THE Weekly Chronicle.

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THE CHRONICLE,

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Weekly Almanack.

FEB.		R. SUN.	S. SUN.	MOON.	H.	W.
12	Saturday,	6 49	5 11	7 48	0	36
13	Sunday,	6 47	5 13	8 23	1	6
14	Monday,	6 46	5 14	9 46	1	37
15	Tuesday,	6 45	5 15	10 51	2	10
16	Wednesday,	6 44	5 16	Morn	2	45
17	Thursday,	6 43	5 17	0 2	3	23
18	Friday,	6 41	5 19	1 14	4	9

First Quarter, 18th, 11h. 44m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq., President.—Discount days, Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days. Director next week: Geo. Swinney.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Barns, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: D. J. M'Laughlin.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq., Manager.—Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week: E. DeW. Ratchford.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esquire, President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVING'S BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—James Kirk, Esq., President.—Office open every day (Sunday's excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Winterbon's

ANTI-BILIOUS SOLUTION.

THIS Invaluable Medicine has only within a few years been offered to the Public, the Proprietor having used it in his private practice for many years, and has experienced the most wonderful success by its use in the undermentioned diseases.

In a few moments after taking it the patient is entirely relieved of the most painful heartburn, or pain occasioned by a superabundant quantity of bile in the stomach and bowels. Though the effects of the Anti-Bilious Solution are so instantaneous, they are not the less permanent; it strengthens the stomach, improves the appetite, removes all acidity and bile from the stomach and bowels, raises the spirits, and strengthens and invigorates the whole constitution.

The most delicate and feeble invalid labouring under Dyspepsia will by continuing the use of the Anti-Bilious Solution for a few weeks, experience its most happy effects in being restored to the enjoyment of perfect health.

Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Languor, Coldness of the Extremities, Morbid Acidity in the stomach and bowels, headache, drowsiness, habitual costiveness, and general debility, bilious complaints of every description, diarrhœa, vomiting, sour stomach, wind and flatulency of the stomach and bowels, jaundice heartburn, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, and red gravel, Asthma and Coughs in old Persons.—For these and many other complaints the proprietor has experienced the greatest benefit in his general practice, and can confidently assert that others may experience the same result by merely attending to the directions in taking this Medicine.

The subscriber has received a supply of the above for sale at the late Circulating Library Germain Street.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

November 5th.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor at 375, Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71, Maiden Lane, New-York, and every Druggist in New-Brunswick. *Dec. 25, 1841.*

Raisins, Onions, &c.

Landing ex schr. Margaret Trayner, from Boston;

40 DOZEN CORN BROOMS, 20 dozen Painted Pails; 10 do. Hickory Axe Handles, 10 do Manilla Clothes Lines,

100 Boxes (halves and quarters) Bunch Raisins;
30 Barrels ONIONS;
5 Bales COTTON BATTING;
5 Boxes Chocolate; 1 case Cinnamon,

Ex Martha Brae, from Halifax:

10 Casks Pale SEAL OIL,
20 Boxes London Sperm Candles.

☞ The subscribers are happy to announce, that they have saved the greater part of their stock of fine Pekoe flavoured CONGO, which has given so much satisfaction.

JARDINE & CO.

Corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets

Dec. 3.

☞ **Notice.**

MR. GEORGE M. BURNS, of the city of St. John, Merchant, having duly assigned to the Subscriber all his debts, claims and effects, of every description—All persons indebted to the said Geo. M. Burns, are therefore required to make payment to the subscriber, who only is authorized to grant a discharge.

St. John, May 5, 1841. W. H. SCOVIL.

CHURCH SOCIETY,

Saint Andrews.

A Meeting of the Saint Andrews Local Committee of the Church Society of New-Brunswick, was held in All Saint's Church, St. Andrews, on Wednesday, the 19th ult. The Rev. the Rector in the Chair.

The Meeting being opened with prayer, and G. D. Street chosen Secretary, the following Address was read by the Rector:

ADDRESS.

My Christian Brethren and friends—

According to usual custom, I feel much pleasure in addressing you on the subject of our present Meeting, a subject, which, I am convinced, will at all times excite a lively interest in the minds of every Churchman.

