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W. M. Laughlan

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, OCTOBER 31, 1820.

NO. 41.

ANNIVERSARY.

BRITISH REFORMATION SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in the year 1823, with a view to promote the true principles of Protestantism, as established at the Reformation. It already numbers several auxiliaries in England, but its exertions are chiefly directed to Ireland, where, by holding public meetings for disputation, and the circulation of tracts, it hopes to create a spirit of inquiry amongst the Catholic population.

2d Anniversary—May 22d.

This meeting held in Freemason's Hall, was numerously attended. Lord MANDERVILLE took the chair at eleven o'clock; and after the Rev. Mr. STEWART had offered up a prayer, his lordship addressed the meeting. It appeared to him, that the operations of the society might be viewed as they related both to Protestants and to Romanists, and also as they referred to popery, whether considered individually or collectively. He would make another remark. Protestants should not proceed beyond the truth, and make the breach between Protestants and Catholics wider than it really was. He thought the evangelicals were in great danger with regard to the sacraments. In denying the ubiquity of Christ's humanity, and the real presence in the Lord's supper, we sometimes went so far as to lose sight of the great truth, that he who pervaded infinity was specially present with his church in the sacrament. Those two points he had touched upon, because it was not their object to address themselves to individuals of the Roman Catholic persuasion. He conceived that the operations of the Society should be conducted in a spirit of love and charity; it was foolish and unchristian to attempt to make converts in any other way; but the speakers should bear in mind the distinction between addressing Catholics and addressing Protestants, relative to the corruptions of popery. Their business that day was to address the members of the society relative to popery as a system, and in so doing, they must full, and freely declare how popery showed itself in all its abominations. It became every person not only to flee from popery, but to avoid having any communication with it. He would not say, that by the settlement of the Catholic question England had become part and parcel of the ten kingdoms; but he would say, that if England, professing to protest against popery, still continued to protect it, as it did by the act of the House of Commons, to grant supplies for the college of Maynooth, the design which was to educate priests to support the doctrines of popery—if that continued, England must be part of the ten kingdoms, and would go down with the others. His Lordship concluded by calling upon the Secretary (Lieut. RIND) to read the Report:—

The report stated, that auxiliary associations had been formed in different parts of England, amongst others, at Blackburn, the post-town of the Jesuit establishment at Stonyhurst; and it mentioned, that the creed of St. Francis, the ring of St. Joseph, and the scapulary of St. Virgin Mary—books which were supposed to be peculiar to the dark age—were openly exposed for sale in the shops of the Catholic booksellers at Manchester. The report adverted to the great efforts at proselytism making by the Roman Catholics, and pointed to the great increase of chapels and priests in Northumberland and Lancashire, within the last few years, as reasons for redoubled efforts on the part of the society. It had now twenty-five Scripture readers in its employ. The receipts of the society, up to the 31st of March, were 2662l. 11s. 9d.; the expenditure 2,633l. 2s. 3d.; since then there had been an increase in the funds, which not only paid off the outstanding debts, to the amount of 277l., but had left from 40l. to 50l. in hand.

The Hon. and Rev. GEORGE NOEL said, that before submitting the first resolution, he wished to suggest to those who conducted the operations of the society, that it was unfair and unjust to refer to persecution, as necessarily connected with the

Roman Catholic religion, where it only accidentally arose out of it. Unfortunately, it belonged to Protestants and Roman Catholics to persecute. The origin of the principle of persecution might be found in the disposition of human nature to be supreme; but there was, in his opinion, another source whence persecution arose—in assimilating the character of Christianity to that of Judaism. Intolerance essentially belonged to the character of Judaism, which admitted of no relaxation of power or opinion; and why? Because God was the civil as well as the religious law-giver. It was the error of the Roman Catholic system to establish itself by a reference to Judaism; but in referring to Judaism, the Roman Catholics forgot, that under that system there was a Divine Empire, who would admit of no appeal, who would pluck up the tares from the wheat. Under Christianity, they were suited to grow together; the Scriptures were the only guide to refer to, and Christ had expressly declared, that his kingdom was not of this world. He feared, that many of his hearers beneath mistook the condition of Christianity for that of Judaism. He thought, that so soon as England having become part and parcel of the ten kingdoms, by the alteration in the civil code, she had now put Christianity on the direct footing on which the Scriptures put it. England had contemplated the kingdom of Christ as an external kingdom, but had kept up the dispensation of the tares and the wheat. When the blaze of revelation should again irradiate the world, and uniformity prevail, idolatry would no longer exist; for men would then judge according to the truth under which they were then living, and not under the fallible operation of human intellect. Then would the tares and the wheat no longer mingle; but the tares would be bound up in bundles, and the wheat be gathered in to the everlasting garner. The Hon. and Rev. gentlemen, in continuation, said, that in speaking of the Roman Catholics, it was to the system, and not to individuals, he referred. It mattered not to his argument, whether Luther or the Pope were good or bad. It was but fair also that Protestants should take the authorised standards of popery, and not individual opinions, whenever they attacked the system. Catholics might press as hard upon Protestants, upon the want of a pure reception of the Gospel, as Protestants might upon the point of persecution. A great many tracts produced by Protestants did not represent the standard principles of their church. He would further remark, that Protestants dealt unfairly by Roman Catholics, in attributing to them idolatry in bowing to the host, viewing it as they did. Mr. Noel, amidst some disapprobation from the meeting, expressed his concurrence in the opinion of Mr. PATER, that the doctrine of transubstantiation was a question of pure evidence; and said, that when a Roman Catholic, taking literally the text of Scripture, "This is my body," bowed down to the host, he (Mr. N.) could not but believe that the man bowed to Christ. *Hises.* In speaking to a Roman Catholic, they should bring not abstract reasoning, but the plain evidence of Scripture, and then they should tell him, that his doctrines carried him away from the simple, sublime, and glorious declarations of the word of God, which would bring him at once to the bosom of his Saviour; and make him rejoice in the atonement of his blood. The Rev. gentleman concluded by depicting, in forcible colours, the spiritual consolation and happiness resulting from a study of the Holy Scriptures; and earnestly imploring the society to go amidst the population of Ireland, and proclaim the word of salvation, that was full, free, and eternal.

