

the pretensions of that daring impostor. It is in vain that the Catholic exclaims, where then is your rule of faith? The Protestant with equal propriety will cry out where is yours? "Do I not see one Council against another Council; one Pope against another Pope; one Father against another Father; the same Father against himself; rules, orders, and regulations made by infallibility to-day, by the same infallibility annulled and set aside to-morrow. In short," continues the Protestant "I see no resting place for the sole of my foot but in the Bible alone; it has been a light to my feet and a candle to my path from my youth up, and I have never gone astray, but when I have closed my eyes upon its celestial influence."

A writer in the "Conception Bay Mercury" of the 5th inst. has, however, taken a very different view of all these matters: he thinks that the Holy Bible ought to be banished from the Schools, and principally for the following reasons:—

First.—Because the morality of children has never been benefited by the Bible, since it is by example and not by precept that manners are amended; and where the example of the parents is bad, the word of Omnipotence can be of very little service.

2dly.—Because some chapters are directly pernicious to the morals of children inasmuch as they furnish histories of crime; and contain allusions to which a father, if called upon by his child, could not, with propriety, enter into an explanation.

3dly.—Because youth is the season of mirth at which time it would be preposterous to read what is declared in the Law and the Prophets, since the book which contains them would by frequency of use, cease to be revered.

4thly.—Because it is not till the passions have been chastened by the hand of Time! that the entire Scriptures should be given to any.

Now upon these four points, as I may call them, I beg leave to offer a few simple remarks. With respect to the arguments (if arguments they are) which are condensed in point number 1, it is obvious that they are founded upon the most confused and unarrangeable jumble of assumptions that can be well imagined. It is equally clear that the reasons which the writer is struggling to put forth, make as forcible against the use of Bible any where as they do against the use of it in the Schools. "Examples" says the Brigidine scribe "is better than precept" well, suppose we admit the truth of this old maxim, what then? Is precept of no utility at all? But is it meant to be asserted that the Bible is nothing more than a collection of cold precepts? Why it may be termed and justly too, a series of Examples from beginning to end! Where shall we look for examples so forcible—so captivating—so brilliant as those to be found in this Holy volume? Where else shall we find such integrity—such sublimity of character? If here and there the child shall fall in with a darkened picture,—with—mark this ye friends of the National School—with no ESau selling his BIRTH-RIGHT FOR A MEAS of postage or an Absalom's rebelling against his indulgent parent, he will at the same time observe the accompanying judgments of the Almighty, and be warned. Let us then place this invaluable treasure—this exhaustless mine of "examples" in the hands of our little ones, under the assurance that the "word which is quick and powerful and sharper than a two edged sword" will not be inefficient nor vain. If the parents be patterns of wickedness give the Bible to the child and you furnish him with a compass that will enable him to avoid those rocks upon which they have made shipwreck of their souls! if they be righteous, that sacred book will confirm their authority and enforce their commands. Besides, if we come to facts: Could I not confront my opponent with scores of instances in which parents of the first respectability, and some of them of the deepest learning, have been brought to a knowledge of Christ by the artless commentary of an infant tongue. "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ORDAINED STRENGTH." Let these few hints be weighed in the spirit of fairness and candour; and then let it be said whether the Bible in the hands of a child may not conduce to morality, and whether to withhold it from the rising generation would not be opposing the Divine injunction "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not."

But "a Friend to Education" may be ready to exclaim you misunderstand me altogether! I don't deny, say, I admit (as parts of my letter evince) that selections may be highly beneficial to all.—Mr. Editor when some people commit their thoughts to paper it is hard to unravel what they believe or what they do not; if it be really his opinion that select portions of the scriptures are

