

God, joined in supplicating their God to save them from a watery grave.—themselves, their wives, and their children,—when He who rules in the whirlwind, and directs the storm, and commands the winds and the waves, "Peace be still," and there was a calm, roused their sinking hearts, granting the earnest prayers of the humble suppliants.

Article V.—"THE HOLY COMMUNION." will approve itself to the judgment of every devout Christian. We quote it entire—as also a short paragraph "On the Doctrine of the SACRAMENTS," which is a fitting accompaniment.

"THE HOLY COMMUNION."

"It is the duty of all to approach the blessed Sacrament of our Lord's Body and Blood with feelings of awe and reverence, and with a salutary dread of that 'unworthy receiving' against which St. Paul cautions all Christians; but this feeling should never exclude those who do truly rest on their Lord, and look to Jesus, from coming to participate in the holy memorials of His passion. It is a notion too widely current among many of our poorer brethren, that they are not worthy to receive. It is not the drunkard, or the man of evil passions that is here spoken of, but it is the man of decent outward life, the man who frequents the services of the Church, and reads his Bible, and says his prayers, and strives to lead a Christian life, and yet holds back from the Holy Communion, because he says he is unworthy to participate in it. By no means easy is it to convince such persons that it is their duty to approach to this holy Sacrament. They at once admit the truth of the arguments urged, and do not attempt to gainsay anything advanced. They simply continue their assertions that they are unworthy, and perhaps add that those who do frequent the holy altar do not live up to their profession, but are not any better than their neighbours. Their case is manifestly a difficult one, and as it is one of ordinary occurrence in some country villages where the saving truths of the sacramental system are unknown, it may not be out of place to offer a few suggestions for its treatment.

"The first thing to be done is to urge upon them the binding obligation of the Holy Communion, instituted as it was by Christ on the eve of His passion. If a friend on his death-bed were to request any one of us to perform a certain act, we should not, I think, be likely to refuse him; and how tenfold is the obligation to obey that Friend who died for us, and left this memorial of His passion behind Him to quicken our dull perceptions, and refresh our blunted memories. To adjure them by the love they profess to bear to Christ, by the faith they place in His atonement, to perform this his last request, is plainly our duty. Supposing, however, that we have convinced them of the obligation of the blessed Communion, as a perpetual Sacrament of Christ's holy Church, yet they may still urge the plea of unworthiness. What then is the reply? 'If you are unworthy to receive the Sacrament of His Body and Blood, are you prepared to stand before Christ's judgment throne?' Remember that your summons may go forth at any moment! This is the answer to all objections. The command is plain, and if they are unworthy to perform Christ's plain command, how can they hope to find mercy at the last day? With regard to the objection that many approach God's table and yet continue in sin, the answer is obvious. Carried out to its full length this argument would keep us not only from the blessed Communion, but from all other ordinances of the Church, for many go to church to say their prayers, or 'hear sermons,' whose life is very far from being in accordance with their practice. It is the duty of all, then, to urge the necessity of the Holy Communion. A man cannot live except he eat; and so the Christian soul cannot support the seed of spiritual life imparted in Holy Baptism, except 'it eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His Blood.' If any prepare himself by prayer and self-examination, let him feel assured that he will be accepted, although he be not 'cleansed according to the purification of the sanctuary,' for it will be judged 'according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not.' That God of His sweet saving mercy would gather in these doubting ones to the blessed Communion feast, 'singly and indeed' to take and receive the Saviour's Body and Blood, should be the earnest prayer of those who know the precious joys of participating in Christ, and of sacramental union with Him. W. B."

"ON THE DOCTRINE OF THE SACRAMENTS.—They are not subjects for discussion, for speculation, for display of recently acquired knowledge; they are high, mysterious, awful Christian privileges, to be felt, reverenced, embraced, realized, acted. Let men not speak of them until they have practiced them, but rather pray God to deepen their own sense of them. They will then speak of them, if they speak at all, more charitably, and in the ear, not in mixed society, or in the market-place, and, we may trust, not so as to injure themselves or others, or to make the mysteries of God a common thing."