The noble CHAIRMAN said, that a gentleman had reminded him, that the meeting should consider each speaker as offering his individual sentiments, and not those of the society.

The Rev. J. W. CUNNINGHAM regretted the turn the discussion had taken, in the present occasion was not the proper one for deciding on the respective merits of the Protestant and Roman Catholic

churches. If a day were fixed for the discussion, he had no doubt many persons would come forward and advocate the cause of Christian truth. Though he concurred with his reverend friend as to the propriety of the political measures lately adopted towards the Roman Catholics, he must contend, that the persecutions of Protestants and Papists were not alike. A good Papist must be a thorough persecutor, for he held, that no man could be saved out of the pale of his own church. He challenged a single instance, where the Catholic church had possessed power, in which she had not persecuted. (*Applause*) True it was, that the tares now grew up with the wheat; but it did not follow that it was right to sow as many tares as they could. With regard to a third point dwelt upon by his reverend friend, that a man was guilty of no crime if he acted up to his conviction—his error might arise from inattention to the truth; and he would maintain, that a man would thence be guilty of all the consequences flowing from the adoration of the Eucharist.

Mr. DRUMMOND rose to order. According to a rule before laid down, every speaker was at liberty to state his own opinions, but not to attack the opinions of those who preceded him.

The noble CHAIRMAN said, that no regulation like that had been made at the present meeting; but unless it were adopted, much time would be lost in explanations and rejoinders.

Mr. POWNALL observed, that if a person uttered error, it was indispensably necessary that he should be answered.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM resumed.—If there was a human being to whom he would bow, it was his Rev. friend, to whose arguments he had been adverting. His own lamp had been kindled at the full blaze of that Rev. gentleman's a thousand times, and he prayed God to bless him. But he had trodden upon debatable ground, a little foreign to the purpose. Mr. Cunningham now adverted to the operations of the society, expressing his regret, that the deputation last year (of which he formed one) had been dissuaded from proceeding into the interior of Ireland, by a false alarm for their safety; and proceeded to draw a parallel between the situation of the missionaries in Ireland, and that of the first preachers of the Gospel, on their apostolic missions. Let the society but make the likeness complete, by going forth in the spirit of the Apostles, by avoiding all political questions; with the name of Christ in their mouths, and the love of Christ in their hearts, let them go forth, conquering and to conquer, over depraved human nature. This seemed to him the right spirit of the society, and he trusted his friends would adhere to it. (*Cheers.*)

T. E. GORDON, Esq. hon. secretary to the society, said, if he were to select a passage from Scripture as a practical motto for the institution, it would be this—"Say unto the children of Israel, that they go forward;" and if more were wanting to explain the method, "with simplicity, civility, and decision." With regard to the controversial part of its practice, the language of St. Augustine was the most applicable he could employ—"Destroy the errors, but love the men. Presume upon the truth without pride; contend for the truth without bitterness." While he repeated, therefore, that the spirit of the society was Christian, he affirmed also, that the practice of the society had been consistent. The first injunction given by his reverend friend (Mr. Noel) was to grant the church of Rome an oblivion of all past atrocities. The use made by him of those facts of persecution was always strictly defensive; but not so with the doctrines of a persecuting tendency still taught by Roman Catholic authority. [Mr. Gordon here read some of the notes to the Douay Bible, purchased from the bookseller to Maynooth college; and asked Mr. Noel whether he would not feel himself called upon to combat any Roman Catholic missionary who might attempt to promulgate such doctrines?] Mr. Noel signified assent. Mr. Gordon then read from a catechism used in America as a tract, purporting to explain the doctrine of justification and

good works, and again questioned Mr. Noel whether he would not oppose such doctrines. The Rev. gentleman again signified his assent.]

The Rev. Mr. McNEILK suggested the propriety of not pursuing the subject, as Mr. Noel agreed in all that was said.

Mr. Gordon continued.—If the early reformers were justified in protesting against the doctrines of the church of Rome in the sixteenth century, a society which designed to revive the principles of the Reformation was equally justified in protesting against them. The modern distinction between idolatrous and idolatry was for the Reformation Society to comprehend. After observing, that his object in standing before the meeting was statements, not declamation, Mr. Gordon said, that in the course of the last year, twenty-nine meetings had been held by the society in Ireland, and with nearly uniform success. The first of these took place at Waterford, at a time when a strong feeling of political irritation prevailed in the country, and when considerable difference of opinion existed with regard to the expediency of holding such meetings; but there did not appear the slightest symptom of disturbance or had feeling. It was then determined to try the effect of a meeting at night in the same place, and an attendance of upwards of 1,200 persons was convened at a few hours notice. Nothing could exceed the attention with which they listened throughout; and a still larger attendance was collected on the following evening. Night as well as day meetings of the Society were from that time held in almost every part of Ireland, and the success which attended them exceeded any thing which could have been conceived to be possible. The meetings at Limerick were peculiarly interesting; but the most striking feature in the society's experience, during the past year, was the meetings which it held in Eunis, shortly after the memorable political contest which convulsed the county of Clare. These were crowded by Roman Catholics, who listened to him (Mr. Gordon), and the dean of Armagh, with no deeper attention, and at night they remained until past ten o'clock, when most of the lights were burnt out in the sockets. Mr. Gordon then concluded with a strong appeal to the meeting, in favour of an institution which was capable of producing such results.

