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NEW-BRUNSWICK RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on Earth peace, good will toward men."

VOLUME I.

SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1829.

NO. 35.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoir of the life of WILLIAM CAXTON, by whom the Art of Printing was first brought into England.

MR. W. CAXTON, the subject of the following memoir, was a native of that part of Kent, which was formerly denominated the *Wealde*, from the wood with which it abounded; but the exact time of his birth has not been recorded by his biographers. In his preface to "The History of Troy," Mr. Caxton has mentioned the place of his nativity, but unfortunately the day, the month, and even the year, are alike omitted. Circumstances, however, appear to supply this deficiency; and from their concurrence, we are enabled, with a tolerable degree of precision, to fix the time of his birth about the year 1410. Of his parents little more is known, than that they were respectable in their character, and decent in their circumstances; but nothing appears in their history to require any digressive retrospection. In another preface Mr. Caxton informs us, that he received his learning from his parents. This, however, his biographer intimates, amounted to nothing more than reading, writing, and a knowledge of arithmetic; which, in those days of darkness, included no small portion of a liberal education; and of this learning, he received the greater part from his mother.

As nothing is known of his early years, it is probable that he remained under the paternal roof until he had attained the age of 17 or 18, at which time he was removed to London, and put an apprentice with Mr. Robert Large, an eminent mercer, in the parish of St. Olave's Old Jewry. This gentleman was chosen sheriff in 1430, and had the honor of being lord mayor of London, in 1439. It appears that Caxton served him with much fidelity; since, as a testimony of his esteem, he bequeathed to him a legacy of 34 marks, which, at that period, was no inconsiderable sum.

Mr. Caxton on the death of his master, and on receiving his legacy, resolved to pay a visit to foreign countries. He accordingly, on leaving his native land, having acquired an intimate acquaintance with trade, embarked in the character of a merchant, agent, or factor; and, during thirty years, took up his occasional abode in Brabant, Flanders, Holland, and Zealand. But his knowledge of commercial transactions which he acquired abroad, rather increased than diminished his reputation at home, notwithstanding his long and continued absence.

In the year 1464, his name was joined with that of Richard Whitehill, Esq. in a commission from Edward IV. to conclude a treaty of trade and commerce between him and the Duke of Burgundy. This circumstance shews, that his name was not unknown at the English court; and that the report of his talents and integrity had been sufficiently favourable to raise him to this exalted office.

About four years after the previous transaction, the sister of Edward was married to the young Duke of Burgundy, at which time Caxton was incorporated in her retinue. He has himself recorded, that he was "servant of her Grace, and that he received of her, an yearly fee, and many other great and good benefits." In what capacity he stood, we have not been informed; but as her Grace occasionally found fault with his English, and desired him to correct his language, we may infer that he was treated with a degree of familiarity, which could not belong to a subordinate domestic.

Printing had now been invented about 18 years, and carried to an unexpected degree of perfection. It was practised at Mentz in Germany, but the art had been kept a profound secret from the world. "Books" however, Mr. Caxton has observed, "were not multiplied at this period, in a manner so extensive as might have been expected," and little doubt can be entertained as to the accuracy of his statement, since his restless curiosity would not permit him to remain ignorant of such an event.

His worthy patroness, the Duchess of Burgundy, urged him to undertake the translation into English, of a French book, entitled "Recueil of the Histories of Troy." This seems to have been projected by her, with a design to introduce the art of printing into England, whenever a favourable opportunity should offer.

The little knowledge which Caxton had acquired of the French tongue, and his partial forgetfulness of the English, after a residence in foreign parts of nearly thirty years, led him to think himself but badly calculated for such an undertaking. His patroness, however, urging him to begin, he entered on his work, though with much reluctance; but after proceeding a little way in his translation, he dropped it altogether for nearly two years. The Duchess at length sent for him, to inquire into the progress he had made, and to read what he had finished, and she examined three or four leaves, with the English of which she found some fault; but instead of discouraging him, he was desired to resume his labours. Being unwilling to incur her displeasure by disobedience, he renewed his application, and soon brought his work to a conclusion. It was begun in 1468, and was finished in 1471.—The Duchess received it kindly, and handsomely rewarded him for his trouble.

In the year 1462, Mentz was taken by the Duke of Saxony; in consequence of which, most of the artificers employed by John Fust, or Faustus, the great inventor of printing, were scattered abroad; and there can be little doubt that Caxton, who at this time resided near Mentz, availed himself of this opportunity to make himself acquainted with an art, the knowledge of which he had spared neither expence nor trouble to obtain. It is generally understood, that by the aid of these men, he established a printing press at Cologne, where he printed the first edition of the work he had translated.—Such copies as were preserved bore all the marks of antiquity. The letters were rude, and the language was incorrect, and more mixed with French terms than any of his expressions were after his return to England. This, Mr. Lewis, in his life of Caxton, thinks to be the first book he ever printed.

While residing at Cologne, he became acquainted with Wynken de Worde, and Theodorice Rood, a native of that place, and Thomas Hunte, his own countryman, who were all printers. De Worde came afterwards to England with Caxton, and continued with him to the time of his death. The others soon followed, and settled in Oxford, where they established a press, and printed books in Latin.

The number of books printed by Caxton, at Cologne, is not known with more precision, than the exact time of his coming into England. The same uncertainty rests on the title of the first book that ever issued from an English press. Mr. Lewis asserts, that the "Game and Play of Chess," was the most early specimen, and that it appeared in the year 1472, or 1473, and in this opinion he is confirmed by others; while on the contrary it is contended, that this supposition involves difficulties which cannot easily be overcome.

In 1468, the Earl of Warwick formed a conspiracy to dethrone Edward the IV. and so successful was he in the commencement of his attempt, that he compelled the king to flee into Flanders. From this place, having procured assistance from the Duke of Burgundy, he returned, slew Warwick, defeated his army, and regained his throne. Caxton had not been unknown to him prior to this event.—But of this favourable circumstance he is said to have availed himself, and to have come into England about this time, under the royal protection.—It is, however, an admitted fact, that Caxton was at Cologne in 1471. Hence some have concluded, that he occasionally visited England before that time, to make arrangements respecting the establishment of printing in this country; but that he continued his business at Cologne, until the necessary preparations were made, so that, according to these state-

ments, he can scarcely be considered as fully at work in this country until 1473 or 1474.

The first book printed by Caxton, that has any date, is said to have been printed at Westminster, about six years after 1471. But Mr. Caxton expressly informs us, that his book, the "Game of Chess," was printed on the last day of March, 1471. Unfortunately, however, he does not say whether it was done in England or Cologne, and it is now perhaps totally impossible to ascertain the fact.

In the year 1477, it is well known that he was fairly at work in Westminster; but whether in the Abbey or in his own house is rather dubious. Thos. Milling, the then abbot, who has been represented as a lover of learning, is said to have fostered him in his own house, and to have assigned him for his business a part of the Abbey. Leland confirms this account given of the abbot. A cipher introduced by Caxton into many of his books, said to denote the year 1474, has been adduced as an evidence of the year in which he began to print in England; but the exact time when the cipher was first used, can hardly be determined with exactness. It is known to have been inserted in 1480; but how many years prior to this, is involved in uncertainty.

In 1478, several books were printed by Caxton, of which the titles have been preserved; but nothing can be inferred, either from their numbers or their contents, except the progress of the art, which in England had only just started into existence. During this year, Mr. Caxton buried his father, who appears to have lived with him at Westminster. In the accounts of the warden of the parish church of St. Margaret, the following article is inserted.—"Item. The day of buryinge of William Caxton for ij torches and iiij tapers xx d."

Mr. Caxton continued to pursue his business with reputation and success, from this period, until the year 1491 or 1492, during which intermediate years, numerous volumes issued from his press. But few rivals, however, appear to share his fame or to divide his emoluments. In the year 1483, no more than four printing presses are known to have been established in England. These are, Caxton in Westminster, Rood and Hunte in Oxford, an anonymous one in St. Alban's, and De Machlinia, London. During this same year 1483, an act of Parliament was passed, giving leave "to any artificer or merchant to bring into this realm and sell any books whether written or printed." Another act states, as a reason for the former, that "few printers within this realm could well exercise the craft of printing."

It appears, that Caxton continued his employment at Westminster, but not in the Abbey, until the time of his death. This event took place, according to the account given by the church-wardens, and in Mr. Lewis's observations on it, between June 1491, and June 1492. It is not improbable that it was near the former period, as Mr. Ames has limited the time to 1491. Of the death and burial of William Caxton, the following memorial has been preserved.

"In Thaccompte of the Wardens of the Parische Church of Seynt Margarete Westminster in the Shire of Middlesex from the xxvij of May y. cccc. lxxx. the v. of Hen. vij. unto the iij day of June y. cccc. lxxxij. the vij of Henry vij." are the following articles in the second year of this "acompte" viz. 1492. "Item. Atto buryinge of William Caxton for iiij torches vis. viii d. Item, for the Belle at the same buryinge vi d."

Mr. Lewis seems to think, as no mention is made either of Caxton's wife or children, that he was never married. Palmer's continuator, however, says of R. Pynson, that "he was son in law to Caxton," but for the assertion no evidence being produced, the fact has been much doubted. Pynson it appears was a printer. And it seems highly probable, if he had really married Caxton's daughter, that he would have succeeded him in his busi-

ness, which it is well known was not the case. It does not appear that Caxton left any will, or at least, if he did, that will cannot be found. A discovery of this document would remove all doubts from this question, and enable us to know to whom he bequeathed his property.

As a merchant, Caxton appears to have been a man of strict integrity; and as a tradesman, when he established printing, he was duly attentive to his business. His signatures were placed where the catchword now stands in modern printing. His paper was good; and his ink has been found to retain its blackness, through the lapse of centuries.