Not with us, but to God's holy name is all the praise due, for the prosperous advancement of our infant Society, which, I now with the most sincere gratification have to report, well knowing that the hearts of you all are with our work, and your sympathies easily enlisted, in favour of any cause connected with our venerable and Apostolic church.

The report of the last year, has been placed in your hands, and by it you are informed of the state of the Society's funds, and, of its disposal of the same. The appropriations, I have no doubt, will meet with your approbation, particularly those, in favour of this county, which have been liberal; and I anxiously hope, that the parish of Saint Andrews, will not, in proportion to its means, be inferior to others in the Province, in endeavours to forward the interests, and promote the objects and views of a Society, which is so closely connected with the interests and advancement of our deservedly beloved Church, and unaiding the benevolent exertions of that venerable society, which, has been the means under God, of establishing that Church in this our adopted country.

When we reflect upon the gigantic efforts which have been already made, and are still, with encreased energy making in our parent state, for supplying the destitute with spiritual sustenance, for disseminating that word of truth which has been bestowed on man, by his all merciful God, to make him wise unto salvation, for sending forth ministers of his holy word, and sacraments, and in distributing with an unsparing hand, the writings of the learned and the pious, to assist the prayerful and anxious enquirer after religious truth—when we consider, that our Church has been most wonderfully protected by Almighty power, from the period of her emerging from darkness in all her beauty, even to the present day, defying, under the protection of her great and divine head, the powers of this world, or the malice of devils—when we see thousands and tens of thousands of pounds expended in this holy work, arising, not only, from the contributions of the opulent, but the offering of the poor man's mite.—every pious and good man amongst us, will be stirred up to correspondent and proportionate exertion, and even the drowsy christian, will be awakened from his stupor of indifference, and at the call of religion, will arouse himself, and zealously join that christian band, which has laboured before him in the Lord's field—all contributing from their worldly means, towards the promotion of so great a cause—and all uniting in humble, and hearty prayer to God, that Divine grace may accompany their endeavours, in advancing the kingdom of God, and, that all may be excited to a more diligent use of the means and instruments of religion, such as prayer, reading, and hearing God's holy word, and receiving the blessed sacrament—all which are instruments which God hath appointed, for the begetting & increasing holiness amongst us.

Such being the views of our Church Society, she surely cannot fail, in enlisting the aid and co-operation of every churchman, who has at heart the advancement of sound religion, and, who, after securing his own happiness, by doing his duty, is desirous of consulting the edification and salvation of others; and views, with anxious care, the thousands of souls who live without any one, whom they acknowledge as their appointed Minister, and are earnestly desirous of worshipping God, according to the faith professed by the united church of England and Ireland.

Scarcely ever do we enter into conversation on the progress of the Church in this Diocese, without hearing complaints respecting the lamentable deficiency of her ministrations in many places, and of the great anxiety exhibited, by thousands I may say, too poor to contribute much pecuniary aid for a house of prayer, where they can worship the God of their Fathers. It has not hitherto, by many I fear, been considered, to what a lamentable extent, religious destitution extends in this country; but now, when our population is yearly encreasing, it is surely high time to be up and doing, and unite with our fellow subjects, in forwarding the organized plan of our Provincial Church Society, (adopted in strict accordance with the two great Societies "for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts," and that for "promoting Christian Knowledge,") to supply such destitution.

No person amongst us, can entertain the smallest doubt, of the readiness of our unwearied and venerable Bishop, to aid us in every endeavour we make. But, we ought always to bear in mind, that it has pleased the Lord and head of the Church to make him an overseer of a still enormous Diocese, and that from every quarter he receives complaints of spiritual wants, and continual entreaties to be furnished with ministers of God's holy word, and Sacraments. Great exertions are making by him, and his desires on the subject, are not only made known to the two Societies already alluded to, but they have also, excited a correspondent anxiety, on the part of those Societies, to supply such wants. It behoves us then, cheerfully to unite with every systematic plan, in aid of objects of such great importance, and interest, and cast into the Treasury of the Lord, such funds as may be raised by a system of contribution, regular, tho' small, and thus shew our attachment to that church, and of which, we profess ourselves to be members. Let us, then, not loiter on the road, lest, while we do so, the glory and happiness of enlarging the kingdom of God, and of his Christ, be taken from us, and given to others, who place a greater value on it; and, while with our lips, we thank God for the blessings which he has vouchsafed, and continues to bestow upon us, let us shew our gratitude, by action, and exhibit our sense of God's bounty, by a correspondent endeavour on our part, to assist those who are in need.