Lord VALENTIA, in a neat speech, proposed the next resolution. Whatever might be the respective opinions of the persons present, relative to the late measures of Parliament, he trusted there was not an individual present but was anxious to destroy the system of popery.

The Dean of ARMAGH seconded the resolution, and observed, that having heard a great deal about transubstantiation, he should feel happy if he could change the assembly into a congregation of his poor countrymen. (*Laughter.*) He should then feel more at home, and be able to speak to them on the things that belonged to their everlasting salvation. The rev. dean gave a long and very interesting detail of the progress of scriptural knowledge in Ireland, through the exertions of the society; and assured the meeting, from his own observation, as well as on the authority of letters from Catholics themselves, that a spirit of inquiry was spread among the people of that country, who were daily becoming more anxious for the truths of salvation.

The Rev. G. W. PHILLIPS moved the next resolution, and impressed upon the meeting the necessity, if they valued their liberties as Protestants, of doing all they could to uproot the dangerous and oppressive system of popery. It was because the society had trodden in the steps of Luther and Cramer, that God had honoured its instrumentality, and blessed it with the success which it now enjoyed. (*Cheers.*)

The Rev. Mr. DALTON stood forward to second the resolution, and said, that only one word was necessary to give an idea of that state of Ireland, and that word was Romanism. With this religion, how could she be expected to present a lovely aspect? It was only those who had watched the effect of Romanism on the people who could judge with accuracy of that religion. That the society was adapted to the propagation of the Gospel in Ireland, was borne out by the testimony of Scripture, and by the example of the apostles. When the apostle preached at Athens, and represented the idolatries of the city, for instance, the people heard and believed, and brought their books of enchantments and burnt them before the multitude. With respect to pre-

cedents, the meeting had had instances brought before them which must have been amply sufficient to convince them of the utility and success of this institution. He had never seen a more interesting scene than that presented by a congregation of his countrymen listening to the preaching of the Gospel. He had known people who depended on very trifling wages for their support, give them up for days together, in order to attend the discussion of religious subjects: while the people of England were doubting whether the society was doing right or wrong, many of the people were lifting up their hallelujahs of praise to God for the benefits received through the exertions of the agents of this institution.

The Rev. H. McNEILK, in proposing the next resolution, said, that he stood before the meeting in a two-fold character: first, as an ambassador of Jesus Christ, a minister of that Gospel which taught us to love our brethren as ourselves; and, secondly, as the pledged and covenanted enemy of popery, root and branch. The Catholics of England and Ireland were taking advantage of recent circumstances, and of the impression in their favour, which had been lately produced, to propagate their religious tenets. He had lived in the neighbourhood of Catholics for a long time; but he had never perceived any thing like activity amongst them, till within the two last eventful and significant months. In the course of that time, the Catholic priest had brought to a Catholic family in the vicinity of his residence, a large quantity of tracts, &c., for distribution amongst his parishioners, desiring that they might be widely circulated. He had felt it his duty to oppose this conduct, and he therefore wrote to the priest, stating, that it would ill become him (Mr. McNeile) who preached one hundred and four times a year against popery, to condemn a minister of religion for defending it; but at the same time inviting the priest to a discussion on the doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion. He had not, however, accepted the challenge. The Rev. gentleman concluded by observing, that he trusted in God the expressions of applause from the meeting would give the lie to what he had said, as to the defection of the people with respect to the doctrines of the Reformation.

The Rev. G. HAMILTON said, he hoped that since the principles of Protestantism could be propagated in Ireland, that their influence would be reflected back on England, and tend to the reformation of Protestantism.

The Rev. R. IRONS, of Camberwell, proposed the last resolution in a brief speech, owing to the lateness of the hour.

HENRY DRUMMOND, Esq. in seconding the resolution, said, the Protestant church had once to testify against the corrupted church of Rome, and the Protestants of England were now called to bear testimony against the church of Ireland. He would say, that the Protestants would do well to take the beam out of their own eye, before they attempted to remove the mote from the eye of others. The wretched condition of the people of Ireland had been spoken of; but he would ask, what would they have been but for the exertions of the Catholic priests? What would have been the darkness of the people, but for the light which the ministers of the Catholic church had communicated to them. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to comment on the liberalism of the present day, and concluded by urging the meeting to support the society.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

After an explanation from the Hon. and Rev. GERARD NOEL, of some passages in his speech which had been misunderstood, the meeting separated.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TREMENDOUS STORM IN SCOTLAND.

From the Inverness Journal.

[CONCLUDED.]

MONROSE.—So great a deluge of rain, attended with such disastrous consequences in all low-lying lands, as we experienced on Monday and Tuesday last, has not occurred in this quarter for about half a century. The district of Lochlee, we regret to state, suffered very severely. The substantial stone bridge over the Tarf has been entirely demolished, and all the other bridges in the parish have been more or less injured. The Rev. Mr. Jolly's manse was inundated by the Tarf, in all the lower rooms

