

promising cause yet in its infancy. Sunday, Feb. 11th was distinguished in that town by the opening of a new place of worship for English and French service. The place now occupied as a Wesleyan chapel was once the dining-room of the monks of Chartreux! Mr. Beecham visited Chen Beauville, and Petiers. France will soon be ready to supply the connexion with valuable missionaries for Canada, Hayti, &c., who will not have the language of those countries to learn, but will be ready to preach to the people, with acceptance, immediately on their arrival at their stations.—*Wesleyan Chronicle*.

REPORT OF THE REV. ROBERT YOUNG.—We are thankful to be able to announce the safe return of the Rev. Robert Young from Jamaica; and that the end of his important Mission to that interesting sphere of the Society's operations has been fully accomplished. The Annual District Meeting at which he presided, assisted by the Rev. Jonathan Edmondson, the Chairman of the District, was characterized by great harmony, and marked by the special blessing of the Great Head of the Church. On inquiring into the state and prospects of the several Circuits, it was reported that prosperity generally prevailed, and that, notwithstanding the very large addition which has been made to our religious Societies in the Island during the few past years, the aggregate number of Church members still continues to increase. The financial state of the District was found equally encouraging; the Missionaries entered most heartily into the Committee's views, as explained by Mr. Young, on the subject of economy; and such arrangements were made as will afford considerable relief to the home-tunds of the Society. Mr. Young received a most affectionate welcome from his old friends, among whom he had formerly laboured with much success; and they and his brethren, the Missionaries, unite in presenting to the Committee their warmest acknowledgment for his very reasonable and beneficial visit.—*Watchman, March 27*.

DR. KALLEY.—The case of Dr. Kalley, who was last autumn illegally imprisoned at Madiera, on a charge of "blasphemy and heresy," and "abetting apostasy and heresy" has been tried at Lisbon and Funchal. On the 24th February, the Judge Conservator of the latter place, passed the following sentence:—"Supposing the British subject, Dr. Kalley, to disturb the public order of this island, by preaching doctrines opposed to its religion, as is sworn by the witnesses; and considering this preaching an abuse which degenerates into crime, nevertheless, the said Dr. Kalley, as a Protestant, which he is, is not punishable. Seeing that there does not exist a law to punish in the person of the accused, the act charged, I, therefore, declare the accusation given against the said Dr. Kalley, irrelevant, and order him to be held clear of guilt." Baffled on the religious question, Dr. Kalley's persecutors, we understand, are going to institute proceedings against him as a disturber of the public peace. On the other hand, Dr. Kalley, at the suggestion of Lord Aberdeen, about to petition the government at Lisbon for compensation for the loss of his professional income, during his illegal imprisonment. In the course of the proceedings before the tribunal of Kells at Lisbon, the public prosecutor, acting as counsel against Dr. Kalley, gave a lucid exposition of the existing law of religious liberty in Portugal, wherein he clearly showed that the supremacy of the Romish Church is no more, but that the Portuguese subjects enjoy the same liberty as Englishmen do in all religious matters.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—Within the last few years we have had brought under our notice several instances in which small companies of Protestants, living in the remote towns and villages of France, have been exposed to considerable hardships, and in some cases had their religious services entirely interdicted, by the Roman Catholic local authorities. This proceeding was a manifest violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the charter, by which full toleration is guaranteed to all parties in the celebration of Divine worship. We are now glad to find that the remonstrances of the Protestants have at last been attended with the happiest results, and that we may congratulate our readers upon the fact that the Minister of Justice has addressed a letter to the prefects of the departments, in which,

after observing that there are places in which Protestants, not being sufficiently numerous for government to allow a salary to a pastor, they sometimes subscribe together to appoint pastor, in order that they may perform religious worship in the regular way; he recommends that in all cases full protection shall be extended to them whilst in the quiet exercise of a right respected by the principle of religious toleration, which he desires may be at all times acted upon with great liberality.—*Bell's Messenger*.

THE CHRISTIAN MIRROR.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1844.