So far as any memorials of Caxton's moral character have been preserved, the circumstances are much in his favour. He has uniformly been represented, as always having the fear of God, and a deep sense of religion resting upon his mind. It is not, however, to be expected, that he should have risen above those fogs and clouds, which, prior to the Reformation, involved the moral world in darkness. His attachment to the papal doctrine, and to the ceremonies of the Romish church, seemed always to partake of sincerity, even when it led him to advocate the absurdities which prevailed. In the crusades he found much to commend, and but little to blame; and was ready on most occasions to defend those fanatical expeditions, against all who presumed to question their propriety. To the pilgrimages of his day, and to those of his ancestors, he was much devoted, though it does not appear that he actually engaged in any of those painful journeys, which he seemed so much to admire in others. This, however, appears to have arisen from the circumstances of his situation in life; and it ought not to be considered as a proof of his insincerity. To the writings of Chaucer he was much attached; and such was his friendship for the poet, that he desired people to pray for his soul, in which exercises there can be no doubt that he also devoutly engaged. There is written in a very old hand, in a *Fructus Temporum* of Mr. Ballard's, of Camden in Gloucestershire, the following note. "Of your charite pray for the soul of Mayster Wyllyam Caxton, that in hys tyme was a man of moche ornate and moche renowned wysdome and counayg, and decessed full crystenly the year of our Lord M. cccc. lxxxvi.

"Moder of Merci shyld hym from thorrubil fynd.
And bryng him to lyff eternall that nouyr bath yud."

But these superstitions may rather be considered as characteristic of the age in which Caxton lived, than as peculiarities, exclusively applicable to himself. The books which he published were almost wholly of a moral tendency, and the prefaces to several, that he occasionally wrote, partook of the same spirit. His errors, therefore, were rather those of the judgment than of the heart; on which account they are more entitled to the sigh of pity than to the sneer of contempt. To draw a line between viable and invincible ignorance on all occasions, is not the province of mortals. This can be only done by that all-wise Being, who, without the possibility of error, can always distinguish between infirmity and vice; and whose goodness arranges those various dispensations under which his creatures are placed.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Continued.

JAMES HEALD, Esq., in moving the third Resolution.—"This Meeting is anxiously desirous that opportunities of instruction should be afforded to the adult and juvenile slave population of the British Colonies; and is therefore gratified by learning that the Wesleyan Missionaries in the West Indies and other Colonial Settlements direct their special attention to the children of Slaves, by sedulously endeavouring to teach them to read, and by a regular perusal of the Holy Scriptures in every school imbuing their minds with sacred and moral principles."—spoke to the following effect:—

My Lord,—Standing connected, as I do, with a district in the country, which has long taken an active part in this Society, I take this opportunity of assuring you, and this Christian assembly, that the county of Lancashire is ready to follow the ex-

ample of the parent Society, and is influenced by the same spirit. I feel, my Lord, that our obligations to promote the object of this Society, so far from diminishing, are increasing; for I am not one of those who conceive that the estimate of our future exertions is to be formed from any past proceedings. I think if there is one danger to which we are more exposed than any other, it is that of making our former efforts a standard for our future exertions. I congratulate myself and this assembly upon the increase of our Missionary collections in the past year; and I believe I speak the sentiments of a considerable number of this Society, when I say, that as we have already attained an increase, and have realized a sum which was once thought but problematical, the sum of £50,000; we ought not to retire from our post till it is swelled to twice that amount. I had the honour of attending a meeting of this Society's Committee last Saturday, when the amount of your subscriptions was announced, and the Chairman of a District Meeting said, "Now for a hundred thousand!" My Lord, I hesitate not to say, that our obligations to strive for this object, so far from being lessened, are increasing. The necessities of the world are not perceptibly diminished. It is true, indeed, that openings of Providence, which throw a light upon some distant Stations, are presenting themselves, and they disperse, in some measure, the gloom which hangs over them; but these are intimations to us that the set time to favour these distant portions of the globe is come. They call upon us to step forward to distribute the bread of life to the perishing millions of the human race. I think that justice to those who personally devote themselves to the Missionary work requires of us, that we press this subject till we have twice the number of Missionaries, in consequence of having the income. So far from going back, I am of opinion that justice also to the money raised requires that we go on. Many of our friends have doubled their subscriptions for this purpose; we have had the money, and we are responsible for its application; and no greater blot could fix itself upon our character, and nothing could more damp our prospects, than a relaxation of our efforts. Another reason for going forward is, that the blessing of God has favoured other Christian Societies. We are not alone in this respect; and I rejoice, as a member of the Church Missionary Society, that that, and other similar Societies, have yet greater success crowning their exertions. Other Societies are going forward; and I have no doubt we shall feel the same stimulus, and never relax our exertions, till, by the blessing of God, that object is accomplished which we propose to ourselves, and we are favoured with shouting the universal triumphs of the Prince of Peace.

The Rev. ROBERT NEWTON seconded this Resolution in the following address:—

My Lord, I find in this Society an argument for the divinity of that religion which it is our duty to circulate to the boundaries of the habitable globe. If we had met to propagate error, we could not have these delightful feelings; but the religion we circulate is truth, and nothing but the truth, as it is in Jesus Christ; and it is because the religion which we wish to make known to the utmost parts of the earth is divine, that those divine feelings are in our hearts when we combine our efforts to give it the widest circulation. You remarked, my Lord, that though we met within these walls as the friends of Missions; and perhaps there are none under this roof who do not deserve that denomination, as we seem to be of one heart and of one mind, yet still there are those without who are of a different opinion. This we regret; but again and again, while we have been listening to the addresses which we have heard, I could not but desire that some of them might be induced to come in: and I almost fancied that I saw some of them looking in at the window; and when they heard such manly sentiments as were uttered by the proposer of the first Resolution, and the enchanting and overflowing eloquence of the Rev. Gentleman who seconded it; and listened to the still mellifluous tones of the liberator of his species, with whose presence we have been favoured this morning, and with the sight of whom, those who could not hear his voice have been delighted; these feelings found their way to their hearts; and I fancied I saw one of them coming in at the door, with the fetters of prejudice on him; but as he came near to this holy fire, it melted

down his fetters, and he is now set at liberty, and exclaims, "I will go with you, for I have heard that God is with you." Though there are many causes of Christian and devout thankfulness to the Author of all good, still there was one fact in the Report which rests on my mind with very serious weight.—That the Committee have determined to send forth twelve additional Missionaries in the course of the year. Now I think the doctrine of consequences ought to be taken into the account here, and I see, or think I see, on the one hand, consequences the most important, consequences the most animating and cheering; twelve additional labourers sent forth to cultivate the foreign field, to employ the ploughshare of the Gospel, and to scatter the seed of divine truth. And though they may go forth weeping, yet they will go bearing precious seed; and I look forward to the time of harvest, when they will come forth with rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them. These are prospects most cheering, and I trust they will be fully realized. But there is a consequence of another kind; and I hope this large assembly, and all the District and Branch Societies, will be awake to it,—that is, the accession to the Funds of the Society, which must be obtained to support twelve additional Missionaries. I feel this to be an important consideration; yet I would be the last man to say that the Committee have done wrong. I would reiterate the sentiments of my excellent friend from Lancashire, in which he says, we are looking to London for an example, and will do our best to follow it. The letter from a friend to the Secretaries contained many important hints, and we took it into special consideration at a meeting at Liverpool, when several of our friends resolved, there and then, to double their subscriptions; and at the last Anniversary we found that many more of our friends were determined to do the same, and we had an increase of about £150. We told the people assembled on that occasion the pressing necessity there was for increased exertions; the loud call there was from different parts of the world for Missionaries; and that Missionaries were ready to go at any risk, to preach the Gospel of salvation. We told them what we had done, and called on them to do likewise; and the consequence was, that at Pitt-Street where the usual Collections have been about £40, £140 were collected. I state this to the honour of my excellent friends there, whom I may be considered on this occasion, however unworthy, as representing. When I heard the remarks respecting the claims which the natives had made to some of the Missionaries, it brought to my mind an incident attending a statement of circumstances at a late Meeting. The two Kings, or Chiefs, in Africa, had contended who should have the first Missionary who arrived in their country; one said, he was descended from an English female, who had been rescued from shipwreck off their coast, and, therefore, he had the first claim; the other Chief got up and said, it was my father who rescued your mother from the deep, and, therefore, I have the strongest claim. Well, my Lord, the present speaker put it to the Meeting then assembled, "Which, think you, had the chief claim; he who was descended from an English female, or he whose father rescued that female from a watery grave?" There were several honest tars in the body of the chapel, who, as well as the assembly in general, seemed to feel great interest in the question. Their eyes were filled with tears; and one of them exclaimed, in the honesty and simplicity of his heart "Both, Sir! both, Sir! Both, to be sure!" and the voices of all above, and all below, immediately repeated the decision. We had ample proof, in the Collection that was made, that it was not more idle talk. I will only add, my Lord, that I have received a five-pound note from an excellent friend in the North, desiring that it may be considered as his contribution for Ireland, your Lordship's native country.

ANNIVERSARY.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SEAMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' SOCIETY.

The Fourth Anniversary of this Society was held on Friday evening the 8th of May last, at the City of London Tavern, and was attended by a most numerous and highly respectable assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Letters were read from the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Farnham, Earl of Rodon, Admirals Gambier

Mr. Pearson, the Lord Mayor, and from several other Noblemen and Gentlemen, expressive of their regret that they could not attend, and of their anxious solicitude for the welfare of the Society.