of which it rose to the height of three feet, and did considerable damage. On the farm of Dalscampy, the North Esk swept down part of a stone dyke distant 200 yards from its usual channel. The new wooden bridge at Dalhousie has been entirely swept away; and the fine suspension bridge at Slateford, also of recent erection, has shared the same fate. The scene at the Gaunachy Bridge was truly grand, but was far surpassed by the spectacle at the junction of the North, West, and Cruik waters, where the former threatened destruction to every opposing obstacle. The large haugh above the bridge of Marykirk, from which a quantity of sheep were, with much difficulty, extricated, was one continuous sheet of water; of course, the farm house of Marymill was completely enveloped; and we are sorry to understand that the tenant (Mr. R. Taylor) has suffered an immense loss in the destruction of his crops, farming utensils, house-furniture, pigs, and poultry. The greater part of the contiguous farm of Spawmill was also completely inundated; and from this and other similarly situated farms, large quantities of hay have been swept away. But, if it fared ill with a portion of the agricultural community, the calamity was far more disastrous to the commercial houses which have embarked large capitals in manufactures in this district. The extensive works at Craigo Mill, belonging to Messrs. Mahery and Co., presented, on the recess of the waters, a scene of devastation hardly to be described. The water, having overspread the whole of the large bleachfield which was covered with cloths and yarns to an immense value, soon found its way into the mill, warehouses, drying-houses, &c., in which it rose to the height of three feet; and, had it not been for the more than ordinary and united exertions of the workmen, who, when the river was at its highest, and threatening to pass all bounds and limits, raised, by the directions of Provost Jameson, a rampart at the *gateshul*, at the imminent risk of their lives, it is more than probable that the whole of the works would have been reduced to one common ruin. As it was, the damage sustained is immense; what with machinery destroyed, yarns and cloth partly rendered unmarketable, and partly carried out to sea, and the consequent derangement of business, we doubt not that it will amount to two or three thousand pounds. The devastation at the works at Logie Mill, belonging to Messrs. Aberdeen and Gordon, was comparatively speaking, not less than at Craigo. The water here rose to the height of fifteen feet, being nine inches higher than ever it was known before. The machinery in the mills, factories, &c. received incalculable damage; and the gable wall of a drying warehouse having been levelled by the current, a large quantity of yarn which it contained was the same moment born away to the sea. The greater portion of the yarns and cloth, however, having been strewed about the confluence of the river, it has been recovered, but so much damaged, especially the former, that we question whether the expense of bringing them to the market will not exceed the profit. The spinning mill at Mills of Kinnaaber, possessed by Messrs. Duke and Alexander, was completely deluged, the water having risen almost to the top of the lower flat of the mill. The injury to the machinery may therefore be conceived, besides the destruction of other property.

CUPAR ANGUS.—On Monday afternoon we had a storm in this quarter, such as has seldom been equalled. There was a great deal of lightning, accompanied with loud successive peals of thunder. The rain fell incessantly and heavily for a very long time. The wind blew a perfect hurricane. The Isla came down with a rapidly and depth, such as has scarcely ever been witnessed at this season, and overflowed the banks in almost every part of its course. The damage done to the crops over the whole Strath is very serious. Those parts of the crop which were heavy and close have been laid flat, and the reed broken, and driven in contrary directions by the violence of the rain and wind. At this advanced season, it is to be feared, a great deal of the crop thus laid and damaged will never, under any sort of weather, recover from the effects of the storm. Within water mark, the potatoes and the turnips are likely to suffer very severely; and it is evident that the extent of the rain which has fallen, joined with the previous wet weather, will have the effect of retarding the harvest to a degree of lateness which will be very dangerous both to the full ripen-

ing, and to the safe ingathering, of every species of crop.

Crieff and its neighbourhood were on Monday visited by one of the most tremendous hurricanes ever witnessed in that place. The forenoon was rainy and dark till about twelve o'clock, when the sky cleared for about two hours. The atmosphere again darkened, and the rain began to fall. From six to eight, the forked lightning was actually dazzling, and the thunder appallingly loud. While the thunder roared in the south and east, the wind blew a tremendous hurricane from the north-east, and continued so till midnight, when it began to fall. From Crieff to Cillmerroun, a village two miles to the east of Crieff, the road was literally strewed with large branches torn from the trees that line the road on each side. Our correspondent says:—On Tuesday morning, I was travelling in the country, and it was truly distressing to witness the havoc created by the wind and rain. There was scarcely such a thing as a coil of hay standing for some miles around. The wheat, barley, and oat crops, are laid flat, and it is feared they will not rise again. The potatoes are in many places blackened as if nipped by frost. Large trees are to be seen here and there torn up by the roots. The streets of Crieff were strewed with slates and cans blown from the roofs of the houses, and the skylights in many of them were broken.—*Stirling Journal.*

From the Perth Courier.

During Sunday the wind blew cold and chilly from the north, and on Monday morning it was accompanied with heavy showers of rain: it moderated however, during the day, and continued so until six o'clock in the evening, when the wind rose to a tempest, the clouds suddenly lowered to the earth, and the distant rolling of thunder proclaimed the approach of a storm, which continued for upwards of two hours, with a fury and desolation altogether unprecedented in this northern latitude. The flashes of lightning were intensely vivid. In the woods of Dupplin, Lynedoch, Methven, and the plantations on the whole range of the Sidlaws, the number of trees torn up by the roots or broken, is incalculable; at the former place particularly the loss of fine old timber is very great; many of the byroads betwixt Gask and Crieff were rendered impassable by the heaps of branches and broken trees, and people were stationed at various places to prevent carriages attempting the roads until cleared. The Tay rose rapidly during the evening. The damage done to the growing crops and fruit was very great. The wheat had been almost all lodged by the heavy rains of the morning, and the violence of the wind broke and twisted the straw, or as a countryman expressed it, "Hashed the fields terribly." In gardens or exposed situations, not only was the greater part of the fruit shaken off, but many of the trees were torn up by the roots. It was about four o'clock on Tuesday morning when the tempest moderated, and at five the sun ushered in as still and beautiful as we have ever witnessed! From every part of this country we have the same accounts of ravaged fields and woods and gardens destroyed. The Almond, Isla, and other tributaries of the Tay, swelled suddenly to a greater height than ever before recollected, and swept off great quantities of hay, and destroyed the growing crops near their banks. In the Highland gleas the effects of the wind were severely felt, not only in the damage to the crops, but in unroofing, and in some instances the entire demolition, of farm and cottar houses.