Before I conclude this address, it gives me much pleasure to report, a donation of twenty pounds from the Church Society, towards the erection of the intended Chapel of Ease at Chamcook, and also a grant of seventy five pounds sterling, for the same purpose, from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

Finally, Brethren—May the blessing of God rest upon you—may he "prevent you in all your doings, with his most gracious favour, and further you with his continual help—that, in all your works, begun, continued and ended in him, you may glorify his holy name, and finally attain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour." amen.

JEROME ALLEY, D. D., *Rector.*

St. Andrews, Jan. 19, 1842.

After which, the following Resolutions were passed—

Moved by Thomas Jones, Esq., and seconded by Thomas B. Wilson, Esquire—

Resolved, That the Church Society of New-Brunswick, still most deservedly claims the regard and cordial support of every member of the church.

Moved by Wm. Garnett, Esq., seconded by Jas. W. Street, Esquire—

Resolved. That our respectful thanks are due to the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, for his unwearied exertions in favour of the Church in these Provinces, and for his anxiety, and endeavours to procure an additional number of Clergymen to serve in the different parishes, and as travelling missionaries.

Moved by Charles V. Forster, Esq., seconded by Mr. Thomas Turner—

Resolved, That our sincere and heartfelt thanks are due to the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, for its paternal and unremitted care of the church in these colonies—and also, to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, for its liberality in supplying bibles, testaments, prayer books and tracts, to this Society, as well as to different places in the Province.

Moved by Capt. Peter Smith, and seconded by G. D. Street, Esquire—

Resolved, That this Committee views with deep interest, the exertions made by the people in the Mother country, towards the wide spread of true religion in these colonies.

Moved by Thomas B. Wilson, and seconded by Charles V. Forster, Esquire—

Resolved, That our most respectful thanks are due, to the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, for its liberal grant of seventy five pounds sterling, towards the erection of the Chapel of ease at Chamcook in this parish.

Moved by Mr. John Jarvis, and seconded by Wm. Garnett, Esquire—

Resolved, That George D Street, and Thos. B. Wilson, Esqrs. be lay Deputies from this Parish at the ensuing annual meeting of the Church Society at Fredericton.

Moved by Dr. Gove, and seconded by James W. Street, Esquire—

Resolved, That while this committee notice with thanks, the grant already made by the Church Society of twenty pounds to the church at Chamcook, it be recommended that a further grant of twenty pounds be made to the same—and that a supply of testaments, prayer books, tracts, and lending library books be made to this parish, and also to Campobello and West Isles.

Moved by James W. Street, and seconded by Dr. Gove—

That the Secretary request the Editors of the St Andrews Standard, Royal Gazette, and St John Chronicle, to insert the proceedings of this meeting in their respective papers, and that the same be forwarded to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

GEORGE D. STREET,
St. Andrews, 19th Jan. 1842. *Secretary.*

From the Richmond Compiler.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF BISHOP MOORE. [*Concluded.*]