Before the Chair was taken, The Rev. G. C. Smith of Penzance, addressed the Meeting, and stated that they had received the most kind and warm assurances from the Earl of Mountcashel, of his anxiety for the success of the Society, and his intention to preside that evening as Chairman, but he regretted to state, that in consequence of some pressing and urgent circumstances his Lordship was obliged to leave town. He would, however, propose that the Chair should be taken by the Hon. Captain Frederick Noel, of the Royal Navy. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Captain Noel expressed his deep sense of the gratitude he owed the Meeting, for the readiness with which they had accepted him as their Chairman. Before they proceeded any further, let them beseech the Almighty to bless them, for it was under his guidance and protection alone, that success was to be expected.

Mr. Smith then offered up a prayer.

The Report was then read by the Secretary. It took a retrospective view of the labours of the past year, and detailed under their separate heads, the nature and operations of the different missions. The naval missions had been most successful in promoting Christian instruction, among 30,000 seamen and mariners in the ports of Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, &c. and the most beneficial effects were anticipated, from the powerful religious influence, evidently operating through all ranks of His Majesty's Navy.

The United States Navy had also caught the religious flame of holy zeal and love to God, and through the instrumentality of this Society, a tone of religious feeling had gone abroad that could not fail of producing the most beneficial results among seamen. The merchant-seamen's mission stood next in rank to these naval arrangements, and had extensively promoted the cause of religion. The mariner's church, situated between Tower Hill and Limehouse, was constantly attended by large congregations of merchant captains, mates, seamen and boys, who in their momentous voyage to eternity, had heard the word of eternal life in this place of divine worship.

The Report then went on to point out the different parts of London where auxiliary stations were established, and detailed at great length the great benefits arising from their establishment, in the promotion of the objects of the Society.

After the Secretary had finished,

The Rev. Mr. Smith addressed the Meeting. He said, that as there were many matters connected with the labours of the Society for the past year, not touched upon in the Report just read, he would take the liberty of trespassing on their attention for a short time, while he briefly glanced at them. Among many useful institutions arising from the Society, the Mariners' Girls' School was one particularly deserving of their attention. It would not be necessary for him to say much in praise of it, for he was confident he need only direct the attention of the Meeting to the 30 little girls who then stood before them, to convince them of the fact. It must indeed be truly gratifying to every feeling heart in that room, to know that so many little innocents were rescued and collected from the haunts of infamy and vice. He knew not who the friends were that clothed them, but their neat appearance that day bespoke the kind attention of some charitable being, and he would say, whoever they were, may God reward them. Some two or three years back, there existed no establishment similar to this; the sailor's child had no asylum to afford it shelter from wretchedness and want; but now the poor sailor might look with heartfelt comfort, at the certainty of protection afforded to his offspring by this establishment. (Cheers.)—The Rev. Speaker here was so affected that he shed tears.—He then requested the attention of the Meeting, while the little girls sang two verses of a hymn.

They presented a pleasing appearance of health and cleanliness, and got through their task with great accuracy.

Mr. Smith then resumed. He said, that the operations of the Society were not confined to London alone, but extended throughout all the out-ports, and it was intended also to send agents to New South

Wales and other parts of the world. Ireland, too, would occupy a great portion of their attention, and should be visited by ministers of the Gospel, to ascertain what has been done in that hitherto unhappy country for the spiritual welfare of sailors. He was happy to have it also in his power to state, that the watermen, barge-men, and others employed on the river, were joining the Society in great numbers, and had experienced from it some of the benefits that it was so well calculated to bestow. At Leeds the cause was prospering, and some hundreds were in the habit of assembling to hear the sermons of the Rev. Mr. Careless. He some little time back, attended a Meeting at Nottingham, and a Rev. Gentleman, whose exertions to forward the object of the Society in that part were great, told him that they had divided the town into districts, and established a very admirable system of persons going about and impressing the poor deluded souls that have strayed from the truth. There were but two poor families in that town that did not frequent their chapel, and to them they paid daily visits, and were determined to do so until they succeeded in changing them from the ways of Satan. Happy indeed would it be if London followed this example. It was contemplated that the formation of a body, or a sort of Police, that should extend from London Bridge to Blackwall, would be the means of effecting great good, by being continually on the alert in the neighbourhood where the object of the Society was most likely to be advanced. Another object was to send missionaries to the different inland towns to establish Branch Societies. In several of the chief towns there were already Auxiliaries. In Birmingham, they subscribed annually £300, at Sheffield £100, at Leicester £100, and at Bath the Society excited the greatest interest. With regard to the demands against the Society, it is impossible that, professing as it did to do much good, it can be without many applications for relief. There was not a month passed that a sailor was not drowned, and surely we cannot refuse our assistance to the widow and the orphan that are thus deprived of their provider.—There were circumstances that the people of London know nothing of. There was an individual now dependent on the bounty of the Society, to whose case he wished to call the attention of the Meeting, as it forcibly illustrated the wisdom and goodness of Divine Providence, which turned circumstances apparently the most adverse, to our own eventual good. This young lad was with his vessel in the harbour at Sierra Leone, and having accidentally fallen overboard, was instantly seized by a shark, which tore off one of his arms, and dreadfully lacerated other parts of his body. His struggle, however, saved him, for as the monster had opened his mouth to seize the other, the young man, by a desperate effort, which only such a deadly struggle could urge, grasped at part of the monster's gills, and succeeded in tearing a portion of them away. Before the voracious animal could renew the attack, assistance was at hand and he was relieved. This dreadful state of suffering rendered him unable to return to this country in the ship which had taken him out; and happily for him, as far as the saving of his life was concerned, that it was so; for in her voyage homewards, the ship encountered a tempest, in which she perished, with every soul on board. The young man, as he had before remarked, was a dependent on the bounty of the Society. He mentioned these circumstances, for the purpose of illustrating the nature of the demands which were occasionally made on its funds, and to point out the necessity of having those funds ample, and he trusted that this appeal on their behalf, as it shewed the value of the Institution, would not be made in vain. He then adverted to the intended Meeting to be held on Thursday, for the purpose of taking measures to put down the "crimping" system, which had been carried to an extent so ruinous, as well to the morals as the finances of the unguarded and unsuspecting seaman. He would not dwell on that point further at present than to say, that the more attention was paid to the religious instruction of sailors, the less they would be exposed to the infamous and oppressive practices of those unfeeling land sharks, for so he might call the "crimps." If he wanted to adduce any proof of this, he could not cite a better, than that which was witnessed in the sort of asylum opened for the reception of sailors, and procuring them employment. That Institution since its establishment, had sent upwards of two

thousand seamen to sea completely clothed, and what was better, he hoped, strongly impressed with the religious instruction they had received while attending the asylum. There were at present a hundred and twenty sailors in the asylum. He was happy to state, that the building for the reception of sailors, was in a state of forwardness. It was originally intended for the reception of 127 boys and ten girls, but when completed, he hoped they would be enabled to put on the establishment, fifty boys and fifty girls. These important establishments, to which he was alluding, had all emanated from this Society.

He would now call on the Treasurer to read the account of the Society's Finances.

This statement was read, from which it appeared that the receipts for the year amounted to £3462 : 10 : 6; the disbursements were £3397 : 10 : 3; leaving a balance in hand of £14 : 10 : 6; but it appeared that the debts due from the Society to different tradesmen, amounted to £1500.

Mr. Smith here observed, that this large amount of debt ought not to surprise any, when it was known that up to the last year, the income of the Society was seldom more than £800 or £900, and never exceeded £1000. The Rev. Gentleman concluded by enumerating the various items of the Society's income and expenditure since its formation.

The Rev. Richard Marks moved the first Resolution. In presenting himself to the Meeting, he felt he needed their indulgence; but was conscious, however, that he was addressing warm hearts, in which a plain and simple detail would be sufficient to excite their kindest feelings. They had heard cases of premature death related to them by the Rev. Gentleman who preceded him; but there was none more distressing than that of shipwreck, when we reflect that the sufferers are deprived of Gospel light. It was his chance, early in life, to have witnessed two shipwrecks in one year; and on board one of the vessels, he had seen fifteen men frozen to death in one hour. Under such circumstances, in the darkness of a winter night, and no prospect of escape, not a heart seemed to throb with the least feeling of religion; nor was there a single prayer addressed to the Almighty. Part of the crew, possessing more of the feelings of the brute than of the human character, broke open the spirit room and got stupidly drunk. There were some who appeared to possess strong nerves; but on the approach of death became stupid and careless; even himself, at the time, had not a particle of christian feeling about him. A vessel having come in sight, a boat was lowered for the purpose of approaching it, and he, amongst others, volunteered to go, and jumped into the boat, but was recalled on account of his youth. After this he became discontented and sullen, and retired from the deck, but was scarcely below when he heard that the boat had been struck by a wave on the quarter and went down. This providential interference made no other impression on him at the time than that he was a lucky fellow. Shipwreck was at all times an awful thing; but when sailors were deprived of the comforts of the Gospel, it increased its horrors a hundredfold. With regard to the Society, they were bound, for two reasons, to support its interests; first, because they had encouragement to go on, and next, because it was necessary and had done much good. He was not accustomed to flatter any one, but, under Divine Providence, the Society had prospered through the exertions of their Rev. friend, Mr. Smith. Many things had been said of him; and he himself had several inquiries from his correspondents in the country, to know what he thought of Mr. Smith, for that they had heard strange accounts of him: he answered, that he believed his friend, Mr. Smith, to be one of the most persecuted men in the kingdom. He (Mr. M.) was not concerned in the Society, and had no motive for speaking thus of Mr. Smith; for if he thought he deserved censure, he would be one of the first to bestow it.—The Rev. Gentleman concluded by imploring the Divine blessing on the endeavours of the Society, and moved the first Resolution to the effect, "That the numerous disasters to which seamen were liable, should excite the most ardent desire to give them such religious instruction as might prepare them, by faith in Christ, for the sudden and violent deaths to which they were exposed."