DUNDEE.—On Monday night, we were visited by a storm of almost unprecedented fierceness at this season of the year. About nine o'clock the storm abated a little, but again commenced with ten fold fury about eleven o'clock, and continued till three o'clock on Tuesday morning. Several trees were blown down at the west end of the town: and a traveller who was on his way from Meigle to this place, says that he saw some of the very largest trees torn up by the roots. The inhabitants of the houses at the east side of the lane leading to the gas work from Blackcroft, were awakened by the water raising up to their beds. The inmates of one of the houses were observed in a piteous plight, carrying out two bed ridden old women. A sailor residing at this place, who had gone to bed under the influence of strong drink, was only awakened when the water had almost covered him. In consternation, he jumped out of bed, and bawled

out, "Hoist the jib!" When day-light appeared, the quarry, on the north side of the road at Blackcroft appeared like a lake, having gained the stream running down the Curly Dons. The water from it soon burst across the road, and run down by the side of the gas-work. A good deal of damage was done to some cloth in the lapping manufactory at the Cowgate Port, occupied by Mr. Shaw, the water having got into the lower apartments.

ST. ANDREWS.—Much interest has been created in this neighbourhood by the following remarkable circumstance, which occurred on Wednesday:—The ladies of a family, who have lately taken up their residence in this city, had occasion to order some articles of dress from London, which were desired to be sent by steam *via* Leith. They were consequently on the outlook for the arrival of their parcel, but little dreamt by what mode of conveyance it was to reach its destination. Wednesday afternoon, something like a box was observed floating in the bay a little to the eastward of the pier head, and, upon being picked up, the gentleman's address was found distinct on the cover; it was immediately carried to him, and upon being examined, proved to be the very articles expected, together with the invoice, as sent from London. The box not being waterproof, the articles, consisting chiefly of silks, are of course much damaged. But how to account for its having got into that situation, is a mystery; the most probable conjecture seems to be, that, on the arrival of the steam-boat, the parcel had been sent by the Fife coach from Edinburgh or Leith, and in place of being taken out at Cupar and sent to St. Andrews; it had been carried on by mistake towards Dundee, where, in crossing the Tay, it had shared in the general calamity that befel the Dundee boat on Monday last; and from the situation of the winds and tides, its drifting to this quarter can in some measure be accounted for.

The box alluded to in the above paragraph was brought from London by the James Watt steam-boat, and forwarded from Newhaven on Monday by the Dundee coach to be left at Cupar Fife but the guard, by mistake, took it forward and put it into the boat which swamped in the Tay.

LESLIE, Tuesday afternoon.—Almost the whole of yesterday it rained incessantly. Occasionally through the day low distant grumbling thunder was heard, and towards evening there was a good many loud peals, accompanied with large flashes of lightning. The wind rose too, and threatened to carry all before it. This morning presented a sad spectacle. In the fields the crops were generally, though it is to be hoped not irrecoverably, laid down. Many of the forest trees have large branches torn from the trunks, and several are even blown up by the roots. But what is most particularly regretted by the gudefolk of Leslie, is the destruction of the "skelly tree," so much famed in traditional history. This very ancient tree grew in a park west from the south wood of Leslie, and north of the farm of Berns, and being unsurrounded by other trees, and placed on a very elevated spot, could readily be distinguished by the mariner whenever he entered the Frith.

PEEBLES, August 5.—We have had one of the greatest speats ever experienced in this country. It rained two successive days more seriously than we had ever seen it do before. The brooks and streams of every sort were swollen far beyond their usual dimensions even on such occasions. Corn fields, which had been considered the water-mark, were absolutely overwhelmed and sanded up. A good deal of hay has been carried down, and some holm corn damaged. Workmen were employed throwing a bridge over the Tweed at Innerleithen, and the work was about half finished; on Tuesday morning the flood carried away timber to the value of about £100, besides demolished much of the bridge that had been erected.

From the Kelso Mail.

On Monday, the rain fell merely in showers during the day, but towards evening it descended in torrents, the wind blowing at the same time a perfect hurricane. Throughout the whole night the war of elements raged with unabating fury, and early in the following morning the effects of the storm were too evident. The waters of Tweed began to rise about six o'clock, and the swell was rapid, that in a few hours the most serious alarm was spread along the whole banks of the river.

From eight till past twelve o'clock, wreck of all descriptions were seen floating rapidly down the stream; timber, vast quantities of hay, fishing boats, a cow, and several pigs, passed on towards the ocean in rapid succession; and it was not till mid day that any symptoms of the "Abating of the waters" appeared. In the neighbourhood of Kelso, the effects of the storm were remarkable. Preparatory to the great fair of St. James, which is held on a spacious green on the banks of the river opposite to the Duke of Roxburgh's residence of Flours, numerous tents or booths, were erected, and other preparations made for the market of next day. In a short time the greatest part of the ground was covered by the river, and many of the tents, with the whole furniture, were swept into the stream. Several of the owners of them were in imminent danger, and were rescued with difficulty from the increasing waters. The fate of a poor dorkey, which had been put to graze upon a small island opposite the town, was watched with much interest by crowds of people. The river gradually encroached upon the small piece of ground on which he had an insecure footing, till at last he was forced to plunge into the torrent. In this state of deadly peril the poor brute continued to keep his head above water, and after being carried a long way down, and beneath an arch of Kelso bridge, a friendly eddy whirled him near to land, and saved his life. Fortunately the Teviot, which flows into the Tweed opposite to Kelso, was scarcely at all swollen, and, in place of its waters adding to the devastation, they were forced back by the strong current of the sister river, and appeared like a calm and pellucid lake, embanked, as it were, on one side, by a raging torrent. It is not easy to calculate the damage which the flood may have done; but when it is considered, that the river rose in a few hours nearly eight feet perpendicularly, it is evident that great loss must have been sustained on all the low grounds along its course. The general damage done to the country in the track of the storm is considerable, as most of the heavy crops of corn have been lodged, and the lighter crops have been broken in the straw and otherwise injured. Fortunately it passed with comparative lightness over many parts of the district, and we again have sunshine and fair weather.