This so far forms about half the contents. Our readers will perceive that in a sordid point of view there is enough for their money. We shall next week continue our notice of the contents of the Oct. No. and in the meantime recommend to our Clergy to be gathering from the people the small amounts necessary to place a No. of the Magazine in their hands, commencing from next January. Eighteen pence in advance will enable them to secure a number for each month of the year 1857, which can be sent by Mail free of expence, to any part of the Province.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, Oct. 10.

ENGLAND.

The final review of the British German Legion, provisionally to be disbanded, took place, Tuesday, Sept. 30, at Wyvenhoe Park, near Colchester. There were about 6,000 men upon the ground. The principal feature was Baron Von Stutterheim's leave-taking of the Legion, which he did in a very sensible speech, concluding by calling for a cheer for Queen Victoria. "Here every hat was raised, and the drums beat, while every one present joined in the acclamation. The band then played the national anthem, and the troops cheering their General, who again bade them farewell, were marched off the ground."

The statement of the *Times* correspondent quoted by us last week, that Cronstadt was accessible when Sir Charles Napier first appeared before it, has had the effect of arousing the warrior's slumbering anger against that journal. Sir Charles writes in reply, stating that he knew very well that the passage was practicable for gunboats, but that at that time he had none. The Admiralty know best why they were not supplied. "You have done everything in your power, sir," he adds, "since the 4th of October, 1854, (the day on which the hoax of Sebastopol arrived in England), to ruin my reputation, but I think you have failed, and your 'special correspondent' has put you deeper in the mire."

The other day Lord Willoughby d'Erasby performed his first journey upon the Cuff Junction Railway upon the engine, which he himself drove, having learned this accomplishment upon the Railway which, as a liberal and intelligent landlord, he has made at his own cost, for the use of one of his English estates. The "Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England" performed the down and up journey within the appointed time, and sent the sum of £8 to be divided among the enginemen and porters in remembrance of his first appearance amongst them in this new character.—*London Guardian*.

The *North Briton* has the following paragraph for the Intemperance:—"A celebrated drinking club, in a large town in the west of Scotland, which had formerly great influence at the local election, is broken up. Two of its members were sent to a lunatic asylum; one jumped over a window and killed himself; one walked or fell into the water and was drowned; one was found dead in a public house; one died of delirium tremens; upwards of ten became bankrupt; four died ere they had lived half their days. One who was a bawler when connected with the club, is at present keeping a low public-house."

The Transport Board established at Somerset-house to meet the exigencies of the war will wind up its affairs, and cease to exist at the end of the present year.

Experiments were made at Shoeburyness last week with the monster wrought iron gun, and the result is described as far superior to anything ever obtained by ordinary cannon. The line of fire was surprisingly accurate, the range 5,000 yards. The charge of powder required is 50 lbs.

At Brighton Barracks another practical joking case has occurred, Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, of the Windsor Theatre *fracas*, being one of the delinquents. Amongst the officers of the 4th Light Dragoons is a young cornet, named Aimes, the son, it is stated, of a clergyman, who, for some reason or other, having but recently joined, has been subjected to repeated persecution, which he has borne with tolerable patience. A few nights since, however, these annoyances reached their climax, for it is reported that a party of his comrades in arms set upon him, denuded one side of his face of his whiskers and moustaches, broke his furniture, disarranged his clothes, and took his bed and put it into a quantity of water, for the purpose of "seeing whether it would float or not." In consequence a report was made to the Horse Guards; and Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, Captain Burt, and Cornet Winstanley, three of the officers, were arrested, and their swords taken from them. The whole matter, it is said will form a subject for investigation.

