

like the worship recorded in the Acts, of the Apostles."

On Christmas day (we believe in 1626) he was admitted at Nevo into the bosom of the Protestant Church; and we have the satisfaction of learning that he has remained a steadfast and worthy disciple of that church. He has learned experimentally, and in his own person, the truth of that passage, "All that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution;" but this has tended only to give greater notoriety to the fact, and greater circulation to the history of his conversion. His little book has excited much attention in the south of France: a very considerable number of Catholics have embraced the Protestant faith; and there are some symptoms (and symptoms of a nature to inspire very joyful confidence) that pure and undefiled religion is gaining ground in that quarter.

We think that great advantage might result from the circulation of this tract in Ireland. A strong disposition to inquire prevails among the Catholic population; and we know that they have sometimes asked their priests with great significance, why will you not let us read the word of God? For a people thus disposed, a publication has been wanting so plain as to be quite intelligible, and yet so powerful as to carry conviction along with it. The work of Bayssiere is short, familiar, clear and cogent. The most ignorant among its readers can understand it, the most learned cannot refuse it; and it has this preeminent recommendation, that it appeals to nothing but the Bible. If the Catholics of the sister kingdom can be persuaded to search the Scriptures, the result is not problematical. There is much truth, as well as naivete in the exclamation of the French Catholic commander, in the times of Henry IV, who threw away the Bible, saying, "That book ought to be suppressed—it is all against us."

THE AFFECTIONS.—It is easy to find excuse for ignorance, when it does not trench upon humanity;—but my passions spring up whenever suffering is treated disdainfully, or even thoughtlessly. More beautiful than spring flowers, is that sympathy which vibrates at the touch of sorrow; but higher and holier far are the affections which ripen into virtuous exertion, which never witness grief without an attempt to gladden it, nor look upon joy without a more active sense of enjoyment—enjoyment growing out of the happiness of others, and blending in strong influence with their own. The man of selfishness really makes a bad bargain, and sells his own commodity for much less than its value. How much will his anti-social spirit render him? Something to-day—to-morrow nothing. But the kind, the generous affections, they go on increasing more and more in their recompense, they sow seeds of silver which produces golden flowers. The bad, plant the wind, and gather the whirlwind; the good, call beauty out of ashes, light out of darkness, immortality out of ruin.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.—In spite of modern whims of equality, the government of a family, must be absolute, mild, not tyrannical. The laws of nature and the voice of reason have declared the dependence of the child on the parent. The weakness of youth must be repressed by the hand of experience. Parental tenderness is too apt to degenerate into parental weakness. "If you please child," and "will you dear?" are soon answered with "No; I wont." The reins of government should be always gently drawn; not twitched, like a curb bridle, at one time, and daugled loose at another. Uniformity in parents produces uniformity in children. To whip one minute, and to caress, or let the culprit go unpunished, for the same crime, or another, cannot fail to injure the force of parental authority. Consider before you threaten; and then be as good as your word. "I will whip you if you dont mind me," says the parent in a passion. "I am not afraid of it says the child." The parent flies towards it in a paroxysm of rage: the child prefers flight to broken bones. "You may go now, but you shall have your punishment with interest the next time you do so." "I don't believe that," thinks the child. It is experience that gives the parent the lie.—"But," says you, "whips and rods were the scourges of the dark ages; the present is more enlightened; in its law is reason, and authority is mildness." Beware of that reason

which makes your child dogmatical, and that mildness which makes him obstinate. There is such a thing as the rod of reproof; and it is certain that, in numberless cases, arguments produce a better effect than corporal punishment.—Let the children be properly admonished, in case of disobedience; if insolent, try the harsher method.—Never begin to correct till your anger has subsided, if you do your authority over the offender is at an end. Let your commands be reasonable.—Never deliver them in a passion, as though they were already disobeyed, nor with a timid distrustful tone, as if you suspected your own authority. Remember that scolding is directly the reverse of weighty reasoning. It is the dying groans of good government. Never let it be heard under your roof unless you intend your house should be a nursery of faction, which may, at some future time, rear its hydra head, not only against you, but in opposition to the parents and guardians of our country. Patriotism, as well as charity, begins at home. Let the voice of concord be heard in your family; it will charm your domestics to a love of order.

The young should acknowledge how much they are indebted to those who have given them a good education. The famous Vitruvius declared that he was far better pleased with the learning his kind parents gave him, than if they had laid up for him the greatest abundance of wealth. Marcus Aurelius, one of the wisest of the Roman Emperors, thanked heaven especially for two things; for having had excellent teachers himself; and for having found the like blessing for his children.