Never was there a man more happily constituted for the peculiar work assigned him by the Divine Head of the Church, than was Bishop Moore for the trying duties of Diocesan for Virginia, at the period when he entered upon that sacred office.—The Episcopal Church, in this State, then laboured under accumulated difficulties. The evils which grew out of the colonial system of ecclesiastical affairs were still felt. The want of Episcopal supervision, of the administration of the Episcopal functions, and of the restraining influence and discipline of Executive control, had greatly retarded the prosperity of the infant Church. She had not the benefit of her own ecclesiastical Government, and was too far removed from her distant mother to be much benefited by the connection which was still maintained, or much restrained by a ruling power so far distant, and consequently so inefficiently exercised. Without an Executive head, there was no sufficient restraint laid upon her ministers. Orthodoxy in doctrine, and piety and morality of life among those who were the spiritual guides and examples of the people, could only be enforced, when needed, by an impeachment on the other side of the ocean, before the Bishop of London, who was the ecclesiastical head of the colonial Churches. This, owing to the invidiousness of the office of accuser, the distance of the tribunal, the expense of the voyage, and the delay of justice, was rarely done. The colonies, in consequence, became the last resort of some of those bad men, who, in all ages and Churches, will intrude into the holy office, and who feared the discipline of the Church at home. Others, who from inefficiency, could not find desirable cures in the mother country, easily obtained situations, in a rapidly growing community, where ministers were greatly needed. From the operation of these causes, the colonial Church in Virginia long laboured under the infliction of the inefficiency, immorality, and want of piety of some of her ministry. The disastrous influences of this great evil were widely felt. The confidence and attachment of the people were, in a great degree, weaned from their spiritual guides. The efforts of the good and zealous were much thwarted by the counteracting influence of evils which there was no power in the defective system of Church government to eradicate. At this critical juncture came on the American Revolution. The strong prejudices which were excited by this great event against a Church which was then connected with the oppressive government of England—the jealousy which was aroused in the dissenting denominations in consequence of the possession by the Church of valuable glebe lands—the dispersion of most of her ministers—and the zealous efforts of her enemies in the use of all these means of injuring her, when added to the sore evils under which she had before groaned—constituted a burden too heavy for her strength, and she sunk to the dust. An extended population being thus deprived in a great degree of their religious teachers and of moral restraints, and exposed during many years to all the distracting and demoralizing influences of war, presented, after the protracted troubles were over, an inviting field for that subtle system of infidelity which was introduced from France, and was zealously and too successfully disseminated by men of high standing and talent. Added to the baleful influence of their demoralizing system, those who undertook, under God, the arduous task of reviving the Church in Virginia, had to operate on the minds of a high-minded people, long unaccustomed to the restraints of religion. Thus infidelity, immorality, repugnance to restraint, and inveterate prejudices against the Episcopal Church, produced fearful difficulties in the way of a revival of this Church. The great work, however, was begun by a little band of faithful men, who trusted in God's promise, that "the gates of hell should not prevail against his Church." Still, at the time of Bishop Moore's arrival, the evils above mentioned were widely prevalent. He seemed to have been raised up by Divine Providence to guide the Church successfully through these difficulties. He entered upon the arduous task at fifty-two years of age, though with all the vigor, animation, and zeal of youth. His evangelical system of doctrine, his pure and beautiful style of preaching, the tenderness and pathos of his appeals, the gracefulness and eloquence of his delivery, aided by a venerable form, a countenance beaming with benevolence, and a heart glowing with love, rendered him to all an acceptable preacher.

In his visitations through his new diocese, crowds every where assembled to hear him, and charmed by the man, many went away disarmed of their prejudices against his office and his Church. His gentle and conciliating manner of pleading the claims of the Church of their fathers, soon awakened in many families an attachment which had slumbered but had never become extinct. The mild, forbearing and paternal manner in which he exercised the power of his office, won the hearts of his ministry. His widely spread reputation for piety and zeal, soon drew to his diocese a large accession of efficient clergy. His faithful inculcation of true religion elevated the tone of piety in the Church, and secured the confidence of the community. In his private and social intercourse with the families of the Church, their bishop won all hearts. To the courteous and graceful manners of a well bred gentleman, he added a singularly pleasing amenity. He was kind to all, for he loved all. His benevolence overflowed towards all mankind. His venerable appearance and countenance, beaming with love, disarmed enmity; his sprightly and entertaining conversation, attracted old and young to his society. He presented religion to view in all her most pleasing and attracting graces—More austerity of manners would have failed to win back hearts long alienated from the Church. Greater sternness in the exercise of his authority, would have strengthened and perpetuated the prejudices entertained towards his office. But he seemed to have been happily endowed with the very qualities as a man, a Christian and a bishop, which peculiarly fitted him for the exigencies of the Church, when he entered upon the duties of her Chief Shepherd. Having guided the Church committed by the Great Shepherd to his care, safely through her early difficulties, having witnessed the rebuilding of her fallen churches, the extensive revival of true religion through all her borders, the return of her formerly alienated children to her bosom, a rapidly increasing attachment to her excellencies, a fast growing esteem, and respect even among those without her communion, he well deserves for her sake, as well as for his own virtues, the love and reverence of all who love the Church of God. Truly, God has blest his labors and those of the godly man who has sided him of late years in the Episcopal office. When he came to the Episcopate of Virginia, there were in the Diocese only 4 or 5 actively laboring ministers; now there are about 25, most of whom minister zealously at the sacred altar. Never probably was there a bishop more universally popular, and more ardently loved by his ministers, and all the members of the Church under his Episcopal charge.

