

XXIX.—ON THE NECESSITY OF FAITH.

But we have lived to see this horrid doctrine expounded, even by Protestants themselves, though, unable ever to keep the middle path, they have run into the opposite extreme. Faith, which with them, was all in all before, is nothing now, and works, which were nothing in their former estimate, are now all and every thing necessary for salvation. Unable indeed, to define that Faith, upon which they said, were grounded all their hopes of salvation; they drop it altogether and establish now their hopes on a purely Pagan principle, repeating as they do, upon all occasions, "that it matters nothing what a man believes, nor of what Religion he be, provided he leads a good moral life."

Is this, then, the happy end of all their Scripture expoundings, to have discovered in the revealed Word of God, that the revealed Word of God, may be wholly dispensed with: or, according to Luther's rule of interpretation, that whatever the scripture affirms that we are to understand as denied by it; for the scripture affirms that there is but one Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism? Eph. 4. 1, and that, "without that Faith, it is impossible to please God." Heb. 11, 6, "He who does not believe," says the Saviour, "shall be condemned."—Mark xvi. 16. "Should we," says St. Paul, "or an angel from heaven preach to you a gospel, besides that which we have preached to you, let him be accursed. As I said before," continues he, "so I say now again: if any one preach to you a gospel, besides that which we have preached, let him be accursed!"—Gal. 1. 8, 9. "He who is not with me," says Christ, "is against me; and he who gathers not with me, scatters."—Matt. xii. 30. And again, "there shall be but one fold and one Shepherd."—John x. 16. "Many shall come in my name, saying, lo! I am he, go not after them"—Luke xxi. 8. "If any one shall say unto you, lo here is Christ, or there; believe him not; for there shall arise false Christs and false Prophets, &c. Behold I have told you beforehand. If, therefore, they shall say to you, behold he is in the desert! Go ye not out. Behold he is in the closet! Believe it not," &c. Matt. xxiv. "If the blind lead the blind, they shall fall into the pit." Matt. xv. 14. "My sheep follow not the stranger; but fly from him: because they know not the voice of strangers."—John x. 5. But, in warning us thus to shut our ears against the seductive speeches of false teachers; our Lord commands us to listen to his legitimate pastors, as we would even to himself; for, addressing them, he says: "He who hears you, hears me; and he who despises you, despises me; and he who despises me, despises him who sent me."—Luke x. 16. In fine, he declares that he who will not hear the Church, is to be considered as a heathen and a publican."—Matt. xviii. 17.

The same language is held by Saint Peter, Saint John, Saint Jude, and by all the inspired writers; whose particular testimonies it were endle and needless to recite. And, after all this, will those who affect to make the Scripture their only rule of faith; and who style themselves *Christians*; proclaim it as an article of their faith, or persuasion, that it matters nothing what a man believes, provided he leads what he may fancy to be a good moral life. Then let them own at once what their assertion so evidently implies, that they have finally rejected the Saviour's revelation: that, by setting up human opinion, or the vague, and ever varying conjectures of every one against the invariable testimony of the Catholic Church; their boasted reformation has led them into downright infidelity; that they are now at length become a discordant multitude of temporizing Freethinkers, Deists, Sceptics and Atheists, whose minds are all adrift on the sea of several conjectures, or stagnated in the dead pool of careless indifference. Then shall we know what weapons to choose against them; and how to deal with them decisively in their own proper characters.

XXX.—OF PREDESTINATION.

Not content with having led them thus far beyond the precincts of christianity; and urged them on, one might think, to the *ne plus ultra*, the very utmost verge of incredulity; the saint of error, as if to show how far he can decoy from wisdom and truth, all those who have once taken him for their guide, has brought them yet farther, and placed them on the very brink of irreligious blasphemy. There, pointing in triumph at his sad exploit, he mocks the pious folly of the heaven-favored race; and boasts his sway acquired over the mind of fallen man, the moment he enters with him on the mazy path of error. He has induced them solemnly to declare, and proclaim it as their sworn belief, that Almighty God saves or condemns his creatures according to his mere caprice; not in consideration of their free obedience or disobedience to his well-known commands; but because he willed from all eternity certain individuals to be saved, and the rest to be damned. "God," say they, "from all eternity, hath predestinated unto life those whom he hath chosen in Christ, without any foresight of their faith, or good works, or perseverance in either: and the rest he hath passed by, ordaining them to destruction and to wrath for their sins. The number too of those so foreordained is so fixed and determined, that it can neither be increased nor diminished." See the Scotch confession of Faith.

To be continued.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The new and beautiful Steamship *Hibernia*, Capt. Juddins, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning at five o'clock.

