

beings who, one would think from their conduct, had no concern in what is done—who were under no obligation to think of God, to revere his holy name, or to stand in awe of his majesty. Such only offer the sacrifice of fools. God will not accept this at their hands. Let them consider the danger to which they are exposed, and remember, that "God is greatly to be feared in the assembly of his saints, and to be had in reverence of all them who are round about him."—*"How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity; and the scornors delight in their scorning; and fools hate knowledge?"* "Seek ye the Lord, while he may be found; call ye upon him, while he is near; let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon."

The Gospel can never be preached in vain; for although there are many who believe not, yet their unbelief will never make the word of God of none effect. It will either be the saviour of life unto life, or the saviour of death unto death. Every thing connected with the Gospel, has a relation to eternity. In the mind there will be associated, both with the consequence of believing and of not believing the Gospel, not only the recollection of hearing it proclaimed, but also of the time, and the place, and the circumstances in which it was either despised or cordially received.

Let the humble followers of a Divine Master, improve the precious privileges they enjoy, that, by means of them, they may be fitted for the more exalted service above. Let them remember that the church is the school of Christ; he himself being the great teacher; and that they are training for glory, honour, and immortality—eternal life. And with meekness, receive the ingrafted word, which is able to save the soul; and be doers of the word, and not hearers only. December, 1842. I. Z.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN, at the late anniversary of the American Tract Society, related the following anecdote:—

Some years ago, (and the incident will not suffer, because this will be a repetition,) one of our missionaries from Malta on a visit to this country was presenting the claims of benevolence in a neighbouring town. And he assumed as the basis of his plea, that Christian liberality seldom led to poverty; that God would take care of his people; that He who gives to causes their efficiency, who knows and controls all the secret springs of enterprise and success, would vindicate by his providence the blessedness of doing good even for time. But said he, should it so happen that a special case comes up, where a Christian is impoverished by reason of his charities, I should rejoice in the privilege of an interview with him. I would take him by the hand, and as I grasped it, with a full heart, I would say to him, dear brother, you are the first disciple of your heavenly Master I have ever seen who has faithfully copied his example. He was rich in the treasures of the universe, and became poor, that by his poverty we might become rich.

REV. BAPTIST NOEL'S VIEWS OF TRACTARIANISM.—As God uses suitable means for the accomplishment of his ends, we cannot expect him to add daily to the church, such as shall be saved, till we see the whole body of Christ's disciples manifesting that diligence, fervour, and brotherly kindness, which, under God, led to this result in the primitive church. (Acts ii. 41, &c.) Nothing but an extensive revival of personal religion, among real Christians of every denomination, is likely to effect any great improvement in the mass of society. But is this impossible? Is all spiritual vigour and all faith so extinguished in contests about Church-rates and Establishments, &c. &c., that Christians have ceased to hope for great blessings from God? Only let us ask pardon of our provocation in the name of Christ, and mourn that our divisions and our worldliness, our sloth and want of prayer, have given occasion to the deadly Tractarianism which, destitute as it is of all scriptural support, yet seems likely to destroy so many unstable souls; and then we may remember that he is to do for us exceeding abundantly above all we ask or think.

BEHAVIOUR IN CHURCH.

"A reverend clergyman from Ohio, preaching in a neighboring city, observed two young ladies talking together. Stopping suddenly in his discourse, and looking seriously at them, he said: "I observe two young ladies in the congregation earnestly engaged in conversation, and as it is not a mark of true politeness

for more than one to speak at a time in church, I will remain silent for a short time, to give them an opportunity to finish their discourse, when I will resume mine." The worthy minister, after standing in silence a moment or two, resumed his subject."

There is an error in the above from one of the daily papers. They were not young ladies who were thus reproved. They might have been young women, but ladies do not whisper in church, nor gentlemen. We know that many who pass for such are sometimes found at church, especially at evening meetings, and now and then a preacher has so much fear of God, and so little fear of man before his eyes, that he will rebuke them as their sins deserve.

Parents ought to be more particular with their children on this subject. Laughing or whispering in the midst of divine worship is a sad evidence of a want of good manners, as well as wicked in the sight of God, and parental faithfulness is necessary to train children so that they will behave properly when the parent's eye is not upon them.—*N. Y. Observer.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENUINE PERCY.—Lord Prudhoe, when a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, and holding the rank of midshipman in the navy, was on board the late Admiral Cochrane's ship, on the West India station, when a terrific hurricane destroyed nearly all the houses, plantations, &c., on the Island of St. Kitts. The more wealthy inhabitants of the island set on foot a subscription for the relief of their indigent neighbors, and after a considerable sum had been raised, sent the subscription list on board the fleet. Admiral C. added his name for £100, which sum was also subscribed by the Admiral who was second in command. The list was then passed to the captains of the several ships, who subscribed £50 each; the lieutenants followed, with £20 each; and the midshipmen were then called on for their contributions, some of whom subscribed £5, some £1, and some smaller sums, according to the state of their "lockers." When the list was placed in the hands of Lord Prudhoe, then Lord Algernon Percy, his Lordship wrote with a bold hand, "Percy, £1000." The list having been returned to the Admiral, he was greatly surprised on beholding this entry, and sent for the young Lord, of whom he inquired if he had the means to pay the amount he had placed opposite his name. His answer was that of a genuine warm-hearted British tar: "No, Admiral," said he, "I have not; but the old boy at home will pay it." The answer seemed so characteristic, and the action so noble, that Admiral Cochrane determined to communicate the facts to his Lordship's father, the late Duke of Northumberland, to whom he immediately wrote. When his Grace received the Admiral's letter, he burst into tears, and exclaimed in reference to his son, "He is worthy the name of Percy—the money shall be paid," and immediately transmitted to the managers of the fund for the relief of the sufferers a check on his bankers for £1000.—*Durham paper.*