But it is in his parochial character as rector of the Monumental Church congregation that he is best known and most beloved in Richmond. His pastoral labors here for 27 years have exceedingly endeared him to his congregation. Gentle, amiable, kind and courteous, with a heart full to overflowing with benevolence, with a charity which included in the wide circle of his affection all the lost world for whom the Redeemer died—always under the influence of the most kindly feeling for all men, and the tenderest sympathy for the afflicted, he associated with the people as their spiritual father and guide. He delighted in the Gospel; CHRIST crucified was his constant theme, and he loved especially to dwell in his preaching on the bright and cheering topics of Christianity. The mercy of God, the tender and kind invitations of the Saviour, the soothing consolations of religion, and its glorious hopes, constituted the burthen of his preaching; and when set forth with great animation, the most moving pathos, in an eloquent style of composition, aided by a delightful voice and fine manner, gave to his preaching a peculiar charm which all appreciated. He dearly loved the Liturgy of the Church, and as in its eloquent and holy strains he presented to God the prayers and praises of his people, he often wept. Love to God and love to man dwelt in his bosom and pervaded his conversation and sermons. He could seldom speak of the dying love of CHRIST without tears; and, like the beloved Apostle, whom JESUS most loved, and whom he greatly resembled in character, the prevailing sentiment of this aged minister of CHRIST during his latter years was, "little children, love one another." O! that his bereaved people may remember and obey this godly admonition! They all love him, and well they may; for there are few of the younger part of them whom he did not receive in those arms now cold and stiff in death, and at the baptismal font dedicate them to God's service and admit them into the Church of CHRIST, and make them heirs of all the precious promises of the Christian Covenant. O! that they may never forget the obligations then assumed for them, and that they may not, by failure to comply with the conditions of salvation, forfeit that rich inheritance, the title to which was then bestowed upon them! Most of those of his flock who now mourn his loss, also had their earthly happiness cemented by him in holy matrimony. The large body of communicants now worshipping in the Monumental Church, were all, with very few exceptions, admitted to that sacred means of grace by the imposition of his hands in the Apostolic and beautiful rite of confirmation. Often have they assembled around that chancel before which his venerated remains so lately lay cold in the embrace of death, and seen that much loved form, instinct with life, within their kneeling circle, and heard that gentle and dear voice, now silent forever, invite them in the most affectionate tones to the spiritual feast of the LORD, and receive from his hands the emblems of the crucified body and shed blood of their dying Redeemer. Brethren, let the memory of these consecrated scenes of the communion of Saints never fade from your minds, and never forget the faithful teaching of this godly old man. Few among you, who so lately followed this beloved pastor to his last resting place on earth, have not been led by him to that city of the dead where his dust will lie, until summoned on the resurrection morn by the Archangel's trump, to a new and eternal life, and have there seen him commit your loved ones to the grave in the solemn service of your Church, and with the trembling accents of the deepest sympathy and tenderest love. Remember, also, these solemn scenes, and O, prepare to follow them to the tomb and him to the bliss of heaven! He loved social and friendly intercourse with his people, and all have enjoyed his sprightly and cheerful conversations, and heard his fatherly advice and spiritual encouragement around their firesides.