The Queen of Oude has found some spokesmen on her behalf at the Board of the East India Company.—At the Quarterly Court of the Directors on Wednesday last, Mr. Lewin moved and Mr. Jones seconded a resolution condemning as unjust "the seizure of the territories of Oude, as one of the worst examples of Indian spoliation." The Court attentively listened to their dissertations, without saying one word of reply. Col. Syke, on the part of the Directors, explained

that they had given every facility to Mr. Jones and Mr. Lewin by not bringing into operation the law that required the presence of twenty proprietors at any discussion. They were willing that the opinions of these proprietors should go forth to the world. Both the directors and the Government have approved and supported the policy of Lord Dalhousie, and that rendered it unnecessary to argue the question. The resolution was negatived without a division.

It is reported that several constituencies intend to return Mr. Smith O'Brien at the next election, notwithstanding his refusal to be put in nomination. It appears to be forgotten, says a letter in the *Times*, that a person having been once convicted of high treason can never after sit in the House of Commons.

The Emperor and Empress of the French are still at Biarritz, and not finding balls and concerts sufficiently exciting as Sunday amusements, have added bull-fighting. On two successive Sundays have they been present. On the first occasion six bulls were killed; on the second, which took place at Bayonne, the papers state there was better sport—a matador being almost gored to death. On this last occasion "the Empress Eugenie presented herself as a Spanish woman generally does when she attends a 'corrida.' She was dressed in black, with a black mantilla—a French bonnet would have been a solecism—and one small red flower in her hair. Her beauty and her grace, which her costume so well set off, excited admiration, and her presence was hailed by repeated bursts of applause.

The new metal, aluminum, has become already cheaper than silver, and is sold in Paris for 200 francs the kilogramme; but being very light it will reach five or six times the extent of silver. Very nicely made tea and coffee-pots, spoons, &c., are already to be seen in the shops of the jewellers of the French capital.

SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes from that capital as follows:—

"The Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter of eight pages, and full of very serious advice, to Queen Isabella. After praising many acts of the present Cabinet, the Emperor invites the Queen to abandon the idea of any further ministerial modification; to maintain the constitutional regime which alone, in his opinion, is suitable for the Peninsula; to raise the state of siege as promptly as possible, and to assemble without much further delay the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Emperor insists upon the necessity of granting the fullest liberty of discussion to the two Chambers, and of avoiding, by all means, a return to the arbitrary and despotic regime which distinguished the Sartorius Ministry. The Emperor then enters upon secondary questions, and into very minute details upon the administrative reforms required by Spain. One passage in the letter relates to the fatal influence which certain members of the clergy might have, and which it would be dangerous not to destroy. The letter generally is full of sympathy for the Queen and for the Ministers, especially for Marshal O'Donnell and M. Rios Rosas. It produced a profound impression upon the mind of Her Majesty, who immediately after reading it, summoned Marshal O'Donnell, with whom she remained in consultation for about three hours. The letter was then read at a council of Ministers."

"In a letter of two days later date the same correspondent writes—

"Her Majesty has written to the Emperor of the French, expressing her profound gratitude. She states that she is infinitely obliged to him for his advice, that she will take his counsels into her best consideration, and that she particularly appreciates the clear, precise, and truly paternal manner in which his suggestions are conveyed."

The Free Trade Congress at Brussels has been brought to a close without any incident worth noticing. Mr. Cobden wrote to excuse his own absence, and Englishmen generally, because they are confident in the success of the principle; and he quotes statistics to show the progress of the export trade of England. It has steadily advanced in value from £57,000,000 in 1846 (with the exceptional revolutionary year of 1848, when it was only £52,000,000), to £95,000,000 in 1853. The next two years the war in the Crimea caused the amount to partially recede. But, judging from the returns for the first seven months of the present year, it promises to exceed £110,000,000, or nearly double the amount of 1846.

Baron Humboldt attained his 87th year on the 14th ult. The venerable philosopher is in full enjoyment of his faculties.

Another octogenarian, Marshal Zolotky, arrived at Vienna from Mouza on the same day, in excellent health.