

DISOBEDIENCE TO PARENTS.

"If a man have a stubborn and rebellious son, which will not obey the voice of his father, or the voice of his mother, and that when they have chastened him, will not hearken unto them, then shall his father and mother lay hold on him, and bring him out unto the elders of the city, and unto the gate of his place; and they shall say unto the elders of the city, This our son is stubborn and rebellious, he will not obey our voice; and all the men of his city shall stone him with stones, that he die: so shalt thou put evil away from among you, and all Israel shall hear and fear." Deut. xxi, 18-21.

From this striking passage it may be clearly seen how great a sin disobedience to parents is in the sight of God; and though fathers and mothers are not compelled in the present day to bring their children to so dreadful a punishment, yet the crime remains the same in the eye of the great Lawgiver; and Divine vengeance will sooner or later follow it. Awful are those words in the book of Proverbs: "The eye that mocketh at his father and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out and the young eagles shall eat it." But it is in the voice of tenderness that the good and gracious God of the Bible loves especially to speak to us, and therefore to the command he has given on this subject he has annexed a promise rather than a threatening—a promise which is constantly fulfilling, for filial affection and duty have undoubtedly been more frequently rewarded with happiness in this life, than any other virtue. We may be sure that the duty is most important, since we are taught in so many passages of Scripture, that children should obey their parents in all things, because it is well pleasing unto the Lord.

A DRUNKARD REFORMED.

In the town of Woodbridge, Conn. lives a man by the name of—, aged 47 years, who for the space of 22 years previously to his reformation had been habitually intemperate. At length (though naturally of a good constitution) his health failed him, he became enfeebled, and his visage was terribly bloated, although his body otherwise was exceedingly emaciated. His appetite meantime was gone, and the poor man, quite unfit for business, was only pining out his days in wretchedness,—the grief of his disconsolate wife, the unhappiness of his children, the mortification of a reputable circle of connexions; by all of whom he was expected soon to fall into the grave, a victim to the power of that fell destroyer—ardent spirits. But, thanks be to God, here is one instance more to prove that grace can save even the confirmed drunkard! and that advice to such may be salutary. A friend conversed with him concerning his condition, warned him of his danger, and urged him at once to renounce his intemperate practice, and repent of his sins, as the only way to save his body and his soul.—The advice was followed.—A reformation was commenced.—The man became penitent.—And in a few weeks was giving good evidence, not only of a determination to renounce the use of that destructive liquid, but also of a heart renewed by the Spirit of the living God.

He has since recovered his health, is attentive to his business, his family are again comfortable, and for about a year he has been a truly acceptable member of that branch of the Christian Church called Methodist Episcopal. Friend of sinners, pity the drunkards of our otherwise favoured nation!

As to the manner in which a minister should preach the Gospel—his address should be simple, affectionate, and grave; his matter solid, his method clear, his expression chaste and correct, neither soaring to a false sublimity, nor sinking to a mean familiarity. He should speak plainly that the most ignorant may understand; so seriously that the most fastidious may have no room to cavil; and yet so spiritually that the most pious may be provided with the bread of life. For it is not enough that his flock be taught to know what is true, and exhorted to practice what is right. The heart must be addressed, and the affections must be awakened, or no effectual progress will be made. For all knowledge will be sterile, and all performance unprofitable, unless affection interpose, to give vitality to the one, and sterling value to the other.

A proud man is like Nebuchadnezzar; he sets up his image to be worshipped by all.

TEMPERANCE.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Secretary of the "Gloucester Temperance Society," begs to enclose Mr. McLeod, a statement of the proceedings at its last meeting, which have been directed to be published. And Mr. McLeod will confer a favour upon the Gentlemen of the Society, by inserting them in his very excellent paper, (the Journal.) Bathurst, 28th Nov.

On Tuesday 24th November, the third Anniversary of the Gloucester County Temperance Society, was held at Bathurst, Chaleur Bay, which as usual was opened by prayer and thanksgiving.

MARCUS SCULLEY, Esq. late President, addressed the meeting with his usual eloquence, remarking that he rejoiced to learn that in Horton and Wilmot, in Nova-Scotia, Temperance Societies had recently been established, and he most sincerely trusted that in a few years, similar laudable endeavours would be made throughout these provinces, to arrest the progress of so alarming a pestilence. For, impelled by intoxication, how many pass away some of the most valuable years of their life, tossed in a whirlpool of what cannot be called pleasure, in habits of perpetual commotion with idle and licentious company, all reflection lost, while circulated from one empty head and one thoughtless heart to another; folly shoots up into all its most ridiculous shapes, and sallies forth in public, into mad riot, fortune squandered, health broken, friends offended, affronted and estranged, and perhaps sent afflicted and inmourning to the dust. When this much to be dreaded vice, tempts us under its most alluring forms, let the serious character we bear as men, come forward to view, and the solemn admonition sound full in our ears;—"My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not, come out from amongst them and be separate."