Never did the writer, whose opportunities of observation have been constant, during the last five years, know a minister who equalled Bishop Moore in the kindness, frequency, and efficacy of his attentions to the sick and afflicted. The gentleness and kindness of his manner, the depth of his sympathy, the soothing character of his conversation, his happy and tender mode of presenting the consolations of the Gospel, all accompanied by prayers of the most appropriate character, and of remarkable fervor, rendered this department of his parochial duties eminently pleasing and useful. Truly did he love his dear people, as he was wont to call them; he was the friend of them all. How often has the writer heard him mourn over those of them who are impenitent, seen him weep for them, and heard his ejaculatory prayers ascend to God on their behalf! How often has he seen him bear the communicants of his flock in his heart, and on his lips to the throne of grace, and pray God to strengthen their faith, and confirm them in all Christian graces, and in all good works.

Who can withhold the tribute of admiration for such a character? Who would desire a more enviable lot than his? Enjoying for fifty-four years the high privilege of declaring the glad tidings of the Gospel to ransomed sinners—beloved by all, eminently successful both in his ministry and in his Episcopate, without enemies, his death has been like his life, gentle, calm, full of love and hope, and peace! Let it be repeated, he had no enemies, for he was just and upright in all his dealings, he had a tender regard for the reputation and feelings of all, and never spoke evil of any; and who could cherish aught but love and reverence for one so full of love to all! The citizens of Richmond loved to see his venerable form and benevolent face as he walked the streets. His best eulogium is the love and veneration of the whole population of Richmond—the tears of the immense assemblage that thronged the church at his funeral; yes, of all, old men, and matrons, young men and maidens and children. Who can forget the sobs which were heard throughout the vast crowd? Who was not impressed by the unparalleled multitudes which swelled his far lengthened funeral procession?

To crown so lovely a life, God awarded him a death such as is granted to but few of his ministers. He enjoyed all the real blessings of life to the last, with unusual physical strength, and mental faculties but little impaired, except his memory. He continued his duties even to the end. Two days only before the last visitation on which he died, he officiated and preached at a funeral. His address was extempore, and such was his energy, animation, and fervor, and such the influence of his exhortation, that an old Christian of another Christian society, said, "Surely this must be his last message to Richmond." It was so; two days after, he obeyed the call of duty, and commenced, in his 80th year, a journey of 150 miles to Lynchburg, to perform Episcopal functions. He arrived in Lynchburg on Thursday, 5th of November. On Friday, he attended divine service in the forenoon—in the afternoon he met at the Rector's house the candidates for confirmation, and made them a very admirable address on the qualifications for that holy rite—in the evening he attended divine service again, and after a sermon by one of his presbyters, he made an address, which is represented to have been characterized by pathos, animation and energy in the highest degree. Eyes that seldom wept were suffused with tears, and some of the most hardened in impenitency were softened, when the old and venerable servant of God, in tenderest accents, and with outstretched and trembling hands, and fervent love, beseeched for the last time the good tidings of the Gospel and entreated them in CHRIST's stead, to be reconciled to God. That night, after a day spent so usefully in his sacred office, and only about three hours after his voice had proclaimed in the Temple of God the gracious invitations of his beloved Saviour, the fatal shaft pierced him which no skill could extract. Feeling unwell a little after midnight, he arose to call for help, but his strength failing him, he fell on the floor, and lay there helpless for some time before his returning strength enabled him to make himself heard. When raised and placed on his bed, he was found to be labouring under a violent attack of pneumonia. He lived for five days, suffering but very little pain, and during most of the time none. Generally he was in a profound stupor, but occasionally he roused up, and his eyes and countenance would for a little while resume their usual intelligent and benevolent expression. When thus himself, he was resigned, calm, full of peace and hope, and free from all fear. When asked whether there was nothing to be done in reference to his temporal affairs, he said no, that every thing had been attended to—that nothing remained but to bid the Rev. Mr. Atkinson to bear his love to his dear children. When told (by Mr. Atkinson, at whose house he died, and who, with his wife, were son and daughter to him in the absence of his own children,) that death was at hand, he said, "It is well—I trust I am prepared either for this world or the next." On Thursday, at about half past 1, A. M., after hours of entire freedom from pain, and in the gentlest and most peaceful manner, without a struggle or a groan, this good man fell asleep in Jesus, and now, we believe, is in the society of the Patriarchs and Apostles, in a world of blessedness.