beneficial, what does he mean by saying that it is preposterous to put them in the hands of youth, inasmuch as it is the REASON OF MIRTH!! "Who is this that darkeneth Counsel by words without knowledge?" Admitting however that it is against the circulation of certain parts of the Bible that the writer is contending; still his arguments are altogether untenable and ridiculous; if indeed, they are not something infinitely worse. Why, I ask, is he so opposed to the dissemination of the Bible in its ordinary form? His answer I presume, is contained in what I have termed his second point. Now I should be very sorry to inflict a wound upon the feelings of any man, but really there is something so very detestable in his mode of treating this part of his subject, that one's indignation can scarcely be repressed while perusing it. To hold as he does that certain portions of the scripture are not only offensive to female modesty, but directly inimical to virtue; and at the same time in a public print in the most distinct and deliberate manner to invite attention to these very particulars is an act worthy only of a darkened understanding, or a most malignant heart. To describe any portion of God's word as destructive of morality is related to, if it does not involved that awful sin for which it has been emphatically declared, there can be no forgiveness either in this world or that which is to come. The whole Bible has been written by the immediate inspiration of the Holy Spirit,—by the authority and dictation of Him whose eye cannot behold the smallest sin without abhorrence—who is the fountain of all Purity, Goodness, Wisdom and Truth. Can it be supposed then, or rather dare we to imagine, that such a Being would record or cause to be recorded that which would necessarily militate against himself? The idea is not merely blasphemous, it is absurd and ridiculous to the last degree. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness;" this is the language of him who well knew both the contents and tendency of the Law and the Prophets; and with this perfect knowledge of their contents, what does he say to Timothy? Not—my son I am sorry to find that from your earliest days you have been in the habit of reading the Bible, for assuredly it is too abstruse, too gloomy and in many parts too immoral for one who was yet in the season of mirth and jollity to look into or meddle with!!! This is not the language of the great Apostle of the gentiles; no; but in the spirit of commendation he says "from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures which are able to make you wise unto Salvation through faith which is in Jesus Christ." Would St. Paul commend his beloved son Timothy for his knowledge of "immoral" writings, and in almost the same breath exhort him "to flee youthful lusts?"

Perhaps however it will be asserted that in the primitive ages all such parts as those alluded to, were carefully kept from juvenile inspection; if so, how is that in reference to the laws and ordinances—the very things in which most of these "objectionable" parts occur.—Moses commanded the Jews to teach them diligently unto their children? Here then we have two authorities, the great Author of the Moral Law on the one hand, and "A Friend to Education" on the other; which of these are we to follow? But again, will this writer have the temerity to assert that no kind of religious instruction shall be imparted to an individual until he has passed the season of mirth—until he has passed the "chastened by the HAND OF TIME"!! If he shrinks from asserting this, I ask him what according to his views are the principles which we ought to inculcate? Not the Creed; not the Lord's Prayer; not the Commandments; not the Catechism; for, if his arguments be right, all these would be treated with thoughtless indignity, would lose their sanctifying influence by use, and become, in a short time, degraded in the eyes of those for whose benefit they were composed. And more than this; I appeal to any man of discrimination, whether in the Creed and Catechism of every christian denomination there are not expressions to which the very same objections may be taken, as those which have been raised against certain chapters in the Bible. May not a child call for an explanation of some particulars in the decalogue as well as the Scripture in question, and shall we expunge from the sacred tables of the law one of God's inviolable commandments to honour the caprice, or to spare the feelings of, perhaps, some conscience-stricken violator who now and then trembles at the sound. Here then I again ask my opponent whether any kind of religious instruction is to be imparted to the rising generation? If he answers in the affirmative he unavoidably contradicts himself; if in the negative he is far beneath the trouble of contradiction. I leave him to the choice of alternatives.

Upon the whole then it clearly appears from what this "Friend to Education" has advanced, that he deprecates the Bible in the family, as much as in the school. that in truth he is neither of the Catholic nor of the Protestant persuasion; but a kind of compound character that would do but little credit to either; that he has no grounds for his opinions, and that even if he had, he has but little ability to maintain them. Whether such a personage ought to be listened to by the Protestants of Conception Bay I leave it to them to decide. The rest and residue of his locubrations may be fearlessly suffered to pass without note or commentary.

