

we may be very excellent lawyers, surgeons, chemists, engineers, mechanics, labourers, or whatever else may be our particular employment. Now, what enable us to pass these times well, and our times of business also, is not our professional education, but our general one. It is the education which all need equally—namely, that which teaches a man, in the first place, his duty to God and his neighbour; which trains him to good principles and good temper: to think of others, and not only of himself. It is that education which teaches him, in the next place, his duties as a citizen—to obey the laws always, but to try to get them made as perfect as possible; to understand that a good and just government cannot consult the interests of one particular class or calling in preference to another, but must see what is for the good of the whole; that every interest, and every order of men, must give and take; and that if each were to insist upon having everything its own way, there would be nothing but the wildest confusion, or the merest tyranny. Good sense and good principle will ensure a man's knowing his particular business; but knowledge of his business, on the other hand, will not ensure them; and not only are common sense and goodness the rarest and most profitable qualities with which any man can enter upon life now, but they are articles of which there never can be a glut: no competition or over-production will lessen the value; but the more of them that we can succeed in manufacturing, so much the higher will be their price, because there will be more to understand and to love them.

—Penny Magazine.

SOME AFTER-SCENES OF BATTLE.

ON THE FIELD OF BORODINO.—Fifty days after the battle of Borodino, no less than 2,000 of the slain were found lying where they had fallen; and the whole plain was strewn with half-buried carcases of men and horses, intermingled with garments dyed in blood, and with bones gnawed by dogs and vultures. "As we were marching over the scene of the battle," says Labaume, "we heard a piteous sound at a distance; and on reaching the spot, we found a French soldier stretched on the ground, with both his legs broken. 'I was wounded,' said he, 'on the day of the great battle; and finding myself in a lonely place, where I could gain no assistance, I dragged myself with my hands to the brink of a rivulet, and have lived nearly two months on grass and roots, and a few pieces of bread which I found among the dead bodies. At night I have lain in the carcases of dead horses; and with the flesh of these animals I have dressed my wounds.'"

Hospital Scenes.—An eminent surgeon, present in the hospitals after the battle of Waterloo, says, "The wounded French continued to be brought in for several successive days; and the British soldiers, who had in the morning been moved by the piteous cries of those they carried, I saw in the evening so hardened by the repetition of the scene, and by fatigue, as to become indifferent to the sufferings they occasioned!"

"It was now the thirteenth day after the battle. It is impossible to conceive the sufferings of men rudely carried at such a period of their wounds. When I first entered the hospital, these Frenchmen had been roused and excited in an extraordinary degree; and in the glance of their eyes there was a character of fierceness which I never expected to witness in the human countenance. On the second day, the temporary excitement had subsided; and turn which way I would, I encountered every form of entreaty from those whose condition left no need of words to stir compassion: *Surgeon Major, oh! how I suffer! Dress my wounds! do dress my wounds!*—*Doctor, I commend myself to you. Cut off my leg! Oh! I suffer too much!* And when these entreaties were unavailing, you might hear in a weak, inward tone of despair, *I shall die! I am a dead man!*"

In the hospitals of Wilna there were left more than 17,000 dead and dying, frozen and freezing. The bodies of the former were taken up to stop the cavities in the windows, floors, and walls: and in one corridor of the Great Convent, above 1500 were piled up transversely like pigs of lead or iron!—*Evangelist.*

LATEST NEWS.

Owing to the peace with China, the treaty with the United States, and a great reduction which has taken place in the French

Army, the British Military and Naval establishments are to be considerably reduced, and a saving of £850,000 effected in the estimates of the present year for these services.

In all the test questions which have been brought before the present Session of Parliament, Ministers have obtained triumphant majorities.

Business generally is very dull in Britain, and great depression still exists in the manufacturing districts.

A further fall of 4s to 5s per barrel had taken place in the price of pork.

It is believed, from a declaration made by Lord Stanley, that Canadian wheat and flour, together with American wheat and flour, imported through Canada and paying there a duty of 3s per quarter, will be admitted into Britain duty free.

SCOTLAND.—Recent intelligence from Scotland renders it certain that the faith and courage of the friends of religious freedom, will be put to the test. The Queen, to whom the non-intrusion party appealed for relief from the encroachments of the civil courts, has, by the advice of her Ministers, refused to alter the constitution of the church, or to interfere at all to relieve the church from its present embarrassed relations to the state. The last hope then of maintaining the supremacy and independence of the venerable kirk is destroyed, and the pledge which Dr. Chalmers gave will be acted on. The Edinburgh Witness, the organ of the non-intrusion party, says:—"We rejoice to understand that arrangements are in progress for immediately and universally commencing to make provision for places of worship and the support of the ministry, in the event of the apprehended disruption; and that a matured plan will be submitted to the meeting of elders, to be held on the 1st of February." Later accounts state that the plan has been to a certain extent matured, and that in support of it, £18,000 had been raised in a few days in Edinburgh; and it was expected that from one to two hundred thousand pounds a-year would be voluntarily raised throughout Scotland.

The French Ministry have defeated the war party in the Chambers by a considerable majority. This party was violent upon the right of search question.

The recent earthquake in the West Indies has been one of the most disastrous upon record; its effects were, however, chiefly confined to Guadaloupe and Antigua.

The United States Bankrupt Law has been repealed, after discharging forty or fifty thousand debtors, whose assets, it is said, have been divided in pretty nearly equal proportions, between the newspapers, the lawyers and the creditors.

The Governor General, Sir Charles Metcalf, has arrived.

The troops in Canada are to be considerably reduced.

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