The following Gentlemen in consequence of their strenuous exertions in the good cause, were chosen Honorary Members of this society:—

Marcus Scully,	John Frazar, Jun.
Hugh Munro, M. P.	A. Strackam,
P. Dumaresq, J. P.	John Crawford,
B. Dawson, J. P.	Richard Winn, Legatus,
T. M. Deblois, C. T.	H. Adams, J. P.
Captain Wm. Miller,	R. Ferguson, J. P.
Brig Margaret Ritchie,	Wm. Carman, H. S.
Dugald Stewart,	John Young, J. P.
J. Montgomery, J. P.	Alexander May, Halifax,
Edward J. Mann,	Richard Tremain, Jun. do.
James Hill Liddell,	Andrew Mitchell, do.
James Read,	John Sheffield, Horton,
Samuel Waite,	E. H. Cutler, Annapolis,
A. Barbarie, Atty. at Law,	Wm. Fleming, J. P.
Bela Packard,	Wm. Miller,
John Jeffers,	Jas. Sutherland, Jun. and

John Miller, Esquire, President,
Rev. Mr. Somerville, Chaplain.

James Blackall, J. P.

John Anderson, Coroner,

William Gray, Jun.

John Hogg,

Richard Forbes,

John Kinsley,

Benjamin Trefelton,

James Sutherland, Sen.,

John Docharty, Treasurer,

Robert Kerr, Secretary, (absent.)

The thanks of the meeting were then unanimously tendered to Thomas M. Deblois, Esq. for his zealous and meritorious exertions in the formation of this Society.

On motion of Mr. Mann, Resolved that no member of this society, should directly or indirectly make use of, or permit the use of Ardent Spirits in his family, (cases of sickness excepted.)

Resolved that the thanks of this community are justly due Marcus Scully, Esq. for his spirited labours in the promotion of the object of this society, who most sincerely regret his approaching departure from among them, which is alleviated by his assurance of using his endeavours and influence in establishing a similar society at Fredericton.

Resolved, that as this, as it were, is the Parent Society in these provinces, the Secretaries of the Horton and Wilmot Societies be, and are hereby

requested to open a correspondence with this society. Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published, and the printers of the papers requested to forward their bills to the Treasurer for payment. The meeting then adjourned until the second day of January.

LOCAL.

TRIAL FOR PIRACY.

In our last number, we briefly adverted to the trial of nine seamen, for alleged Mutiny and Piracy on board the Barque Thomas, on her voyage from Cork to this Port, at or about Little River, on the American Coast, a short distance to the Westward of Passamaquoddy Bay. The Royal Gazette of the 8th inst. contains the particulars of the proceedings, and the testimony of the Witnesses at full length. Previously to our having seen the Report, we had intended, when it should come to hand to copy the whole; but as it would occupy much space, and as it discloses only a painful and disgusting scene of intemperance, disorder and confusion, such as we hope is rarely witnessed on ship board, and not any deliberate purpose or intention of committing a criminal act; we conceive that we shall better consult the inclinations of our readers, by occupying our columns with other matter, and giving only a brief outline of the Report.

The High Court of Commission for the Trial of Piracies and other offences committed on the High Seas, before which this Trial took place, was opened at Fredericton on Tuesday the 24th November, and was continued by adjournment from day to day, until Tuesday the 1st instant on which day it was closed. The Commissioners present were

His Honor The President.

" " The Chief Justice

" " JUDGE BLISS

" " JUDGE BOTSFORD,

" " THOMAS BAILLIE.

The prisoners charged, were,—David Sheahan, William Mahony, John Harrington, Patrick Harrigan, John Culuan, Thomas Leary, Dennis Culuan, Thomas O'Brien, and George Seeley.

The Indictment upon which they were arraigned contained four several Counts:—

"The first charged the Prisoners (and three others) that being Subjects of our Lord the King, and being Mariners on board the British Ship or Vessel called "The Thomas," owned by Abram Hargrave, Alexander Dean, and Gervaise Dean, whereof John Cooper was Master, on the 31st day of October, 1829, on the High Seas, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, they did betray their trust, and with force and arms turn Pirates, and did then and there privately and feloniously steal a certain Boat of the value of £10, a Spy Glass of the value of 40s., and a Compass of the value of 40s., the property of the said Hargrave and Deans, then being on board the said Ship or Vessel.

"The second Count differed from the first only in stating the property to have belonged to certain persons to the Jury unknown.

"The third Count describing the Prisoners and Property in the Vessel as in the first Count charged, them that they did on the day and year aforesaid on board the Vessel endeavor to make a revolt, and that they did then and there make a revolt.

"The fourth Count contained the same charge as the third, but stated the Vessel to have belonged to certain persons to the Jurors unknown."

Witnesses for the prosecution, John Cooper, Master of the Barque Thomas; George Sebastian, first mate; William Chaubertlain, Carpenter; Stephen Gale, an apprentice; George Richardson, Cook; and James Hutchison, a passenger. Witnesses for the defence, John Fitzgibbon, a steerage passenger; Freeman Makar, an American Pilot; and Edward Franklin, a Branch Pilot of the Port of Saint Andrew's. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General, Charles J. Peters, Esq.; and Charles S. Putnam, and Duncan L. Robinson, Esqrs. were Counsel for the Prisoners.

The address of the Attorney General in his opening on the part of the Prosecution, was pathetic and forcible; and after having at some length clearly shown and explained the nature and design of the Laws bearing upon this and other apposite cases, and also the manner of conduct which constitutes