RULES FOR HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

1. A good husband will always regard his wife as his equal, treat her with kindness, respect, and attention, and never address her with an air of authority, as if she were, as some husbands appear to regard their wives, a mere house-keeper.
2. He will never interfere in her domestic concerns, hiring servants, &c.
3. He will always keep her liberally supplied with money for furnishing his table in a style proportioned to his means, and for the purchase of dress suitable to her station in life.
4. He will cheerfully and promptly comply with all her reasonable requests, when it can be done without loss or great inconvenience.
5. He will never allow himself to lose his temper towards her, by indifferent cookery, or irregularity in the hours of meals, or any other mismanagement of her servants,—knowing the difficulty of making them do their duty.
6. If she have prudence and good sense he will consult her on all great operations, involving the risque of ruin or serious injury in case of failure.—Many a man has been rescued from ruin by the wise counsels of his wife. Many a foolish husband has most seriously injured himself and family, by the rejection of the advice of his wife; fearing, lest if he followed it, he would be regarded as ruled by her.—A husband can never procure a counsellor more deeply interested in his welfare, than his wife.
7. If distressed or embarrassed in his circumstances, he will communicate his situation to her with candour, that she may bear his difficulties in mind in her expenditures. Women, sometimes, believing their husband's circumstances to be far better than they really are, expend money which cannot well be afforded,—and which, if they knew their real situation, they would shrink from expending.

1. A good wife will always receive her husband with smiles—leave nothing undone to render home agreeable—and gratefully reciprocate his kindness and attention.
2. She will study to discover means to gratify his inclinations, in regard to food and cookery, in the management of her family; in her dress, manners and deportment.
3. She will never attempt to rule, or appear to rule her husband. Such conduct degrades husbands; and wives always partake largely of the degradation of their husbands.
4. She will, in every thing reasonable, comply with his wishes; and as far as possible anticipate them.
5. She will avoid all altercations or arguments leading to ill humour; and more especially before company.
6. She will never attempt to interfere in his business, unless he asks her advice or counsel; and will

never attempt to control him in the management of it.

Should differences arise between husband and wife, the contest ought to be—not who will display the most spirit,—but who will make the first advances: There is scarcely a more prolific source of unhappiness in the married state than this "spirit,"—the legitimate offspring of pride and want of feeling.

Perhaps the whole art of happiness in the married state, might be compressed in these two maxims— "Bear and forbear,"—and "let the husband treat his wife, and the wife treat her husband with as much respect and attention, as he would a strange lady, and she would a strange gentleman."—*Boston Commercial Gazette.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Morning Herald, Aug. 7.

"Russia appears to be playing a deep game; and whilst her armies perhaps are thundering at this time at the gates of Adrianople, and preparing to transfer the seat of war into the heart of Macedonia, on the other side she seems according to her language, to have no other wish but to bring the contest to as speedy a termination as possible by means of an equitable adjustment. This pretended love of peace is, however, only one of her many expedients to promote the objects of the war; for if she can, by her wheedling tone, succeed in entangling the Porte in a tedious and intricate negotiation, the result will be a relaxation of the efforts of that power into the field. In the mean time, her own military operations would be marked by increasing vigour; and, to show that this hypothesis is not an extravagant one, we learn, through various channels, that her forces, though they greatly overmatch those of the Sultan, are in expectation of receiving regular as well as powerful reinforcements. This contradiction between the language and conduct of Russia appears to bewilder the minor class of politicians on the Continent, who attach a far greater degree of interest to the aggression of that Power than it has as yet elicited in this country. In Vienna, for example, the Funds are like a see-saw—up to-day and down to-morrow, as the hopes of peace, or rumours of a contrary tendency, prevail. Whilst the conduct of Russia is the real cause of this fluctuation, it is attempted to fasten the blame of it on the Porte, though all that this Power does to merit it, is to evince a disinclination to purchase, under the name of peace, a hollow, feverish, and short-lived truce. The Sultan seems to be fully aware of this to judge from his alleged repugnance to meet half-way the pacific overtures of Russia; for, however moderate these overtures may be, still, coming from a victor, they should secure to the latter a moral ascendancy that would fully indemnify her for any sacrifices she might make on the score of a counterfeit magnanimity."

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

We can state upon good authority, that the hopes of concessions on the part of the Sultan, either on the Greek or the Russian question, have nearly vanished.—*Globe.*

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Russian army has at length accomplished the passage of the Balkan. A Russian despatch, dated from "The Rivouac at Derwich Javand," July 21, officially notices this event, and puts us in possession of many interesting details respecting the mode in which the mountain barrier was surmounted. On the 20th July, General Roth marched towards Aspro, and pushed his advanced guard to Palisana, the most elevated summit of the Greek Balkan.—The Turks, filled with dismay, made no attempt whatever to dispute the passage of this lofty mountain, and the dispatch left the invaders in full march towards the plains of Ramolia, without the Grand Vizier having made any demonstration from Shumla to intercept them.

Accounts have been received at Vienna, stating that the Russians are in full march on Adrianople; and the Turks were assembling all their forces, to give battle to the Russians in the plains of Adrianople.—*Standard.*

Advices from Bucharest, to the 20th ult., state, as positive information, that General Giesmar was concentrating his forces with a view of striking a great blow. These accounts also confirm the arrival of General Tolstoy, with the Russian Reserve, on the banks of the Danube.

The Hamburg Papers received this morning state, as a tolerably likely rumour, that the Pacha of Egypt is preparing another great naval expedition, for the purpose, as is supposed of carrying troops to aid the Sultan. Meanwhile it is added, the Russian squadron, under Admiral Hoydon, is assembling at Poros, and "will immediately take such a course as to be able closely to watch the movements of the Egyptian expedition; and in case of need attack it." The same papers announce the arrival of the Persian Prince Chosrow Nizari at Moscow, on the 30th July, where he was received with almost regal honours.