From the same.

In addition to the particulars mentioned in our last paper, we have since learned that the storm and consequent floods committed dreadful ravages in the upper parts of the country. The Gala, the Leader, the Blackadder, and the Whiteadder, all flowing into the Tweed, though each at a great distance in point of junction, were seldom, if ever, known to have come down with such rapidity, and to have risen so high. A Calashes the alarm bell was rung at an early hour of the morning, to apprise the inhabitants of the danger, and several buildings were saved from destruction by the active and prudent exertion which were made to turn off the current of the stream. The damage done on the banks and haughs of the Gala by the hay crops being swept off, and other crops injured, is truly serious. Not less so along the whole course of the Leader, where whole fields have been devastated, and several bridges carried away; and lower down, the Blackadder and Whiteadder both rose several feet beyond flood mark, causing similar damages. Most of those streams have their risen to the north in the Lammern-woods; and it is a remarkable circumstance that the Belmont, which takes its rise amidst the Cheviot Hills in the south, was also greatly flooded; whilst the most of the intermediate waters—the Teviot, the Jed, the Kail, &c. &c.—remained almost undisturbed. This was fortunate, for had the whole of the streams which flow into the Tweed poured down in such torrents as those we have particularly mentioned, it is frightful to think of the ruin which must have ensued.

From the London Times, September 16.

EAST OF EUROPE.—It is still asserted in the foreign prints, that the Sultan has acceded to the principles of the treaty of the 6th of July, and that he is about to proclaim to Greece such an independence as that treaty contemplated. We cannot, however, find that this rests upon any certain ground; whilst, on the other hand, it is stated that Mahmoud is still unyielding, and that he will, if pressed, withdraw from Constantinople and retire into Asia. Granting, however, that the former of these statements is true, we cannot conclude from it, that peace must be the conse-

quance. In the present posture of affairs, which present Turkey humbled and trembling for her very existence, it is questionable whether the Greeks themselves would consent to that modified dependence which the treaty provides for them. By that arrangement, the sovereignty would still be in the Porte, and an annual, and not a light tribute be imposed upon them. At odd times, this would have been a boon which they would have received thankfully; at present, their hopes must rise higher, and Russia will not fail to prompt their resistance to an attempt to induce them to sacrifice themselves to meet the policy of the states of western Europe. The treaty of London also went upon the assumption, that the Turkish territory was to be maintained in its integrity; this, indeed, was the main point of its policy, it was the inducement held out to the Porte to consent to the pacification of Greece, and after its ray was, and with the enemy bearing down upon its capital, there can be no doubt that this part of the arrangement would be acceptable enough to the Sultan, but the other and the more important party is to be consulted, and little hope can be entertained, that Russia will renounce her claims without full compensation, and how that compensation can be made but by breaking in largely upon the Turkish territory, does not appear. If the ambassadors have gone out from England and France to offer to the Sultan their own guarantee for the preservation of his empire, on condition that he accede to the treaty of London, a more silly piece of diplomacy cannot well be conceived. Either in that case we must go to war with Russia, or make ourselves ridiculous without it, when we see that nothing but war will do. We ask the Turk to do that which costs him a thing, and we offer our men and our money to be expended for what is of no consequence to us. We trust that Ministers have not fettered themselves; but if they have given that pledge, the nation is in no heart to redeem it by plunging into foreign war. Surely the Ministry have enough to do at home. Our domestic pressures need their care; they have any care for them; and Ireland, which they have tumultuated, and which is in a worse case than ever, needs all their wisdom to tranquilize, if they have any large share of that quality to bestow on its case. For war, with no definite end, no assignable object, but the bugbear of an old prejudice, the country has neither spirit nor supplies.

We have received from a correspondent, at Dover, the important intelligence of the passage of the Dardanelles having been taken possession of by the British squadron.

ALLEGED PIRACY ON THE IRLAND.—The London Courier, of Thursday last, contains an account copied from a Jamaica paper, detailing the particulars of a dreadful piracy and murder, stated to have been perpetrated on the barque *Irlan*, Captain Campbell, of this port, bound to St. Vincent's. In this account the pirates are said to have wounded the captain, murdered his sister and four other persons, and after plundering the vessel, scuttled her; and it was with great difficulty, even with the assistance of the *Per* sloop-of-war, which the *Irlan* fortunately fell in with, that she was navigated to Barbadoes. Such is the statement in the Jamaica paper, and which will, no doubt, be copied into many other papers, both in London and the country. Fortunately, however, for the prevention of the unpleasant apprehensions which such a paragraph is well calculated to excite, the *Irlan* arrived safe at this port on the 2d inst. and we have much pleasure to be enabled to state, from the best authority, that the whole account of the piracy and murder is entirely void of truth. There is not the shadow of foundation for this unaccountable fiction.

The new French ambassador nominated to this court is the Duke of Loyal Montmorency, who is at present the minister of France at Vienna. He is a nobleman of ancient family, of irreproachable personal conduct, and of respectable political capacity.

The British naval force at present stationed in the Mediterranean, consists of one ship of 84 guns, one of 80, two of 76, three of 74, five frigates, fifteen schooners, and three bombs; making a total force of about 950 guns.

The letters from Zante state that the Greek National Assembly had been opened by a long speech from Capo d'Istria on the 23d of July. It was not known whether Capo d'Istria would be appointed President of that Assembly.