The Rev. J. B. Shenstone seconded this Resolution. He did not intend to have addressed the Meeting, but feared if he did not that he would be con-

advised unfriendly to the Society. He would not, however, occupy much time, as his friend, Mr. Smith had taken most of his work from him. He felt great interest in the cause, and although he had withdrawn himself from one part of the Society—the Floating Chapel—and had not taken any active part in the other—he heartily rejoiced at its prosperity. He was extremely anxious that any difference which had existed should be forgotten, and that the Society should go on in peace. He had also heard defamatory reports of Mr. S., but concurred with the advice already given, that all hostility should be laid aside, as the work in which they were engaged required more than their every effort. He would not occupy the time of the Meeting longer, as there were others more competent who would have to address them.

MISCELLANY.

A SCENE IN AFRICA.

I stood on Capo Montserado—night had spread over its her shadows—silence reigned, broken only by the sound of the distant, dashing waters. As the bright and beautiful constellations moved through the heavens in their illustrious and unchanging courses, evidences of invisible glory—of an eternal and immutable God—what scenes of horror—of relentless cruelty, said I, have you witnessed, along the whole border of this afflicted, this injured land.—Here, every day for centuries, has the human body been bound in chains, the ties of kind fellowship, of nature's strongest affections, ruthlessly sundered, and hope, which smiles in death, made to perish by living agony. Here has manly courage been subdued by torture—parental love punished as a crime, and female tenderness been rewarded by the keenest sufferings. If the pure spirits which inhabit you, can look upon human affairs, must they not suppose that knowledge and civilization harden the heart, and that sympathy lives only in the breasts of barbarians. Rejoice they must, that the fair planets roll so far above the unholly and contagious influences of our world. What multitudes of human beings on this shore, have been immolated on the altars of avarice—how many have wished to die, as they bade a final farewell to their lovely homes, and saw for the last time their wives, children, and friends! My God! who can describe the miseries of those crowded to death in a slave ship? But shall everlasting night cover this land, and the records of African history forever contain nothing but mourning, lamentation, and woe? Heaven forbid it. The Omnipotent will not suffer it. A universe beautiful, harmonious and grand, arose at his word from chaos; from the ruins of human virtue and hope, his wisdom is displaying a new moral creation, and the exile, sufferings, and degradation of the Africans, may be succeeded by their return, felicity and honour.

African Repository.

“*Vanity of Vanities, all is Vanity.*”

“It is vanity to seek after riches which must perish, and to trust in them. It is vanity also to be ambitious of honours, and to raise one's self to a high station. It is vanity to follow the lusts of the flesh, and to desire that for which thou must afterwards be grievously punished. It is vanity to wish for a long life, and to take little care of leading a good life. It is vanity to mind only this present life, and not to look forward into those things which are to come.

“He who would fully and feelingly understand the words of Christ, must study to make his whole life conformable to that of Christ. What does it avail thee to discourse profoundly of the Trinity, if thou be void of humility, and consequently displeasing to the Trinity?”

“I had rather feel compunction, than know its definition. If thou didst know the whole Bible by heart, and the sayings of all the philosophers, what would it all profit thee without the love of God and his Grace?”

THOS. A. KEMPIS.

ELEVATION OF SCITE AND OF CHARACTER.

Any man in any country will enjoy higher and better spirits in travelling along an elevated open road, than he will along a bottom confuted by hedges; and the same will be the effect of living in a house in a high situation. Even a house the prin-

cipal floor of which is ascended by a few steps is felt to be more dignified, and known to be dryer and healthier, than one to which you descend by a few steps, and there can be but little doubt that the mere circumstance of a man in London lodging on the parlor floor or on the first floor, will have an influence on his sentiments and character. In the endeavors of the wealthy of any country, therefore, to raise and ameliorate the lowest classes, the first thing should be, to raise and ameliorate their dwellings, the next thing to place them above absolute want by a large garden; and the third thing to place near them, good infant and Lancasterian schools.—*London.*

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

The first young lady with whom I was particularly interested, was the daughter of a farmer of considerable property and respectable connexions. She was intelligent and unassuming; possessed of great sweetness of disposition, and an easy and fascinating address. For several weeks, I fondly hoped and believed the long-wished-for “good” was obtained. But as my brief acquaintance in the family ripened into an intimacy: I at length discovered that my idol, though a farmer's daughter, was wholly uninitiated in the mysteries of domestic management.

A dark cloud immediately gathered over my hymenial prospects; and threatened an abrupt termination of my fondly cherished hopes. Painful as was the effort, I resolved on an immediate and final abandonment of the pursuit, unless, indeed, by great gentleness, she could be reclaimed.—Thus determined, I sought an opportunity to introduce the subject of domestic economy into conversation, without very distinctly intimating my own opinion,—endeavouring to elicit her's. After some little hesitation, she frankly avowed her conviction, that it was grossly indelicate for a lady of fashionable education to superintend in person domestic concerns; and that she had come to the settled conclusion never to appear in her kitchen. I cordially thanked her for this full and frank disclosure of her sentiments; and as frankly communicated my deliberate resolution not to make any person mistress of my family, who would not be mistress of my kitchen. After playing off some few airs of coquetry,—as sighs, and tears; and of diplomacy,—as regrets and unchangeable opinions,—the negotiation was terminated. Her mother at this moment coming in, bearing her arms full of wood, not a little increased my disgust at the above sentiment, and hastened my departure. In bidding her farewell, I expressed an earnest wish that she might never experience the disastrous consequences of indulging in such high-toned and ruinous doctrines. I could not forget her; and often enquired of my friends near her, after her welfare. She soon after married a young merchant in fair business, and carried her high notions into full operation. The consequences may be easily guessed. With extravagant furniture, numerous servants, and attendant expenses; her husband's affairs became embarrassed, and his creditors alarmed for the safety of their debts. Hoping to find a reformation in his domestic management, they delayed pressing him till hope had fled,—when they seized his effects; and the high-minded and accomplished Zelia had the mortification of returning to her father's house, in less than one short year, a victim to her conceit.—*American paper.*

From the Cooperstown Watch Tower, August 10.

On the poisonous property of the Black Cherry tree. The “*Prunus Nigra*” of Botanists.

The fact, that the withered leaves of the cherry are a deadly poison to cattle, has been long known in the country; but I never recollect to have heard of any ill consequences from the use of the bark, a domestic remedy very much celebrated for the cure of Jaundice &c. The following case is perfectly satisfactory to my mind, and must establish the fact of its poisonous properties beyond a doubt. On Thursday, July 23, I was called in great haste to visit a young lady who had been seized with vertigo, insensibility and syncope, followed by an alarming difficulty of respiration, in consequence of a draught of about half a pint of cider, taken from a closely stoppered bottle which was filled the evening previous with cherry bark, fresh from the tree. The symptoms were followed by a small pulse, nausea and vomiting. The more violent symptoms passed off in

about twenty or thirty minutes, and before I saw her, yet I am inclined to believe, that a larger dose might have proved fatal without any return of sensibility. In this case, it returned and the patient soon recovered with no ill consequences, except extreme languor and debility.

Another young lady in the family, who had good health and constitution, took also, about the same time, a very small quantity of the contents of the bottle, and was immediately affected with faintness, giddiness of the head, and tremor of the whole body, which lasted about a half an hour.

Whether the bark in these cases was more poisonous in consequence of the small sprout, from which it was taken, being broken down and partly withered, (which is known to be the case with the leaves,) or whether such effect will be uniformly produced when the bark is put immediately into closely stoppered bottles, I will not attempt to decide. I relate the facts only, and hope they may lead to farther enquiries.

The discoveries of the French chemists have recently revealed the truth, that the deleterious principle of the leaves of the cherry and laurel, the kernels of the peach, and some other vegetables, is very analogous to the Prussic or Hydro-Cyanic Acid. This acid in its condensed form is one of the most virulent poisons in the world; snuffed up the nostrils incautiously, it produces sickness, and even syncope; a feather dipped in it and drawn across the eye ball of an animal produces instant death—[a method often resorted to by physiologists, to terminate the sufferings of animals which have been made subservient to their experiments.] Two drops have been known to kill a vigorous dog in an instant. The whole body of animals killed by it, exhales the odor of bitter almonds, no disorganizations or evidence of inflammation ever being discovered.

HEALING POWERS OF THE LIVERWORT.

A. P., a young man between 25 and 30 years of age, has been apparently in consumption for two years, or more.

In the winter of 1827-8, he was confined to his room with every symptom of confirmed consumption; pulse 110 to the minute; hectic fever, incessant cough, with expectoration of matter, which in March amounted to full a pint a day, night sweats, debility, and great emaciation.

After having tried the usual means to no effect, the Liverwort was resorted to. It was first taken in decoction without any apparent benefit; a concentrated syrup was then taken, and to the astonishment of all his friends he rapidly recovered so far as to be able to attend to business, and the summer following worked a small garden, and has continued mending gradually in health and flesh to this date.

New Lebanon, April 16, 1829.

N. B. The above account is taken from the case book of the Physician to the Society of Shakers in New Lebanon, and may be relied on as correct.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

BONES.—A commercial friend has furnished us with a list of 24 vessels which arrived at Hull, Eng. from different ports of the Netherlands and Germany, between the 13th and 26th of June inclusive, with an aggregate of 1308 tons of cattle's bones, besides 3650 shank bones. They are then ground up, and afterwards used as manure. We understand that a ship cleared from this port recently for the same destination, having on board 200 tons of bones which had been collected in this city. It is rather a new article of exportation with us, but will probably receive more attention hereafter.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

ELDER-BERRY SYRUP.—Take of the juice of elder-berry one quart; boil to one pint; strain and add two pounds of double refined sugar; again place it over the fire; so soon as it shall have boiled, remove it from the fire; and when cold bottle it for use, taking care to have it well corked. Should they neglect to put in the above quantity of sugar there will be danger of its becoming mouldy. As a gentle purgative, this syrup is an excellent medicine, of very pleasant taste; and is particularly serviceable for children who are not inclined to take medicine. The dose for an adult is a wine glass full.