Laboring to the last, in the midst of his duties, and zealously doing his Master's work, this old and faithful soldier of CHRIST fell with his armor on, and brightly burnished with recent use. Well may the Apostle's language be applied to him: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."

The circumstances attending Bishop Moore's death render the following lines of Montgomery remarkably appropriate:

"Servant of God! well done;
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy.
The voice at midnight came;
He started up to hear;
A mortal arrow pierced his frame;
He fell—but felt no fear.
Tranquil amidst alarms,
It found him in the field,
A veteran, slumbering on his arms,
Beneath his red cross shield:
His sword was in his hand,
Still warm with recent fight;
Ready that moment, at command,
Through rock and steel to smite.
Soldier of CHRIST: well done;
Praise be thy new employ;
And while eternal ages run,
Rest in thy Saviour's joy."

A MODEL SCHOOL MASTER.—CUPAR PRESBYTERY.—This Presbytery met on Tuesday, the Rev. Mr. Brodie of Monimail, Moderator, in the chair.—After the minutes, and other preliminaries, the relevancy of the libel drawn up at last meeting against Mr. Reid, schoolmaster at Logie, generally charging him with neglect of duty, immoral conduct, and improper treatment of the children, and especially absenting himself for three or four days, and having the school to the management of boys—keeping corn, potatoes, and other artificial stores in the school room—keeping a wright's bench within the school room, and allowing a joiner to work at the same during the hours of teaching—working at houses which were in the course of erection for him during school hours—cultivating his land, about a mile and a half distance, to the great detriment of the scholars—engaging in occupations entirely foreign to his profession, whereby he had contracted debts for which he had been imprisoned, and had latterly been imprisoned on a charge of forgery—also for being several times grossly intoxicated, and conducting himself inconsistently with his profession, was sustained; and the Presbytery agreed to take up the libel at the next ordinary meeting on the first Tuesday of October, on which occasion witnesses were to be summoned to appear.

LONDON POLICE.—ODD CHARACTERS.—MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Most promenaders in Piccadilly, within the last quarter of a century at least, can hardly fail to have noticed, in full bustle about the coach rank, opposite the mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, a stalwart piece of antiquity, whose replendent brass badge, indicative of the dignity of "head waterman" is only outshone by the rubicund visage in which a perfect picture of joint extravasation of gin and good nature is conspicuously presented. This important public functionary, time out of mind, has been known as "Thirsty Joe," the Piccadilly waterman, and from his perfect knowledge of the rules of the road, he having, as he proudly boasts, "Vonce kept his own pair oss drag ven stocks vere up," was frequently referred to as an indisputable authority by the Magistrates of this court. In all those squabbles about the "rights of the stand" which used to occur between litigious drivers before "absolute wisdom" stepped in to regulate the ranks, "Thirsty Joe" was invariably called upon to clear up the knotty point, and his decisions were received as precedents, which frequently guided the representative of Majesty to its decisions in subsequent cases. For full forty years has "Thirsty Joe" presided with undisputed sway over the pump, and to dispute his right to the sole exercise of the handle would undoubtedly have been deemed as presumptuous as to question the right of the Noble Duke, opposite to Devonshire-house. But as this "monopoly" in this "free trade" age could not be expected to remain undisturbed, "Thirsty Joe," for standing up in defence of what he called his "natural privilege" against an innovating cab man, found himself summarily introduced to the notice of Mr. Hardwick, the sitting Magistrate.

The complainant, a cabman with two odd legs, set forth that he was set upon by the defendant, as he was resting himself on the pump, and *vi et armis*, driven from the spot.

Mr. Hardwick—Did the watermen strike you?

Cabman: Can't say as how the waterman exactly hit me a vop, but he backed on to me vith his behind, and sent me a yard away every time.

First and foremost (said Thirsty Joe, pulling out a well-thumbed memorandum-book) read that ere book, your honourable yership.

Mr. Hardwick—What's the book about, Joe?

Joe—Vy, it hidentically proves my natteral right to the pump.

Mr. Hardwick—Well, you can tell me how that is as well as the book?

Joe—Vy, I paid 11 pun 10 like a man for it to the Humane Society of Hanimals.