THE PURITY OF THE BIBLE.—The twelfth Psalm commences in a very devotional manner—for we hear David lifting up his voice, and calling upon God for help. Godliness was declining, sincerity and truth were departing from among men; the true Israelites were fleeing away like shadows; and the wicked were lifting up their heads on every side. This grieved the soul of the royal bard, and in his distress he turned to the Almighty, and cried, "Help Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail from among the children of men."

This prayer composes his perturbed mind, and enables him to survey the moral condition of the people, and faithfully describe it. He beholds flatterers, deceivers, and hypocrites, going through the land like devastating locusts, and devouring every blade of sincerity, truth, and candour, which the hand of the Lord hath planted, and the dew of his blessing had caused to flourish. Holy indignation stirs up the well of his heart, and the feelings of his soul rush forth in a torrent of invective and denunciation: "They speak vanity every one with his neighbour; with flattering lips, and with a double heart, do they speak."

Having unburthened himself by testifying against the flattering lips, and lying tongues of the wicked, he is comforted by a persuasion that the words of the Lord are pure; and this persuasion, rising up before him like a rainbow, every dark and melancholy feeling vanishes away, and a voice from the excellent glory says to him, be not discouraged or faint-hearted, for although the words of men are corrupt and false, "The words of the Lord are pure words: as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times."

CALEB AND THE SPIES.—According to the chronology of the Bible, about two years intervened between the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt and their arrival at Paran, a vast wilderness stretching along the borders of Canaan. While lying in their encampment at this place, the Almighty appeared to Moses, and directing him to select twelve suitable persons, one from each tribe, and send them as delegates or spies, to explore the promised land. In obedience to this divine injunction, Moses appointed twelve of the rulers of the people, whom he very circumstantially acquainted with the nature and the object of the mission they were chosen to execute.

The Jewish leader opens his instructions by telling the spies to commence their journey

in a southerly direction, and thence track their way across the mountains. He then enumerates the different heads on which they must try to obtain the most correct and satisfactory information; and these plainly shew that he was well acquainted with statistical science: for they contained the best possible directions for ascertaining the natural and acquired resources, as well as the civil and political condition of the country.

He required them to know the geological character of the country: to ascertain the probable number of its inhabitants; and to find out whether they were of a delicate or robust constitution. They were also to procure an account of what cities there were, and whether the people dwelt in tents or strong holds; and also to fetch some of the fruit of the land as a specimen of its productions, and an evidence of its fertility. Having spent forty days in prosecuting their researches through Canaan, the explorators returned, and laid an account of their expedition before Moses:—"We came unto the land whither thou sentest us, and surely it floweth with milk and honey; and this is the fruit of it. Nevertheless the people be strong that dwell in the land, and the cities are walled, and very great: and moreover we saw the children of Anak there. The Amalekites dwell in the land of the south: and the Hittites, and the Jebusites, and the Amorites, dwell in the mountains: and the Canaanites dwell by the sea, and by the coast of Jordan."

This discouraging report dashed the cup of anticipation from the lips of the people, and so powerfully wrought upon their minds, that they spent the whole night in weeping, and crying, and murmuring against Moses and Aaron. To allay this tumult, and prevent and counteract the pernicious tendency of the evil report brought by the spies, Caleb addressed the whole congregation in the following bold and decisive language, "LET US GO UP AT ONCE AND POSSESS IT: FOR WE ARE WELL ABLE TO OVERCOME IT."

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a very neat periodical, published in New York, entitled, "The Bible Student and Family Monitor." It is not too much to say, that we have never met with a work, whose object and design (as declared in its Prospectus, and exemplified in its contents) appeared to us better calculated to promote the spiritual benefit of mankind; than the one before us. We have extracted largely from its pages in today's number, under the heads of "General Literature" and "The Casket." We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of making the following extract from the Prospectus:

"Notwithstanding we live in an age of religious intelligence and of moral reform, an age which boasts of light and improvement, and almost every kind of moral and religious enterprise, with numerous associations, adapted to every age, sect and party, from the infant scholar to the man of hoary hairs, including Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes and Bible Societies; when the Bible, within the last four years, has been translated into every language, and sent, gratuitously, to every nation under heaven; when in our own nation also, there is scarcely an individual who does not