The shipping trade at the Broomfield, notwithstanding the depression which generally exists, is at present in a more flourishing condition than has been experienced during the last twelve months. Upwards of a dozen coasters, with home produce and manufacture of every description, and a brig, with foreign produce, arrived within the last two tides. The improving aspect of the quay, gradually increasing during the last six weeks, has been materially augmented by these fresh arrivals, and presents a more animating and business-like appearance, by the general occupation of the quays, and numbers of people employed thereon, than has been witnessed for many months past. A similar improvement, we understand, has been experienced among the streamers, especially those of larger tonnage, and goods.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

We understand that our markets never before were in so gloomy a state as at present. The demand for all kinds of goods this week has been extremely limited; and sales have been effected with great difficulty, and a considerable sacrifice. For any description of manufactured goods, nothing like a demand has been experienced. The sale of yarn for exportation still continues to be tolerably fair.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

In Bolton, trade is gradually growing worse and worse, and numbers of able-bodied men are out of employment; and those who have it are not, through the scanty pittance, miserably wages, which they receive, able to purchase even the necessaries of life. We, of course, allude to the weavers.—Were the cotton trade as much protected as it was in the day-

of Pitt, we should be spared the agony of coming into contact with such objects of wretchedness as are daily presented to our view.—*Bolton paper.*

The glove trade of Worcester, generally, we are sorry to say, still continues in a very depressed state; and as far as we can learn, there is very little probability of any sort of improvement. Numerous workpeople, in the various branches, remain wholly or in part out of employ; and many who have been engaged in the trade, are seeking a livelihood by other means.—*Worcester paper.*

We are sorry to say that there appears no amendment in the state of the hosiery trade, though this is a time of the year when some activity is usually manifested. Even worsted spinners, who have hitherto been well employed, now begin to feel the effects of the general depression.—*Leicester Cron.*

The commissioners of the navy board, last week, took contracts for fifty thousand gallons of West India rum, and one hundred tons of sugar, the whole to be delivered into Mr. M. Jos's stores at Deptford, on or before the first of October. The contract for rum was taken at 1s. 9d. per gallon, being a shade higher than the last contract for 100,000 gallons. The sugar was contracted for at £59 7s. 6d. per ton.

The East India Company's sale is expected to terminate this day. Bohea's have brought at the same prices as at the last sale. Congos of ordinary quality have been cheaper, and the fine sorts rather dearer than at the last sale. Mysor, rather dearer.

Venice is expected to be opened as a free port in October.

We hear from sure authority, and we state the fact with satisfaction, that in the government of Madras there have lately been discovered inexhaustible supplies of iron ore of the fine magnetic kind; from which the superior steel of the ancient and eastern nations was manufactured. When manufactured it is equal, if not superior, to the finest we obtain from Sweden, and which we can only obtain from that country, and through the hands of the Sikes monopoly. Mountains we recollect, in the government of Madras, are literally composed of the ore mentioned; and the country abounds with wood, which can form fuel to smelt it. The subject is immediately to be brought before the Board of Trade; and gentlemen of capital and abilities are about to undertake the manufacture of iron in that quarter for the supply of the British and other markets. We have seen articles of steel manufactured from the iron produced by this East-India ore, of a quality and beauty superior to anything of the kind that we ever witnessed.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The London Times, of the 2d ultimo observes—

Our commerce was on so immense a scale as to embrace the consumption of the whole world; but then it required a world's consumption for its aliment. That was a war condition—an unnatural condition. In peace other countries felt the desire, and they have been enabled to supply themselves by the transfer of British capital to their dominions. England, therefore, must sooner or later be content to let her neighbors share largely in that foreign commerce which once (and for years) was exclusively her own. She must contract her manufacturing theatre, and become less absolutely an instrument of mechanical production; the transition may be trying, but it must and will take place. The taxes, moreover, must and will force themselves, and that rudely, upon the minds of statesmen. England now, making allowance for the altered currency, raises more money by taxes than at the highest period of the war. Other revenue so created, a far larger proportion than at any period of the war goes to the mere payment of interest on the public securities; that is, say, a larger positive sum than when the loans were heavier, and expenses most enormous. Of the revenue so raised, and the burdens so endured, a much more formidable portion falls upon the middling and lower class now than when the war was raging. While the taxes have not in fact diminished, the price of labor, and the profit of capital have, beyond a question, been fearfully reduced, and the general ability has been retrograding, as compared with the general pressure.

Immense damage has been done by inundation in the environs of Loo, Rheninghe, Woumen, and Furnes.—*Brussels Papers.*

Despatches dated Aug. 17th, have also been received at the Foreign Office, from the Honourable Mr. Gordon.

We are enabled to state that instructions had been sent to the Grand Vizier, to enter into negotiation of peace with General Diebitsch, and that confidential hopes were entertained of the speedy conclusion of peace.

The peaceful occupation of Adrianople by General Diebitsch is now placed beyond doubt, by the arrival of despatches to the French Ministry announcing that event. His cavalry appeared before that city on the 19th August when the terms of capitulation were settled, and early next morning the Russian entered, the Turkish population putting itself, like

the Christian inhabitants, under his protection. This was said to have been facilitated by the bad conduct of a band of Asiatics, who pillaged instead of defending the place, and whom General Diebitsch dispersed.

The Washington Telegraph of Tuesday, has the following passage on the subject of our relations with France and England, which have now assumed a highly interesting aspect:—*Boston Statesman Oct. 17.*

"In relation to France, instructions have been given to our Minister to leave no effort unemployed by which redress may be obtained for the spoliation in commerce. In relation to England, the President is earnestly desirous, and sincerely undertaking to arrange the difficulties between that government and ours, as may be mutually agreeable and advantageous, and lay the foundation of lasting concord between them."

FREDERICTON, October 20.