The *Hibernia* spoke the *Britannia*, from Boston, at two o'clock Thursday morning.

The *Hibernia* brought out nearly two million and a half of dollars in gold, and a full freight.

The *Great Western*, the popular and highly successful steamer, has every berth engaged for this country. She was to have left on the 20th ult., instead of the 22nd as was reported.

The *Hibernia* came full of passengers—over a hundred.

The West India steamer *Solway* has been totally lost with thirty three lives.

The steam ship *Columbia* went from Halifax to Liverpool in eleven days.

Disturbances have taken place in some parts of Ireland, especially in the neighborhood of Monaghan, with a view to obtain a reduction of rent. The lower class of the people, having assembled themselves in numbers, committed numerous outrages; the stewards of the different estates being in general the object of their furious indignation.

The Duke de Nemours narrowly escaped the same fate which befell the Duke of Orleans in July last. Driving in a low carriage, drawn by four horses, one of the leaders fell, which caused the carriage to be overturned, but the Duke previously jumped out, and fortunately escaped unhurt.

Ireland appears to be in a state of feverish excitement on account of the continued, and in some cases successful resistance of the poor rates. In Waterford county the resistance was so formidable that the 10th Hussars at Clonmel were ordered out, and in proceeding to Waterford were lashed at, and in one instance pelted with stones.

Spain is spoken of as comparatively tranquil, though there are still untamed spirits in the province of Catalonia. The people of Barcelona appear to have given up revolution as a bad job, which costs a great deal more than it is worth.

The cause of temperance in Ireland, instead of dying away, had received a new impetus by several eminent Catholic clergymen publicly devoting themselves to the assistance of Father Matthew.

A large quantity of foreign wheat has been released free of duty at Dublin, for the purpose of being manufactured into flour and biscuits for the use of the emigrant vessels now taking in passengers for North America.

The grand invention, the Aerial carriage, is said to have been realized. London is all agog to witness the flight of this modern Pegasus, which will take its departure for Paris shortly.

We have accounts of the shocks of the late earthquakes over nearly the whole of the continent of Europe, in Africa, and in Asia Minor. In Palestine, as usual, the shocks were quite severe.

Several of the most extensive landlords in Ireland had reduced their rents 20 per cent, of course much to the satisfaction of tenants. Earl de Grey had, however, given practical evidence of his high tory principles by raising his rents in the same proportion.

The troubles in the Kirk of Scotland still continued. The Lords of the Council and Session adhered to the decision of the Lord Ordinary, which set aside the iniquitous sentence of deposition pronounced by the General Assembly upon the seven brethren of Strabogie.

The Dublin Evening Mail states that no official notification whatever of her Majesty's intended visit to Ireland has been made to any of the heads of departments.

There was no material change in the state of Trade.

Parliament adjourned for the Eastern holidays, to meet again on the 24th.

The sudden death of the Earl of Hopeton had caused great sensation in the fashionable circles.

Real estate in Manchester has depreciated nearly fifty per cent within the year past.

The Duke of Sussex is recovering from his late severe attack of erysipelas.

The marriage of the Princess Augusta is to take place immediately after the Queen's recovery.

The shocks of an earthquake in Holland were so severe as to shake down chimneys.

Lord Brougham had made some important motions in parliament relative to the Slave Trade.

A young man named John Ellis had been remanded at Rochester, for using threats

against the Queen and Sir Robert Peel, in a public bar room.

ANCIENT MONEY.

Before the invasion of Julius Cesar, the natives of England had tin plates, iron plates and rings, which were money, and their only money. On the authority of Seneca, a curious account is given of a period when leather, appropriately stamped gave to it a certain legal character, was the only current money. At a comparatively recent date in the annals of Europe, Frederick the Second, who died in 1250, at the siege of Milan, actually paid his troops with leather money. Nearly the same circumstance occurred in England during the great wars of the barons. In the course of 1350, King John, for the ransom of his royal person, promised to pay Edward the Third, of England, 3,000,000 of gold crowns. In order to fulfil the obligation, he was reduced to the mortifying necessity of paying the expenses of the palace in leather money, in the centre of each piece there being a little bright point of silver. In that reign is found the origin of the travestied honor of boyhood, called conferring a leather medal. The imposing ceremonies accompanying a presentation, gave full force, dignity and value to a leather jewel, which noblemen were probably proud and gratified to receive at the hand of majesty.