Mr. Editor,
I am your most obedient Servant,
A WESLEYAN WATCHMAN.

Derrynane, Abber is the property of Trinity College Dublin, let to Mr. O'Connell at a rent of £700 a-year, exclusively of £90 tithes; and to his credit be it told that he pays his title most punctually.—Limerick Chronicle.

Notices

ALL Persons having Demands on or against the late Firm of THOMAS CHANCEY & Co. of this place, (which was Dissolved on the 13th October last, as then announced) are requested to furnish the particulars of their Claims, to the undersigned, that the same may be examined and forthwith liquidated. And all Persons indebted to the said late Firm, are hereby required to make immediate settlement, or proceedings will be instituted against them.

EDWARD WALMSLEY,
For, and on behalf of
WILLIAM WILKING BULLEY
Carbonear,
April 10, 1839.

TENDERS will be received at my Residence until

MONDAY,

The 6th MAY at Noon,

from Persons willing to CONTRACT for the erection of a

Fence

around the SESSIONS HOUSE of this Town.

A Specification of the WORK may be seen on application to me

JAMES POWER, J. P.
Carbonear,
April 8, 1839.

THE PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT under date the 13th of October last was not fully sanctioned by me; the terms of that Advertisement have not been fulfilled by the Representative of my Partner, Mr. WILLIAM WILKING BULLEY, of LIVERPOOL; and no settlement has been made with me for a full transfer of the Trade.

Any further information may be obtained on application to Mr. THOMAS NEWELL, Carbonear, whom I have appointed as my Agent.

THOMAS CHANCEY.
Witness,
THOMAS GAMBLE,
DONALD BATHUNE,
Carbonear,
17th April, 1839.

In the Honorable the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Newfoundland, Harbour Grace, October Term, Second Victoria.

In the master of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, late of Carbonear, Merchants, Copartners.

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Thirtieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvents by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN MCCARTHY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN MCCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly authorised under such orders as the said Northern Circuit Court shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to discover, collect, and realize the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents; and all Persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or having in their possession any Goods or Effects belonging to them or either of them, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the said Trustees.

By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
Chief Clerk and Registrar
Court House,
Harbour Grace,
9th Nov., 1838.

An old gentleman, who used to frequent one of the coffee-houses in Dublin, being unwell, thought he might make so free as to steal an opinion concerning his case; accordingly, one day, he took an opportunity of asking one of the faculty, who sat in the same box with him, what he should take for such a complaint? "Advice" said the doctor.

On Sale

SEALERS Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

Just Landed
Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun den, Master,
FROM HAMBURG,
Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,
15 Tuns BLUBBER.
For Sale by
THOMAS GAMBLE.
Carbonear,
Jan. 9, 1839.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Slade, Biddle & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered For Sale
By Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY the 6th day of May next
At 12 o'Clock,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL ROOM
(St. John's.)

THAT Eligible Room, known as RIGOUT'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING-HOUSE, with COUNTING HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK-ROOM, Two STABLES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room known as PHIP-PARD'S ROOM—consisting of one, DWELLING-HOUSE, One STABLE, One STORE, Extensive MEADOW GROUND with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmonier.

That Eligible Room known as CHRISTOPHER'S ROOM—consisting of a DWELLING-HOUSE, FISH STORE, STABLE, FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also,
10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qtls Round Fish.

At St. Mary's.
Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c.

Particulars of the Rooms may be made known on application to Mr Lusk, at St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. Wood, at St John's or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN,
Agent.
Carbonear,
9th Jan., 1839.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or persons did on the night of the 12th instant, or early on the morning of the 13th Instant, break open the door of the STABLE on the Premises of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. and STOLE herefrom a

MILCH COW,

Any Person giving information of the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

offered to any person who will give information of the Persons by whom the Meadow and other FENCES belonging to said Estate, have been destroyed

JOHN W. MARTIN,
Agent.
Carbonear,