ON PRAYER.

BY SAINT CHRYSOSTOM.

Prayer is an all-efficient paucity; a treasure undiminished, a mine which is never exhausted; a sky unobscured by clouds; a haven unruffled by the storm; it is the root, the fountain, and the mother of a thousand blessings. I speak not of the prayer which is cold, and feeble, and devoid of energy; I speak of that which is the child of a contrite spirit, the offspring of a soul converted, born in a blaze of unutterable inspiration, and winged, like lightning, for the skies.

The potency of prayer hath subdued the strength of fire; it hath bridled the rage of lions; hushed anarchy to rest; extinguished wars; appeased the elements; expelled demons; burst the chains of death; expanded the gates of heaven; assuaged diseases; repelled frauds; rescued cities from destruction; it hath stayed the sun in its course, and arrested the progress of the thunderbolt; in a word, it hath destroyed whatever is an enemy to man. I again repeat, that I speak not of the prayer engendered by the lips; but of that which ascends from the recesses of the heart. Assuredly, there is nothing more potent than it; yea, there is nothing comparable to it. A monarch vested in gorgeous habiliments, is far less illustrious than a kneeling suppliant, adorned and adorned by communion with his God.—Consider how august a privilege it is, when angels are present, and archangels throng around; when cherubim and seraphim encircle with their blaze the throne; that a mortal may approach with unrestrained confidence, and converse with heaven's dread Sovereign! Oh! what honour was ever conferred like this! When a Christian stretches forth his hands and invokes his God, in that moment he leaves behind him all terrestrial pursuits, and traverses on the wings of intellect the realms of light! he contemplates celestial objects only, and knows not of the present state of things during the period of his prayer; provided that prayer be breathed with fervency. Could we but pray with fervency; could we pray with a soul resuscitated, a mind awakened, an understanding quickened, then were Satan to appear, he would instantaneously fly; were the gates of hell to yawn upon us, they would close again.

Prayer is a haven to the shipwrecked mariner;—an anchor unto them that are sinking in the waves, a staff to the limbs that totter; a mine of jewels to the poor, a security to the rich, a healer of disease, and a guardian of health. Prayer at once secures the continuance of our blessings, and dissipates the cloud of our calamities. O prayer! O blessed prayer!—Thou art the unwearied conqueror of human woes; the firm foundation of human happiness; the source of ever-during joy; the mother of philosophy! The man who can pray truly, though languishing in extremest indigence, is richer than all beside; whilst the wretch who never bowed the knee, though proudly seated as monarch of the nations, is of all men most destitute.

Let us then direct our thoughts to Him that was poor, yet rich; rich because he was poor. Let us overlook the enjoyments of the present, and desire the blessing of the future; for so shall we obtain the blessings of the present and the future. Oh! may we all obtain them through the grace and beneficence of Christ our Lord; to whom, with the Father and the Holy Spirit, be ascribed all glory, now and for evermore! Amen.

A REMARKABLE DREAM.

Communicated by a Lady.

Preliminary Observations.

There are not many phenomena of frequent occurrence, that seem more inexplicable than Dreams. The impressions, of which our minds are susceptible during the season of repose, are certainly a branch of intellectual philosophy; but as the science of the human mind is still in a state of comparative infancy, the light by which we are guided in our researches, respecting the cause of dreams, is little more than that which the sanctions of authority enable plausible conjecture to impart.

In his "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," Professor Dugald Stewart has discussed the subject of dreaming with his usual acuteness and perspicuity. According to the hypothesis of this justly celebrated philosopher, our dreams are frequently suggested by bodily sensations, with which

particular ideas are strongly associated. They are also, he conceives, influenced by the peculiar temper of the mind, varying in their complexion, according as our habitual disposition at the time inclines us to cheerfulness or melancholy. Of many important facts immediately connected with dreaming, this learned Professor has taken particular notice; so that his various observations tend in the aggregate, to throw more light on this interesting but obscure phenomenon, than perhaps those of any of his predecessors.

But whatever opinions we may form of the origin and nature of dreams, the evidence of their existence will admit of no dispute. Among those which have been recorded, many appear too striking in their coincidences with subsequent facts, not to arrest the attention of every thoughtful reader. And in cases where they precede events which could not have been anticipated, but which afterwards arise and almost prove them to have been prophetic, we find ourselves at a loss how to account for them on any hypothesis, to our own rational satisfaction.

The following is the substance of a remarkable Dream, related by the late Rev. R. Bowden of Darwen, who committed it to writing from the lips of the person to whom the dream happened on the evening of May 30, 1813.

THE DREAM.

A Gospel minister of evangelica principles, whose name, from the circumstances that occurred, it will be necessary to conceal, being much fatigued, at the conclusion of the afternoon service, retired to his apartment in order to take a little rest. He had not long reclined upon his couch, before he fell asleep and began to dream.—He dreamed, that on walking into his garden, he entered a bower that had been erected in it, where he sat down to read and meditate. While thus employed, he thought that he heard some person enter the garden; and leaving his bower, he immediately hastened towards the spot whence the sound seemed to come in order to discover who it was that had entered. He had not proceeded far, before he discerned a particular friend of his, a Gospel minister of considerable talents, who had rendered himself very popular by his zealous and unwearied exertions in the cause of Christ.

On approaching his friend, he was surprised to find that this countenance was covered with a gloom which it had not been accustomed to wear, and that it strongly indicated a violent agitation of mind, apparently arising from conscious remorse. After the usual salutations had passed, his friend asked the relative the time of the day? to which he replied, "Twenty-five minutes after Four." On hearing this, the stranger said, "It is only one hour since I died, and now I am damned."—"Damned, for what?" inquired the dreaming minister.—"It is not," said he, "because I have not preached the Gospel, neither is it because I have not been rendered useful; for I have now many seals to my ministry, that can bear testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus, which they have received from my lips; but it is because I have been accumulating to myself the applause of men, more than the honour which cometh from above; and verily I have my reward." Having uttered these expressions, he hastily disappeared, and was seen no more.

The minister awaking shortly afterwards, with the contents of his dream deeply engraven on his memory, proceeded, overwhelmed with serious reflections, towards his chapel, in order to conduct his evening service. On his way thither, he was accosted by a friend, who enquired whether he had heard the severe loss the Church had sustained in the death of that able minister ***** He replied, "No;" but being much affected at this singular intelligence, he enquired of him the day, and time of the day, when his departure took place. To this his friend replied, "This afternoon, at Twenty-five minutes after Three o'clock!"—*Imperial Magazine.*

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

A practical farmer, whose livelihood depends upon his calling, should make it the pinnacle of his worldly ambition to excel in it. If he neglect his farm for any thing else, he is generally a loser both in interest and credit. Solomon, the wisest observer of men and things, tells us of his disgust at the sight of a slovenly farmer. "I went by the field of the slothful—and lo, it was all grown over with

thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall was all broken down." Ownest thou who art thou? Perhaps dozing away thy time in slumber and sloth, or spending thy time at the tavern, or perhaps dreaming of promotion, or engaged in the business of some petty office. Better mind thy own proper business, else "else shall thy poverty come as an armed man." A farmer, on the other hand, who keeps his land and his stock in excellent order, need not be ashamed even if Solomon himself were passing by. Every passing traveller, no sooner casts his eyes over such a farm, than he honors the proprietor in his heart. The proprietor, moreover, is sure to receive for his pains, something that is more solid than honor, a comfortable, decent livelihood, for which he is indebted to Him only whose is the earth and the fulness thereof.—*Ct. Courant.*

"The man who has been the slave of intemperance must renounce her altogether, or she will insensibly reassume her despotic power; with such a mistress, if he seriously mean to discard her, he must indulge himself in no dalliance or delay. He must not allow his lips a taste of her former fascination. Webb, the celebrated walker, who was remarkable for vigor, both of body and mind, drank nothing but water. He was one day recommending his regimen to a friend who loved wine, and urged him, with great earnestness, to quit a course of luxury, by which his health and intellect would be equally destroyed. The gentleman appeared convinced, and told him 'that he would conform to his counsel, though he thought he could not change his course of life at once, but would leave off strong liquors by degrees.' 'By degrees,' exclaimed the other with indignation, 'if you should unhappily fall into the fire, would you caution your servants to pull you out only by degrees?'"

It is said of Queen Mary II, that she ordered good books to be laid in the places of attendance, that persons might not be idle while they were in their turns of service. She gave her minutes of leisure to architecture and gardening; and since it employed many hands, she said, she hoped it would be forgiven her.

How peculiarly useful may females be in a domestic state! In many cases, observes one, the opinion of the wife may be preferable to that of our own.—Their judgment may be less clouded by interest—they stand back from the objects; we are too near; they are cool and calm; we, by being in the scene, are ruffled and inflamed. An eminent minister a few years ago, in a publication, declared to the world, that he had never, in any particular business, acted contrary to the suggestions of his wife, without having reason afterwards to repent of it.

FALSE NAMES.—Nothing can be so dangerous to virtue, as the soft names that are given to Vice, dressed in the engaging shape of "amiable indiscretions," and "venial errors," or perhaps in the bolder attire of "those frailties that honour the heart." We must take some time to reflect, before we can discover that we are speaking of Sin, the daughter of Satan, and mother of Death.