So late as in 1574, there was an immense issue of money in Holland stamped on small sheets of pasteboard. But further back in the vista of years, Numa Pompilius, the second King of Rome, who reigned 672 years before the Christian era, made money out of wood as well as leather; a knowledge of which might have influenced King John in the bold project of substituting the tanned hide of an animal for gold and silver, well known to his subjects to be exceedingly precious.

Both gold and silver appear to have been in extensive circulation in Egypt, soon after their potency was understood in Asia. From thence they were introduced into Carthage and Greece; and finally travelling further and further in a westerly direction, the city of Rome discovered the importance of legalising their circulation.

Weight having always been of the first importance in the early times, the shape of money appears to have been regarded with perfect indifference for a series of ages.

When the bits and portions of metal received as precious, were extensively circulated, it is quite probable that each possessor shaped them to suit his own conception as practised to some extent at this time in remote places in the East Indies:—the payer away cuts off parts with shears, till he obtains, by exact weight the stipulated amount. It was thus that men travelled with the evidence of their possessions in a sack. But great inconvenience must have resulted from this often tedious process; and as nations advanced in civilization and the economic arts, a certain sized piece was acknowledged to be the sign of a certain weight. This facilitated negotiations, and afterward led to further improvements, both in the shape, weight and beauty of the external devices.

By and by the profile of the king, the date of the coinage, and the record of important events, gave still more completeness and character to the circulating article of exchange.

LACE MADE BY CATERPILLARS.—An extraordinary species of manufacture, which is in a slight degree connected with copying, has been contrived by an officer of Engineers, residing at Munich. It consists of lace and veils, with open patterns in them, made entirely by caterpillars. The following is the mode of proceeding adopted. Having made a paste of the leaves of the plant, on which the specie of the caterpillar he employs feeds, he spreads it thinly over a stone, or other flat substance, of the required size. He then with a camel's hair pencil dipped in olive oil draws the pattern he wishes the insects to leave open. This stone is then placed in an inclined position, and a considerable number of caterpillars are placed at the bottom. A peculiar species is chosen, which spins a strong web; and the animals commence at the bottom, eating and spinning their way up to the top, carefully avoiding every part touched by the oil, but devouring every other part of the paste. The extreme lightness of these veils, combined with their strength is truly surpris-

ing. One of them, measuring twenty-six and a half inches, weigh only 151 grains, a degree of lightness which will appear more strongly by contrast with other fabrics. One square yard of the substance of which these veils are made, weighs four grains and one third, whilst one square yard of silk gauze weighs one hundred and thirty-seven grains, and one square yard of the finest patent net weighs two hundred and sixty-two grains and a half.

LETTERS AND REMITTANCES.

Dundas—Mr. McMahon, 10s.
Toronto.—Thomas Prout, 10s.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION.

Plan of Instruction.

THE French and English Languages taught, after the most approved modes: Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, the Elements of Philosophy and Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, &c.

General Regulations.

Parents or Guardians, residing at a distance, are respectfully requested to name some individual in the city who will be charged to liquidate their bills when due, and receive the ladies, if circumstances render their removal from School necessary.

Children of all denominations are admitted provided they conform to the rules of the Institution; uniformity requires an exterior observance of the general regulations of worship, yet it is particularly wished to be understood, that no encroachments are made upon the liberty of conscience.

No pupil will be received for a shorter period than three months.

Payment will be required quarterly in advance.

No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the quarter, nor for absence, unless occasioned by sickness.

There will be an annual vacation of four weeks.

DRESS AND FURNITURE.

Every boarder on entering, must be provided with bed and bedding, six changes of linen stockings, pocket handkerchiefs, towels, three night wrappers, combs, tooth and hair brushes, a slate, books, paper, (and if to learn drawing, drawing materials.

TERMS PER ANNUM,

Entrance,	\$ 4
Board and Tuition, (washing not included,)	102
Half Board,	52
Day Scholars,	14
Drawing and Painting,	12
French,	6

The French language will form an extra charge only for Day Scholars.
Kingston, April 23, 1842.

REDUCTION.

IN THE

PRICE OF TAILORING !!!

THE Subscriber, wishing to extend his business, takes this method of informing the public that he has made a very great reduction in his prices, amounting on some articles to one third less than formerly.

But in consideration of this great reduction, he intends in future to exact payment on delivery from all, without distinction of persons, as the time spent in collecting small debts might be more profitably employed; from this rule he will not deviate.

Those who patronise him may rest assured that no pains will be spared, to have his work done in a style that will bear comparison with any in the Province.

The price of Cutting is also reduced.

SAMUEL McCURDY.

N. B.—The Spring and Summer Fashions are just received, in which a very material alteration in style will be observed from that of the last reports.

Hamilton April, 6, 1843.