Mr. Hardwick—Then you claim the pump as your property?—Joe—Sartainly. If every von has his own rights, vy the pump's mine. You see, yer honourable yership, in old times, ve vere hobblegated to draw our vorter from the main, vich ony coms in twice a veek. Now, vether its summer or vether its vinter, osses is osses, and they must have their vorter. Ony spose, as a oss come in off a long job, vy, in course, vether its night or day, its my duty to vosh out his mouth and hang on the nose-bag, cos its the werry natur of osses, ven—

Mr. Hardwick—Let us hear how you make out the pump to be yours.

Joe—This here new pump, vos put up by some of them ere humanity gentlefolks vot belong to the Suppression of the Society for Cruelty to Hanimals, and after they'd done it they sends in their bill to us vatermen, and ve agrees to pay it off by extolments, as this here book will prove.

Mr. Hardwick—And I suppose you repay yourself by charging so much for the water to each cabman?—Only a-halfpenny, said "Thirsty Joe," with a melancholy shake; "it vos a penny a pail-full in the pair oss cesh time; but now cabs is come in, times with us is wery much haltered for the wusser.

Mr. Hardwick—Do the cabmen pay regularly?—"No, they dosen't said Joe, indignantly; "they owes and owes me, veek after veek, and ven I axes for the tin, all as I gets is a cut with the vhip. This here chap has summoned me in a regular bilk; he comes to my pump with as much impertance as if he'd put it up, draws my own vorter in my own pail, and never drops no copper."

Mr. Hardwick—You ought not to have assaulted him.

Joe—Never had a hand on him. He was a lotting atop of the pump as I could't get to the vorter, so I backed him avay.

A witness who saw the transaction corroborated this statement.

Cabman—Yer Vership, only jist hear what lawvidge the veterman used.

Mr. Hardwick—I've heard enough. The case is dismissed.

"Thirsty Joe" made his best bow, and with great expedition made his way to a favourite gin-shop to receive the congratulations of his friends.

STEAMING POTATOES.—The secret of "steaming" potatoes is very little understood, and rarely carried into full effect, although it is indispensible to the nutritious development of the vegetable. The whole mystery consists in suffering the steam to escape, and at the same time keeping the potatoes hot. When the cook throws off the water, under the jurisdiction of the cookery-book, what is she to do next? The steam rushes out, and she places the vessel opposite the fire; but, fearful that the potatoes may cool in the meanwhile, she puts on the cover.—Thus she undoes one process by the other, for the steam no sooner escapes from the potatoes than, being confined by the lid, it condenses rapidly, and falls back in water upon the vegetable. And thus through the ignorance and obstinacy of our cooks, we are perpetually served with what are familiarly called wet potatoes, a sort of vague excuse which helps to throw the fault against the season or the gardener, or anything or anybody rather than the real culprit. The Irish peasant woman, wholly ignorant of science, but with instructive sagacity, gets rid of the difficulty by the simplest process imaginable. Placing the vessel without the cover in a slanting direction opposite the fire, so as to hasten the process of steaming by the external heat, she throws a napkin over the potatoes, which receives and retains so much of the steam as does not effect its escape, while it performs the equally essential office of preserving the heat to the vegetable below.

SAGACITY OF A CAT.—It was only a few evenings ago that one of our worthy neighbours, who keeps a shop in Little Underbank, was much surprised at the conduct of his cat. He was standing in his shop when pussey put a paw on his trowsers and endeavoured to pull him towards the cellar leading out of the shop. He took no notice at first, but this she repeated three times; and in order to see what could be the cause of her thus troubling him, he took her in his arms and carried her into the cellar, where he kept a large quantity of leather. Pussey immediately sprang from him, and jumped upon a piece of leather, began to look underneath it, as if in search of something. Her master raised the leather, and he there found a boy of twelve or fifteen years of age concealed under it. On bringing the young rascal from his hiding place, he naturally asked him what he was doing there? The reply was, that he had no money to pay for a lodging, and thought he might stay there, till morning. The worthy shopkeeper made him remember that a feather bed was preferable to a leather one, by inflicting summary punishment on the offender. Thus the sagacity of this cat most probably saved the premises from being robbed, and its master perhaps from being murdered.—*Stockport paper.*