PATIENCE IN AFFLICTION.—In affliction, constrain yourself to bear patiently for a day or so, merely for the sake of trying whether patience does not lighten the burthen.—If the experiment answers, as you will undoubtedly find, you have only to continue it.

Lewis of Bayer, emperor of Germany, used to say, "Those goods are worth getting and owning that will not sink or wash away if a shipwreck happen, but will swim out and continue with us." All spiritual blessings are of this kind.

We are commanded to offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually. The fire of divine love and holy gratitude on the altar of the heart, must never go out, but be fed and fanned with unceasing watchfulness and care.

ANECDOTE OF HENRY IV.

Henry IV. king of France was desired to punish an author who had written some free satires on the Court. "It would be against my conscience," replied the king, "to trouble an honest man for having told the truth."

UNEXAMPLED ABSTINENCE.—Mr. Reuben Kelsey, a respectable young man of Fairfield, in this county, aged about 25, is said to have subsisted on nothing but cold water, for more than forty days. His mind seems to have been partially abstracted; and he has chiefly kept his room, apparently averse to any intercourse with the world, for nearly three years past: the quantity of food taken by him for the last twelve months, is supposed to be less than that required for the nourishment of an infant; but during the period first named, neither persuasion, threats, nor force, have been effectual to make him swallow the least sustenance of any kind. Some particles of food, crowded between his teeth two weeks ago, were discharged from his nostrils directly after,—and no further compulsion has been used. He is described as wasted to a ghastly skeleton: still he is thought in a great measure to retain his senses, and to enjoy the benefits of sleep. This afflicting case is believed to be almost unparalleled; and has thus far baffled all the efforts of medical skill.—*Little-Falls Gazette.*

FRENCH BISCUIT.

A lady in Brighton has sent us the following recipe for the manufacture of very delicate cakes, known by the name of French Biscuit:

Take three now laid eggs—five ounces of flour—five ounces of sugar—and a little candied lemon peel; drop them on a tin, and strew over them a little sugar—bake them moderately.

LITERATURE.

THE SPEECH OF DR. ANDREW THOMSON,

On the opening of the

EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

My Lord Provost, I beg leave to say a few words in the name of the parents and guardians of the pupils attending the High School. It is a matter of rejoicing to the parents, and all who have an interest in the improvement and well-being of youth, that our metropolis has such a seminary as that on whose account we are this day assembled.—Edinburgh has been for ages distinguished by this inestimable privilege—one generation after another have continued to enjoy the benefits of it—and confessed and gloried in the obligation; and I may safely assert that at no former period were its advantages more richly shared, or more justly appreciated than at the present moment. To the existing patrons and their predecessors in office, we owe a large debt of gratitude for the kind, affectionate, warm and unremitting solicitude, with which they have watched over the interests of the Institution. That they have never erred in their management I will not venture to affirm. To say so, would be a piece of idle flattery, which I could not bring myself to utter, and which I am sure you would disdain to hear. But I speak my own honest sentiments, and those of my fellow-citizens, as I now do in their name and my own, our sense of the anxious care which you have uniformly shown to render this seminary more and more a public blessing—(applause)—the wisdom and zeal which has characterised your proceedings, and the eminent success by which your labours have hitherto been crowned. (Applause.) Under your auspices, it has borne its full and honourable share in advancing the cause of literature, especially as connected with the noble languages of Greece and Rome, and has demonstrated its superior excellence, by sending forth, from time to time, individuals not a few, who, by the liberal knowledge with which it had stored their minds, the discipline and training to which it had subjected their intellectual and moral powers, and the generous ambition which it awakened and fostered in their breast, came at length to occupy high and most important situations in all the various departments of public life, and have lived or are still living as monuments of its worth, to adorn their country and their age. On the pupils, now attending we must be supposed to look with a somewhat partial and indulgent eye; and yet it may not be indelicate to state, and I cannot refrain from stating, that while their number, amounting to 700 afford, a decisive proof that the community of Edinburgh have not lost their confidence in the High School, or fallen off in their attachment to it,—a proof the more decisive when we think of the accomplished and formidable rivalry with which, for some years it has had to struggle,—those who observe the mode in which the tuition of the pupils is con-

ducted, the attainments they have already reached, and if progress they are daily making, must be fully satisfied that this confidence and this attachment have not been misplaced, and we cannot help entertaining the delightful hope, that of that interesting and happy multitude now surrounding us, there will be very many who by their literary acquisitions, their pious, virtuous conduct, their professional celebrity, their high sense of honour and of duty, their services in the Church and in the State, their patriotism, and their philanthropy, will give ample evidence how well they have been here reared for, and how admirably they have been here instructed. For this experience which we enjoy, and for the hope which we fondly cherish, we beg to tender our cordial thanks to you, the Honourable Patrons, and to you, the learned and skilful teachers, of this institution; and while we promise you a continuance of the respect, the gratitude the alliance, which you have so abundantly earned, and which, we feel assured, you will never do any thing to forfeit, we sincerely and earnestly commend you to the best blessing of Him whose Providence orders all our lot, and from whom, as the Father of Lights, cometh down to us every good and perfect gift. (Cheers.) My Lord Provost, there are two points upon which I wish to make a few remarks: The first respects this new building. We return you our most cordial thanks for transferring the High School from the situation which it formerly occupied to that in which it is now established. (Loud cheers from the boys.) * * * The other point I would speak of regards the selection of teachers: I have always considered this as by far the most important point in education. But the idea entertained by some seems to be, that the system of education is the sum total of the concern. They consider the system is good, they think that the end is attained, and that the work is done; and they never dream that any imperfection can arise from those to whom it is committed to do the work; if there are any failures, they are sure to refer them to the system, and not the persons to whom the working of the system is committed. My doctrine is the very reverse of this; and I am so strongly impressed with it, that I would form it into an absolute maxim, and say, "Make a system what you please, still the teacher is every thing." Give us teachers to the High School of high scholarship, sound principles, exemplary characters—teachers who are not merely capable of acquiring knowledge, but who are moreover, capable of communicating that knowledge—teachers who can adapt their instruction to the capacity, tempers, and habits of the young persons under their care—teachers who combine great affection with great energy and great firmness,—above all, teachers who are in love with their profession,—who are very-enthusiasts in the cause, and who can say, not merely in the spirit of poetry, but from consciousness and heartfelt conviction of the truth.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast.

Give me teachers of this description, and I care little about the system; because, if it is bad, they will make it a good one—if good, they will make it better. On the other hand, if the teacher is of a different cast all goes wrong; if you give him a good system, he will make it a bad one; and if you give him a bad one he will make it worse. In the one case, you gain every thing, in the other every thing is lost. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I am not aware that this principle has been formally recognized by the patrons—but whether it has or not, I know they have hitherto acted upon it; for if any thing more than another has distinguished the exercise of the patronage of the Town Council, it has been the selection of the best qualified teachers for the High School. (Cheers.) They (the patrons) have hitherto acted as if they felt every thing depended upon the qualities of the teachers; and I might illustrate this by running over the numerous list which stand upon your record, from the commencement of the Institution, down to the appointment of the existing masters, whose presence forbids me to expatiate on their talents and their merits, which I should otherwise have had great pleasure in doing,—though why should I dwell upon talents

and merits which are so well known to all of us? (Cheers.) We thank you, my Lord, for what you have done so well in times past, and now beg that you may pursue the same course in all time to come.—Give us an Adam (pointing to the portrait of Dr. Adam)—give us a Pillans (pointing to the portrait of Professor Pillans)—give us a Carson—(Loud and continued cheering)—I say my Lord, repeat the boon, as I now repeat the request—give us an Adam, a Pillans, and a Carson,—give us better men if you can find them, and I say, in the name of parents and guardians of the children we will not only be contented, but grateful and delighted. You will thus reflect the highest credit on your own characters as guardians of this great and important establishment; you will effectually uphold the high character which the institution already maintains in the literary world—you will perpetuate and extend its usefulness, and your memories will be embalmed in the heart of an enlightened and grateful posterity.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

This is an age of extraordinary—of wonderful discoveries—and many things which are familiar to us from common use, if they had been mentioned fifty years ago as merely probable, would have subjected the person expressing such an opinion to the risk of being laughed at as an absurd dreamer, or pitied as an insane theorist. The uses of steam, gas lights, and many other improvements, are instances which will be readily acknowledged. If the following account of a most important discovery should appear to be highly improbable, let it be recollected that it is not more so than some of those, now so familiar, were originally believed to be—and who will be impious enough to say, that it is impossible.

We have received the following from an esteemed and highly respectable friend, who is as little likely to be misled by a speculative theory, as any person we know—and we think the proof of the authenticity of the facts stated, too respectable to admit of a question that those respectable men in France believe in the truth of the discovery.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette:

DEAR SIR:—I send you for publication, should you think it deserving a place in your paper, a hasty translation made by a friend, of an article from the "Courier Francais" of the 28th October last.

I leave it to your readers to determine the degree of importance to be attached to it; and, as respects the truth of the statements therein contained, I can say no more than that my personal acquaintance with the character of two of the Professors, who have vouched for the fidelity of the experiments, and their result gives me a moral conviction of the possibility of the scheme, which I have in vain sought for in any conception of the probable means employed by M. de Laforro, or from any analogies founded upon my own experience and knowledge. On the supposition of the correctness of the statement, I am myself so particularly struck with its great importance, that I have determined to write to my friends in Paris, to ascertain the means of obtaining from the discoverer of the method, the extension of its utility to our own country. Should my efforts be crowned with any success beneficial to the American public, I consider it my duty to make it known to my countrymen; and will crave, as on this occasion, your assistance to that effect.

If practicable, I am desirous the article should appear entire, intending to send it to M. de Laforro himself, as published here. Accept, my dear sir, the sincere expression of my great regard and high esteem.

