self-acting agent; a very well in the uncessing themselves unable to abandon it. It throws its coils around them like the monstroue boa, and death follows its terrible grasp. The intellect, unused to any active exertion of its powers, becomes incapable of study or useful reflection, and all the faculties of the mind are unstrung. The victim perpetually in an intoxicating vision of the fancy, is paralyzed when awake as far as any wholesome exertion is concerned, and enraptured with the syren of falsehood becomes diaguated the surrounding objects; a tempering shadow fa with the pursuits of actual life. This is no fiction itself, but the case with thousands, vitiated by the perance. You are, doubtless, most or all of hight and trivolous reading with which the tress colour to enhance what it contrasts, whether in at present teems. The evils above depicted arise from the perusal of books whose sentiments may ed on, then will the life blood be drawn from essential the you should, before the next ses- be strictly moral, but if to this, sensuality and the system, and an inert useless mass tending sion, bring your most mature consideration to vice be superadded, the poison is in proportion to corruption only remain. This noble edi- the decision of the following alternatives :- more deadly. Then, not content with inspiring see may in lead present the same elegant Shall we continue in the course we have com- visions, so intoxicating that the mind is incapable passive ravings, it may incite to actions corrupt and baneful to society, and lay the foundation of a life of vice and crime.

Bernal things or imposing numbers to redeem. minds established on it after the fullest con- these states. It should be nourished with strong signed to promote only the well being of our My friends—I cannot look around on this and wholesome tool, before its taste is pampered fellows—cannot look around on this fellows—ceasing to be governed by its one room but with technique of deep interest and with dainty luxures, which will only tend to detrue and holy principle; if it fill not into de- mingled character -at once pleasurable and stroy its appetite and relish for good, and render say, a meminist of shame, would probably be | melancholy. Such, indeed, is the nature of tits constitution sickly and enfeebled .- Merchant's

fire insurance.

markages a sigmentation of value. In comparing forever reaming between earth and the vacant retwo advantages, one of which should be permanent, gions of space; wandering about the earth below the other procedure, in its duration, the capability | in the performance of its endises duties, and of undistrated enjoyment at once determines the shough appearing at rest, resting nowhere. This measure of good. The possession of property and more is water; powerful in its weakness, and against sloth, selfishness, and dereliction of with important on might tell of way- which is placed beyond destruction or injury from the effects of accident, contributes essentially to and force, of incessant activity, and apparent tranthe happiness of life, and to the moral dignity of quility, of nullity and ubiquity, of insignificance individual character. The posses or of personal and power, a miracle of creation .- M' Cullock. property, by the asstem of assurances, given to his stock the some stability as that possessed by the Sured conviction that the efforts of the Order, tants; or, will they ever stand the memorial stock the same stability as that possessed by the if faithfully directed and earnestly pursued, of a noble cause, abandoned by its professed landed or funded proprietor; and he is thus enabled to preserve that equanimity, which in all human a Tors invariably results from building upon ject it pretends to adore. the reasonable certainties of just calculations, rather than trusting for an escape from possible exils to the mere cast il ues of fortune. The man who have the lose of his stip by tempests, or of casef to society and individuals great in pro- our order, they possess the ster gth, the inportion to the good that night have been at- Ite ligence and the power that I clongs to the on h destruct a, when he may put himself entire-'s above the chances by a very small contribution, has no claim to the ch. racter of a wise or prudent member of a community in which judgment and makes the brightest flame, but the latter gives the

ness, forhearance and love in our mutual in-

Economy.

A sound economy is a sound understanding rought into action. It is calculation realized. It is the doctrine of proportion reduced to pracice. It is tore-eeing contingencies and providing against them. It is expecting contingencies, and being prepared for them. Economy is different from parsimony. It is necessary to just liberality An economical man may be a truly liberal one.

Routine Education.

It is related by Miss Eigeworth, that a gentleman, while attending an examination of a school, where every question was answered with the pupils which were not exactly the same as found in the book. After numerous ready answers to their teacher on the subject of Geography, be asked one of the pupils where Turkey was. She answered rather headatingly, " in the yard, with the poultry."

Water, a Miracle of Creation.

Is there any one who can elevate his mind above that indolence of observation and dulness of feeling which result from the daily impressions of fahe to whom Nature has granted the power of seeing her as she deserves to be seen, and of teaching others how she ought to be contemplated. It is the past of Nature who should write the history of water. Familiar, even to neglect, this is a wonderful aubstance, and we forget to admira-beautitul, and we do not note its beauty. Transparent and colourless, it is the emblem of purity; in its mobility, it is imbued with the spirit of life; a river, the dencing brook, the furious torrent, and the restless ocean; speaking with its own voice in the tinkling of the dropping cavern, the murmuring of the rill, the rush of the cuscade, and this roar of the sea wave; and even in the placid lake, throwing its own spirit of vitality over the immovemble objects around .- And it its motion is the life of the landspape, it is at rest, the point of contrast and repose for the turbulent multiplicity of reflecting the bright picture, and as the mirror of the sky, a light smid darkness; while it is the itasulendour or ite shade.

Its singular oppositions of character are not less striking. Yielding to every impulse, unresisting even to light, it becomes the irresistible force before which the ocean promontory crumbles to dust and the rocky mountain is levelled with the plain below ;-a mechanical power whose energy is without bounds. Of an apparently absolute neutrainty, without taste, without smell, a powerfees nothingness, that deceptive innocence is the solvent of everything, reducing the thousand solids of earth to its own form. Again, existing at one instant, in the next it is gone, as if it were annihilated : to him who knows not its nature, it has ceased to be. It is a take, and in a short time it is nothing; again, it is that take, and it is a solid rock. It is crystal at one instant, and in the next it is invisible; while the agent of its invisibility transports it beyond the earth : that rock is air ; Thus, sailing the heavens, it descends again un-In the cortainty of property there is a very ter changed, again to renew the same ceaseless round : powerful in its strength; an union of feebleness

Plattery

is like the smoke of the incense-it defies the ob

Freethinking

does not always mean thinking feely; it is more commonly being fire from thinking.

Wit and Judgment

Wit is brushwood, judgment is timber; the first