EUROPEAN IDOLS.—A letter from Copenhagen states, that a peasant of Boesland, in the island of Zealand, whilst ploughing, discovered two gold urns, filled with ashes, chased with foliage and fruits, and bearing on the top of the cover a figure of Odin, the Jupiter of the Scandinavians. This figure is represented standing, bearing on one shoulder the two crows Hugin (Thought) and Munin (Memory); and at its feet two wolves, symbols of his power. These urns are exactly alike, in good preservation, and admirably wrought. The gold is exceeding thin, except at the edges. They are about six inches in diameter and nine inches in height, comprising the cover but not the figure, and their weight is little more than 2 lbs. The peasant has delivered them to the Government, which paid him the value of the gold, and ordered them to be deposited in the Museum of Copenhagen. They are supposed to belong to the fifth century.

CHILDREN IN AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government issued an order relative to the employment of children in manufactories. No child is to work younger than nine years old, nor none then, unless they have been three years frequenting school and receiving religious instruction. From nine to

twelve years, children must not work above 10^h hours. From twelve to sixteen, children must not work above twelve hours, with one hour's interval. No boy or girl under sixteen to work at night.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CANADA.—HEALTH OF HIS EXCELLENCY.—We are sorry to learn, on the authority of private advices, that His Excellency the Governor General still continues in a very precarious state, his health not having at all improved since our former advices.—*Transcript.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the Transcript.

Arrival of the Columbia—15 days later.

THIS noble steamship arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning last, after a rather stormy passage of 16^h days. The overland mail from China brings cheering news of the success of the British arms in that country, and gives hopes of a speedy end of the war, and a favorable settlement of our difficulties. We confess, however, that we put little confidence in the professions of the Chinese of their desire to terminate hostilities.

[We shall give further particulars in our next.]

We regret to observe that the late storms have been attended with a melancholy loss of life, and caused immense loss to the shipping. The *Reliance*, an East Indiaman, of 1500 tons, went ashore on the coast of Marlemont, on the French territory, and only ten of the crew, composed of 122 souls, were saved. The convict ship *Waterloo*, bound for Sydney, was lost on the 27th August off Cape Town, and 250 out of 330 met with a watery grave.

[We have only room for the concluding part of a letter received by H. M. S. *Hyacinthe*, dated Cape Town, Aug. 12, 1842:]

"The scene which now took place, I shall remember to the day of my death. After two or three heavy rolls, her three masts went on the side with a dreadful crash. The hatches were now opened, and the convicts rushed on deck. The sea was now making a clean breach over her. Immediately on the convicts arriving on deck, about fifty jumped overboard; about fifteen or twenty gained the shore; the remainder were drowned. The cries of the poor wretches on deck were now heart-breaking. Each sea, as it made a breach over the unfortunate vessel, carried a dozen or so into the water, who, of course, were drowned. Thousands of people were on the beach, but could render not the least assistance. Oh! it was a dreadful sight.—There, within a stone-throw, lay 200 or 300 beings drowned before our eyes.

"But now comes the awful part of my tale. About 11 o'clock, within half an hour after she struck, the *Waterloo* parted in two. They who had never thought of their God—who, if they had, it was only to take his name in vain, and break his laws—were now seen with their hands clasped, and heard loudly calling upon Him to save them. Soldiers' wives were seen clasping their little ones to their bosoms in agonies. One woman I shall never forget: she was holding on with one hand to a piece of plank, with the other she held, pressed to her bosom, a little infant; her cries were pitious. At last a sea came, and washed the woman and little one off—they were seen no more. The water was now full of the struggling and the dead. A boat was employed to pick up all it could; it could not approach the wreck on account of the heavy sea. I have neither time nor heart to write further particulars. I saw one man embrace his wife and little one, then jump into the boiling surf; he soon rose again. I could repeat hundreds of similar occurrences; suffice it to say, within one hour and a half of the *Waterloo* striking, not a particle of her was to be seen. She had literally gone to pieces: and, horrible to relate, out of 330 souls, 250 have met a watery grave."

A destructive hurricane visited the Southern coast of Spain on the 29th October, by which great damage was done to the shipping, and several houses in Seville levelled with the ground. The entire crew of a Spanish revenue cutter was drowned near Cadiz, and a small English brig, the boat of a French man-of-war, and a Spanish schooner, was thrown on the coast. The neighbouring shores were covered to a great extent with the remains of vessels.

There has been a great mortality among the cattle throughout Egypt, and melancholy accounts are given of the rising of the population of upper Egypt, in consequence of this. The oxen are described as dropping dead suddenly, as if struck with a musket ball. An unparalleled and unexpected rising of the Nile had carried destruction throughout the country—the flood sweeping away the corn stores at Boulae, lately filled with grain. From the old to the new town of Cairo the inhabitants were obliged to pass in boats, the houses being flooded by the waters of the Canal of Iffatic, a circumstance said to be unparalleled in the annals of Egypt.