J. T. D.

Baltimore, 26th December, 1828.

The Laforroan method, by means of which READING is taught in the space of from NINE to FORTY hours.

(From the Courier Francais, of 28th Oct.)

Twenty-five years ago, M. de Laforro, a lawyer of Agen, in France, dissatisfied with all the methods then used to teach reading, applied himself to the research of a new one. The old seeming to him merely mechanical, much confused and slow, M. de Laforro conjectured, that by means of attentive observation and by analysis, a more philosophical and quicker method must necessarily be found. To suc-

ceed in this, he did not apply himself to an attempt at introducing order in the existing methods, nor in the bestowing upon these old ways of reading, connected to no fixed and determined principles, such rules as necessarily could not be adapted to any.—His views were much more comprehensive; for, wishing to do for the Philosophy of Language what Descartes had done for the Philosophy of Thought, he laid aside his preconceived notions, as Descartes had given up his former opinions; and, directing his investigations to an examination of the organs of Speech itself, and not to its signs, this simple change in the manner of observing, put him on the track of a sure theory, and in possession of the means by which to make an admirable discovery.

Studying the instrument of the human voice, M. de Laforre found that the physiological law of its action ruled that of its expression into articulate sounds, or language; and that the law of the language was likewise that which controlled its form in writing—so, again, the modifications of sound produced by the vocal instrument, are limited as to number in every spoken language—the modifications of sound are, in their turn, represented by signs; the number and arrangement of which are limited in every written tongue. Possessing, therefore, the law which regulates the organ, we possess the one which provides over the combination of sounds in the language, and also over the arrangement of the signs used in writing. It is this law which M. de Laforre has discovered after a long investigation, and by means of a powerful analysis. "I summoned (says he) Ideology, Anatomy, and above all, Physiology, to my assistance. I dare say, that they have been, for my study, pretty nearly what the Mathematics are to the exact Sciences; that is, a powerful auxiliary in the search of truth, and a means of deducing from positive principles. It being true, that every where man perceives ideas in the same manner;—and, as the transmission of them from one mind to another, either in words or by writing, is effected by calling into action the vocal instrument, the ear, and the eye—agents whose organization is every where the same. I studied the different modes of transmission without reference to any particular language. From that moment, my deductions became general, my laws became applicable to all nations; and their simplest expression became, with my method, a kind of algebraical formulae, whose terms were to vary according to the language to which they would be applied, without altering its nature by these different applications."

M. de Laforre's has been found a method of universal appliance. In his adaption of it to the French language, he has determined the various modifications of sound which are employed in that language; the order in which they are produced, and the signs or letters by which they are represented—he has fixed the value and power of these signs, and given the law regulating their combinations into syllables. By means of two small tables, M. de Laforre teaches in a few hours how to know these signs—how to pronounce them—how to associate them. Syllables which, in the old systems, were the despair of both teachers and pupils on account of their numberless variety, to be mastered only by long habit, and which were retained by the memory alone, no longer present any difficulty by the assistance of the new cabinet. "I give but one law, (continues M. de Laforre) which belongs to the eye, for the division of words into syllables; but one principle of reading applicable to general cases; but one rule for particular cases; and but one form for all syllables. I want no particular book. As soon as the signs are known, any book can be read."

M. de L. discovered that there was more order in the physical composition of the languages than in the methods by which they are taught; and by the discovery of this order, he has rendered his method as logical as the language itself. Physiology is indebted to him for a new theory of the vocal organ. Physiology owes to him the discovery of the intellectual laws of sounds applied to writing, and the art of teaching a method of incomparable simplicity and usefulness.

This beautiful discovery was brought by its author to Paris in the course of the last year. It was immediately submitted to the double test of practical experiment and theoretical demonstration. The trial of his method was made before a committee of the society for the improvement and promotion of Elementary instruction, upon a child whom he

taught to read in the space of twenty-eight hours.—"This experiment (to use the language of the reporter) astonished the committee as would one of a phenomenal occurrence—the child read, after a few lessons, all words taken at random out of a book presented to him." Mr. Franceur, a professor of the faculty of science, and the reporter of the committee to whom M. de Laforre had communicated his theory, exposed its character and the result of the experiment to the society, declaring himself its advocate and admirer. "The author, (says Mr. Franceur) has entrusted to me the secret of his proceedings—I saw them put in practice under my own eyes; and have, at once, the conviction of his success, and the full knowledge of the means by which it is obtained." He then proposed to call the new method, in honour of its author, "The Laforrean Method." The society approved the conclusions of the reporter, congratulated M. de Laforre upon his new discovery, and begged of him to apply it without further delay.

M. de L. has obtained a patent, and made his method known to many persons, whom he has authorized to use it in several of the provinces. He accompanied these persons, to make public experiments in Lyons, Valencia, Marseille, Toulon, Turin, Nantz, Montpellier, Agen, &c. Every where the application proved unexceptionable, and its wonderful effects excited universal enthusiasm. Of one hundred pupils, of all ages and conditions, chosen by the persons before whom experiments were made, not one contradicted the success of the new method; all learnt to read in from nine to forty hours, giving an average for the whole of 25 hours. M. de L. aware that an Ideological discovery of such a nature, was calculated to strike the mind yet more forcibly by its application, than by its result, he communicated it to the faculty of Medicine of Montpellier, with a view to obtain the assent and support of that learned body. The professors of the faculty have expressed to him their great satisfaction in the following terms: "We have listened with great interest," they say, "to the Theoretical exposition of the method which you have invented—we have followed the lessons given by you to the pupils—we have been present at the experiment made, with the greatest success, after a few hours of instruction, upon children taken from the lower classes, and who did not know a single word of the French language; we in the first place, sir, offer you the expression of our unbounded gratitude. The readiness with which you have made us acquainted with all the secrets of your discovery makes it a duty incumbent upon us to express our thanks—but we must still further, sir, express our candid opinion with respect to your brilliant discovery, which will be an epoch in the history of discoveries useful to mankind—up to this moment the newest and easiest methods of reading were but combinations of letters; their authors remained, with ourselves, entangled in the difficulties out of which you were to extricate us. You have attentively examined the organs of speech, you have ascertained that its nature is the same in all men;—and, putting under contribution both Physiology and Anatomy, you have laid the foundation for an enduring system. Infallible means give to your work the highest degree of perfection—in vain will some voices arise against you; your discovery will live—it will stand like a wonderful monument—and the day when it shall be taught every where shall indeed be a great day in the history of the progress of the Human Mind."

Signed, Delpuch, Dubtenil, Lallomand, Delmas, Dugez, Raffineau, Delile, and Beard.

Here then, is a discovery made, within a year, the merits of which have been proved by experience, which by its beauty and certainty has obtained the approbation of learned societies; and the value of which has been tested by considerations of personal interest, in becoming the object of legitimate speculation. This method, which is one of the most beautiful deductions of the human mind, is worthy of the reception it has met with. It teaches reading fifty times quicker than the most expeditious methods; and facilitates, moreover, the use of reading, so different from a mere acquaintance with the art, with tenfold advantage over all other methods. It is for the propagation of reading what the invention of printing has been for the propagation of books.—By adding its resources to that of the system of mutual instruction, which shortens labour by multiplying professors, while it abridges it by simplifying the

proceedings, it becomes impossible to calculate the rapidity with which elementary information can be made to descend to the inferior classes.

Let us congratulate our age on having found these two powerful means of instruction. When we reflect that more than seventeen millions of people in France cannot read; that of a million of children, only one third is sent to school; that it is these unfavored beings who, in consequence of their ignorance, fill our prisons and our galleys—the author of so precious a discovery is admitted, not only as a great discoverer, but as the benefactor of his fellow creatures.

Why, then, we ask, does the University not adopt this unexceptionable method? We ask this question with some surpris; but we are mortified indeed, to be obliged to ask further, why some of its agents persecuted it? The low clergy of Ardeche, we understand, have called Mr. de Laforre's method a diabolical invention, and have declared its author and its propagators excommunicated! Have we not reason to wonder as much at this as at the discovery? Is it true that priests have good reasons for preventing the lower class from being instructed? Some prefects and some Rectors, friendly to general knowledge, have permitted public experiments, by the new method, to be made, and have authorized its propagation. But there are Prefects, also, who did not allow it to be publicly explained, and Rectors who have declared a secret war against teaching it. The latter have prohibited the propagators of the method teaching reading to adults, because they were not licensed by the University, and they have warned licensed school masters, that their licenses would be withdrawn if they adopted the new method. Is the teaching corps more barbarous now than in the days of our ancestors? When printing was invented at Mayence, it was the University that called to France German journeymen, and established in its schools the first presses! All the princes, all the cities, all the learned corporations, warmed to enthusiasm, received the invention with extraordinary eagerness—and in a short time all the civilized world was covered with presses. Science, thus easily diffused, softened manners and improved the condition of the higher, as well as of the middle classes. Let the new University imitate this noble example of the old University. When any useful process was discovered in Europe, an analogous establishment was immediately set up; when a new science was taught, or a language neglected was revived, the University immediately created new schools for each. Our present University has much to do to justify its present monopoly. Its methods are imperfect; the instruction which it gives is insignificant. It is really mortifying that France should be at the same time the country most advanced in her social organization, and in her legislation, and be so far behind many others in means of general instruction. We asked nothing of the old ministry who had openly declared the enemies of the human mind, and of all improvement. But we have a right to demand of the new Ministers the favor of placing our system of instruction in harmony with our political system.—If they do not this, they will not have fulfilled the condition of their elevation to power, unless, indeed, it should be imagined, that their accession is not owing to a change of system, but to a desire of teasing M. M. Villola, Corbieres, Peyronale and Fraynious, for the sole gratification of M. M. Martignac, Portales, and Varmenial.

