20 pr ure the return of the dran. 'My life', replied Mr. Fletcher, 'is secure in the l'rotection of the Ilmighty Power who guards'it; nor will He suffer it to le the forfcit of my integrity and of your roshness.'

This firmness drew from the other the observation, that his uncle De Gons, though an old soldier, was more afraid of denth than he was. 'fifraid of denth!' rejoined Mr. Eletcher, " do you think I have been twenty-five years the minister of the Lord of life, to be afruid of death now? No, Sir, timnlis be to Codl, who giveth me the victory! It is for you to fear death, who have every reason to fear it. You are a gamester and a cheat, yet call yourself a genteman! You are a seducer of female innocence, and still you say you are a genteman! You are a duellist, and your hand is red with your brother's blood, and for this you style yoursolf a man of honomr! Lools there, Sir, laok there! See, the brond eye of Heaven is fixed upon us! Tremble in the peesence of your Maker, who can, in a moment, kill your body, and forever punish your soul in hell!' By this time the unhappy man was pale; he trembled ahernately with fear and passion; he threatened, he argued, he entreated. Sometimes he withdrow the pistol, and, fixing his back against the door, stood as a sentinel to prevent all egress; and at other times he closed on his uncle, threatening instant deah. Under these perilous circumstances, Mr. Fletcher gave no alarm to the family, sought for no weapon, attempted neither escape nor manual opposition. He conversed with calmness; and, at length, perceiving that the young man was affected, addressed him in language truly paternal, until he had tairly disarmed and subdued himr. 'I cannot,' said he, 'return my brother's draft; yet I feel for the distress in which you have so thoughtlessly involved yourself, and will endearour to relieve it. My brother De Gons, at my request, will, I am sure, voluntarily give you a hundred crowns. I will do the same. Perhaps my brother Henry will do as much; and I hope your other family will make up the sum among them.' Ho then prayed with him, and for him."

By Mr. Fletcher's kind mediation the sum was made up ; he has, however, been highly censured for this nuble artion. Let it be remembered that the exposure was not rash and unwonted, but firmness in the moment of exigency-firmness in the reliance of the voice that rolled the stars along, and spake the promises.-Encyclopcdia of Facts, \&c., in support of liniversal Peace.

## FAULTS IN THE CONGREGATION. B! Heman Humphrey, D. D.

A fault which I have sometimes noticed; and which I feel constrained to mention, is lingering about the dours and in the porch of the sanctuary, till after the rervices have commenced. It is less than a year, by half, since I mado my way through a crowd of this sort, both morning and afiernoon, in a very respactable town, where I was called to supply the vacant pulpit for a single Sabbath. I was surprised, as I waked up the aisie, to see how few of the congregation were in the house. After waiting much louger than I used to do, when I had a pulpit of my own, I commenced. When the crowd of men and boys without, found that "meeting was begun," they began to come "stringing along in," as they opened and shut the doors every moment, and by the time the first singing was through, they had nearly all got their places; though if my memory serves me, there were some stragglers afterwards. I was so much disturbed by it that I made some inquiries, and wes told, that thi ; had been the habit of a considerable part of the congregation, for many years. I have witnessed the same faults of lingering till the preacher had gone in else where, but nowhere, l think in an equal degree.

Need 1 say, that it is a habit, for which there is no excuse? Why should any body stop at the door, or loiter in the porch when the hour of public worship has arrived? It indicater great thoughtlesin 'ss and irreverence. No one who goes to the house of God from his closet, and desires to be told the beauty of the Lord in his temple, will think of stopping any where, till to sits down in his pew and lifts up his heart for a blessiag. It requires no words to show, that every member of the congregation ought, if possible, to be in the house as soon at least as the minister himself, that there may be perfect stillnoss when ho commencer, and that all mey worship with.

Another fault, is spending the intermission in worldy, vain and unprofitablo conversation. In large country parishes, many of the fimilies live quite too remoto from the house of Ged, to go home and return between the services. But many if I mistake not, are in the habit of remaining, who might in, good weather, easily go and return, if they chose ; and some allow their boys and girls to stay, who wauld be much saler to be taken homo and kept tander tho eye of their parents. Many take the hour or two, "between meetings" to diseuss politics, to hear and retail the nows, to talk about the weather to inquire about the markets, to plan visits, to collect and retail all the current gossip, \&c. \&ic. How strangely out of place and out of season is such conversation? How unproftable, how sinful! I hope it is not common for professors of religion to indulge themselves in this manner, and yet, I fear there are many whose consciences will testity they are not sufficiently careful. How can they oxpect a blessing upon the word in the afternoon, it they get their minds filled with the world during the intermission? Besides, the example is bad, extremely bad. Whatever those who make mo pretensions to piety see members of the church do, they will feol quite safe in doing themselves, and in taking much greater liberties.

Adjusting the dress, putting on over.coat3, children's bonnets, tippets, \&c., during the last singing, is another fault, to which many in almost every congregation, are, perhaps, unconsciously addicted. They and their noighbours in half the pews around them, have so long been in the habit of making these early preparations for leaving the house, that the impropriety never occurs to them. But let them think a moment. Is not singing as much an act of worship as praying, and can their thoughts and hearts be in either, while they are so busy in arranging their wardrebe, ns not to be behind the foremost in leaving their pews? Others, if you will notice, who though not quite so much in a hurry, evidently do not hear a word of the benediction, so busy are they in looking for their bats, buttoning up their coats, and getting ready for an early start. That there is the $I^{\prime}$ cast necessity for any such haste, no one can plead, and of course, that it is an inexcusable encroachment upon, the solemnity and decencies of public, worship, who will dare to question? And after all, what is gained by it? How much snoner do these loiterers in coming, and bustlers in going, reach the porch, by elbowing their way through the crowd, than if they waited till the aisles were clear?

Another fult with which some very worthy members of the congregation are chargeable, is bowing to every acquaintance as they are leaving the sanctuary; and addressing ono and another, with that casy familiarity, which is so amiable end acceptable in a social party of friends. I am no adrocate for a sour and repulsivo sanctimonionsness any where. A kind recognition of thase who happen to be alsout us after the service is closed, promotes good fellowship without interrupting those religious trains of thuyght with which we ought always to leavo the house of God. How very different this is from that easy and smiling familiarity which is directly calculated to banish all serious refections from the mind, I need not stop to show.

Another fault which every preacher must hare noticad more or less, is leaving the house in the midst of the service. While he is in the most impressive part of bis discourse, some sturdy boy will suddenly start from his pew in the gallery, and with: his heary cow-hides make the floor tremble as he marches the whole length of the church to the stairs and makes his clatter:ing, slamming exit. What preacher has not been thus annoyed and disconcerted either at home or abroad, through the negledt of parents who ought to teach thei- children better, and who might lieep them quietly in their places if they would. For. myself, when such a disturbance happens, I cannot help stopping and eyeing the culprit as long as he is in sight, and thus giving him the full edvantage of hearing all the noise that bo, makes, and if it is not presuming too mich, $I$ would recommend to my brethren to try the same experiment. I think the boy. will cither stay at home or keep quiet for a Sabbath or two at leasi.
The mention of one fault more, will be enough for the present: Did you never see a dozen or twenty boys, (I will cali them; though some of them are old and tall enough to be men,) stand. ing near the doors with their hats in their hands, and ready to rush down stairs at the hazard of their necks, ero tho blasning is half pronounced from the pulpit? I am sure i' have, and thrit