P. S. Since the above translation was made, we have met with an additional notice, respecting Mr. de Laforre's method, in the courier of the 25th, it is stated, that "on Wednesday last, M. de L. the inventor of an art which he calls "statile gie" (*Stattilegere?*) assembled at his own residence a numerous company of savans to whom he explained his theory of vocal sounds.—Among these were the following distinguished Professors:—Count Chaptal, (one of the ablest chemists of the day,) Mr. Laromiguier, (professor of Philosophy,) Dumeril, (a distinguished Naturalist,) Mr. Charles Romazat, (one of the profound Philologists of France,) Mr. Villomain, (professor of Literature,) Dr. Broussais, (well known in this country,) and the able Boudier.—This distinguished auditory, followed up with the most intense interest this new physiological system, the inventor of which has deduced from it an ingenious method of teaching to read, applicable to all languages.

POETRY.

SATURDAY EVENING.

"Let the cares of the week be banished far hence!
To devotion now let us be given,
May the work of the Sabbath this evening commence,
And our souls be preparing for heav'n.
"Let us search well the bosom, if ought can be found,
To hinder the growth of the seed;
And intreat that our Lord would clear from the ground,
Each rank and injurious weed.
"Let us pray, while salvation to us is declared,
For faith to be mixed with the word;
That falling on ground, by his power prepared,
It may not be unfruitful when heard.
"And oh, that a dew from the Lord may descend.
To rest in abundance on all,
For without it no blessings the gospel attend,
Tho' preach'd by Apollos or Paul.
"And may the blest Saviour his presence bestow,
Delighting each heart with his love;
And give us to taste in his dwelling below,
The fruit of the temple above."

THE SABBATH.

"Sweet Sabbath of rest, to the Christian how dear,
My heart hails thy coming with joy;
I long in the courts of my God to appear,
And my soul in his praise to employ.
"Sweet Sabbath of rest, thy peace shall repay,
For the cares and fatigues of the week,
While the joy of the Lord is my strength thro' the day,
And his presence with ardour I seek.
"Sweet Sabbath of rest, sweet prelude of heaven,
While on wings of devotion I rise,
May the joys I now feel as an antepast given,
Prepare my blest soul for the skies."

THE COTTAGER'S FRIEND.

"How oft from the cottage where piety reigns,
The voice of rejoicing is heard to ascend;
And sweet are the praises, sublime are the strains,
Which are offered to Jesus the Cottager's Friend.
"Tho' hard be their pallet, and homely their fare,
The presence of Jesus gives zest to their meal,
Their spirits rejoice, while his favors they share,
And a foretaste of heaven they frequently feel.
"Tho' despised by the haughty, unknown to the great,
Their God will his comforting Spirit bestow,
And their cottage they would not exchange for the state,
That attends on the wealthiest sinner below."

THE JOURNAL.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, two young men, belonging to Indian Town, Mr. ROBERT STEVENS, and Mr. ALEXANDER DONEY, were in a boat near the head of the Little Falls, fishing for Bass. When being near the draught of the Falls one of their oars broke, in consequence of which the boat became unmanageable, and was drawn into the vortex, it being then low water, and the Falls running with their greatest fury. The boat was immediately swamped and upset, and both the men were precipitated into the tide. Mr. Stevens succeeded in getting hold of the boat, and although he was drawn under the water several times, to the depth of several feet, he managed to maintain his hold, and was eventually saved: but Doney, who attempted to swim to the shore, unhappily failed in the attempt and was lost. He was a native of Shelburne, (N. S.) and came to this place in the spring of 1825.

The Mirimichie Gleaner states that previous to the enactment of the law for the summary punishment of Assaults, riots were every day occurrences; and that as yet the influence of the humane provisions of that law have been but partially felt. The multiplicity of taverns is stated to be the prolific source of this moral depravity; in them do the lower orders inhale the intoxicating draught which

inflames all the bad passions of rude and uneducated nature, and arrays boon companions against each other.

On the 31st ult. a man named Thomas Burns, died at Noison, in consequence of blows received from two men, E. Fingleton, and M. Ryan. On the next day a Coroner's Inquest returned a Verdict of Manslaughter against both these men: Fingleton had been apprehended and committed, and it is expected that Ryan will surrender himself prior to the sitting of the Supreme Court.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette.

ANTAGONISM. August 2).

In the beginning of this month, a Boy named M'Gilvray, aged about ten years, who came to this place with his parents a year ago, and who are settled on the back lands of the Ohio settlement, was sent by his father a little way into the woods to bring home the cows; the cattle shortly appeared, but the boy was not with them; his father went immediately in search of him: in vain he perambulated the woods in the vicinity, shouting and hallooing until far in the night. In the morning the distressing circumstance was made known over the Ohio; and for three days the whole male population ranged the woods in every direction, seeking the lost child of the stranger, but no trace or tidings of him could be had. All hope was lost except by his father, who still trusted he would make his way out in some place—his fond hopes were realized. After the Boy had wandered for seventeen days and nights, without other sustenance than a few wild berries and nuts, and occasionally water, (and as many days without either) he came out about five miles from where his father lived. He was previously rather delicate, but is now completely emaciated and reduced to a skeleton. He supposed that he had travelled into another country, and was far remote from his parents. His first proposal to the Hiibernian at whose House he came out, was that he would serve them to the Fall if he would only then put him in the way to get home.

He describes, that for the first three or four nights his fears prevented him from sleeping—that afterwards he slept well, and was not, during the whole time, alarmed by the appearance or noise of any wild animal. In the morning when he awoke he felt weak and hardly able to raise himself except by catching hold of the Branches of the trees, and had to support himself by them until he reached a place to get water which enabled him to get on with vigor. He is doing well, and no bad results are dreaded.

LADIES' BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

The LADIES of the Saint John Bible Association, are respectfully requested to meet at the house of Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday the 5th day of October, if the weather permits; if not, on the first fair day after.

By Order of the President.
September 16. H. WIGGINS, Secretary.

Collect for the Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Almighty and everlasting God, give unto us the increase of faith, hope, and charity; and that we may obtain that which thou dost promise, make us to love that which thou dost command, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

MARRIED.

At Fredericton, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. George M'Cawley, WILLIAM PRYOR, Esquire, Merchant, of Halifax, to MARY ELIZA, daughter of Col. Rudyerd.
At Fredericton, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. George M'Cawley, FREDERICK ABRAHAM DE VEBER, Esquire, of Mauderville, to Miss MILNER, of the same place.

DIED.

On Monday, JAMES VERRON, infant son of T. L. Nicholson.
At Fredericton, on Monday Evening last, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with exemplary patience and pious resignation to the Divine Will. Mr. BEALING STEPHEN WILLIAMS, in the 76th year of his age; leaving a wife and four children to lament their loss.
Mr. Williams was born in Fenry, in the County of Cornwall, England, and came to Nova-Scotia in the year 1770, in the capacity of Clerk in the Navy. He afterwards settled in Cumberland; where he married, and taught schools in different parts of that County for several years.

From thence he removed to St. John, and finally settled in this Town,—where he had resided for the last 39 years of his life, during all which term, he had been engaged in the arduous task of keeping school. As a teacher, Mr. W. has seldom been equalled; and many old persons now living in this and the adjoining Province, acknowledge with gratitude having received the first rudiments of their education from him. His expertise in Arithmetic and the elementary branches of Mathematics, was uncommon; and the beauty and rapidity with which he executed various kinds of penmanship, bespoke the hand of a master. During the long term which Mr. W. devoted to the arduous duties of his profession, he never allowed the infirmities of age to interrupt his attendance in his school; but continued with indefatigable diligence to fulfil his duty to his pupils, till he was seized with the disorder which terminated his mortal career.

At Annapolis Royal, on the 30th ultimo, Captain JOHN ROACH, aged 77 years; much lamented by all who know him. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

At Windsor, on the 6th instant, after a short, but very severe illness, JOHN MARSELL, Esquire, late Lieutenant in His Majesty's 62d Regiment,—aged 82 years; a native of England.

At Paisley, Andrew Lindsay, whose abilities and peculiar habits are well worthy historical record. Mr. Lindsay was born in Glasgow, in the month of September, in the year 1751. He was baptised on the day he was born, in the Tron Church; and on that day, the female who carried little Andrew to the church, either in the act of presenting for, or receiving the infant after baptism, accidentally brought his eyes in contact with the frill of her sleeve; this unfortunately produced a disorder in the organs of vision, that speedily terminated in total blindness. At the age of 12 months he was removed to Paisley, where he continued till his death. While young, few equalled him in climbing trees, and discovering birds' nests. He distinguished colours by the smell: he was an expert swimmer, and loved every athletic exercise. He was fond of fishing in the neighbouring waters, and for this purpose he dressed his own flies; and, however strange it may appear, the fact is no less true, that Mr. Lindsay often walked from Paisley to the West Ferry, a distance of eight miles, to enjoy a day's fishing. His taste was as refined as his intellect was vigorous. But it was the intellectual powers possessed by Mr. Lindsay that rendered him an object of admiration. He taught the violin, the flute, and common fife: he could also speak the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish languages. He spoke and taught French with a grammatical accuracy, that astonished learned individuals from that country.

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Agreeably to the Terms announced at the commencement of this Paper, the second half of the price became payable on the publication of the 26th number, on the 18th July. Agents are respectively requested to collect the same, and to forward it with as little delay as possible, together with any advance which had not been paid in due time.—Subscribers in the City and its vicinity, will confer a favour by sending their dues respectively, without waiting for personal application.—The expense of the Journal is considerable, and is unremitting; and punctuality in payment is of very great importance to us.

Several complete files of the Journal, from the beginning, can yet be had, by application at this office, or through the respective Agents in the Country.

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