An inquest was held on the 10th instant, at the month of the Tobique, in the parish of Kent, by William Keane, Esq. on view of the body of Michael Karberry, found dead. We are informed that on Tuesday the 9th instant, a person named Walter Price, went out to the fields with the intention of shooting pigeons. After having shot several of these, he returned through a field with his piece loaded, where there were three men digging potatoes, viz:—James Graves, James Watson, and Michael Karberry. Graves took the gun from Price, and after examining her a short time, handed her back to him. Watson then took her, and while Price was looking in another direction from him, he heard the gun cock. Before he (Price) had time to warn Watson of her being loaded, she went off, and the contents lodged in the body of Karberry, who was about a rod distant, and who soon after expired. Verdict—Homicide per Infortunium.

Royal Gazette.

An inquest was held on the 14th instant, at the Nashwaak, by William Taylor, Esq. on view of the body of Sarah Petterson, a child of about two years of age. It appears that on Sunday, one of her brothers got a fowling-piece from the place where it was usually deposited, in order to show it to the others. Not being aware of its being charged, he pulled the trigger, and, melancholy to relate, the contents lodged in the body of his sister. This instance, among many others, ought to guard parents, who make use of such weapons, either to discharge their contents, or to place them out of the reach of children. Verdict—Accidental death.—*Id.*

FREDERICTON, Oct. 27.—On Thursday, the 22d inst. John Patterson, otherwise called John Squires, a person of colour, convicted of Burglary and Grand Larceny, at the last term of the Supreme Court, was brought up to the bar to receive sentence. His Honor Judge Bliss, on whom the painful duty devolved, unadverted upon the nature and enormity of the crimes he had committed, and was evidently much moved by the consideration that one so young should have been brought by his offences into so woful a situation. The unnatural and stupid indifference manifested by the criminal was astonishing. The learned Judge urged, in a very impressive manner, upon the prisoner, the necessity of awakening to the awful consideration, that a few short days would bring him to the presence of his Maker, where alone he could hope for mercy, that no hopes of mercy on earth could be held out to him; and concluded by urging in the warmest manner that the prisoner would reflect on his dreadful condition, and solicit the aid of some holy man, for the short time that remained to him on earth, to pray with, and for him, and to direct him in the way to obtain that mercy and pardon for his crimes, at the tribunal of his God, which it was in vain to expect at the hands of men. His Honor then pronounced the awful sentence of the law, as follows:—That you, John Patterson, otherwise called John Squires, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and that you be carried from thence to the place of Execution, in this town, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you be dead, and may God Almighty have mercy upon your soul. His Execution is fixed for Saturday the 31st inst.—*Ibid.*

MISCELLANY.

CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople has universally been considered one of the most remarkable, and, in point of situation, security of its port, and other natural advantages, ranks as one of the finest cities in Europe. placed upon a strait dividing Europe from Asia, it commands on the South, by its communications with the Mediterranean, uninterrupted access to all the nations of Europe and the coast of Africa; whilst, on the North, by the Black Sea, by the Danube and other great rivers, it has access to the interior of Germany, Poland, and Russia. The Turks also possess the navigation of the Red Sea, by which the whole of the riches of the East might be obtained; yet, with those advantages, superior to those enjoyed by any other country in the world, commerce is totally neglected—the arts and sciences languish, and even the internal trade is very much hindered. The first city erected on this desirable situation was called Byzantium, from Byzas, the leader of a colony of Megara, and the founder, 675 years before the Christian era. This city existed until the time of the Emperor Severus, who destroyed it and dispersed the inhabitants. Constantine the Great considering the situation more favorable than that of Rome, rebuilt it in 330, with great magnificence, which is supposed to have been one principal cause of the decline of the Western Empire. The ancient splendor of Constantinople, as it was then called, is spoken of with astonishment by writers of the middle ages; after remaining the capital of the Eastern Empire for one hundred years, it fell by conquest into the hands of the Turks in 1453, who have retained possession until the present time.

The city stands, at the eastern extremity of Bithynia, on a neck of land that advances towards Asia; on the South it is washed by the sea of Marmora, and on the north east by the Gulf of the Golden Horn. It is built, like ancient Rome, on seven hills, rising one above the other in beautiful succession, and sloping gently towards the water, the whole forming an irregular triangle about twelve miles in circumference, the entire of which space is closely covered with mosques, palaces, baths, fountains and houses, at a short distance the proudly swelling domes of three hundred mosques, the tall and elegant minarets crowned by glittering crescents, the ancient towers on the walls, and the gaudily colored kiosks and houses rising above the stupendous trees in the seraglio, situated on the extreme point, form a rich, picturesque, and extraordinary scene. The Gulf of the Golden Horn, to the north east of the city, forms a noble and capacious harbor, four miles in length by half a mile in breadth, capable of securely containing twelve hundred ships of the largest size, and is generally filled with the curiously built vessels and gaudily decorated boats of the Turks; on the opposite shore is the maritime town of Galata, containing the docks, arsenals, cannon founderies, barracks, &c.; above which stands the populous suburb of Pera, the residence of the foreign Ministers to the Porte, and all foreigners of distinction, none whatever being allowed to reside in the city. Beyond, as far as the eye can reach, is an immense forest of cypress and mulberry trees, being the extensive cemeteries of all persuasions. From Galata, the European shores of the Bosphorus forms one continued line of towns, palaces in every style of architecture, pleasure gardens and romantic villages. On the opposite or Asiatic shore stand the extensive town of Scutari, also a suburb of Constantinople, although in another quarter of the globe, and separated by a sea a mile in breadth; and at a short distance the ancient and romantic city of Calcedonia, whose inhabitants were reckoned blind for erecting their city in that place, having the more favorable site of Constantinople before their eyes. At some distance the group of the Princes islands, in the sea of Marmora, and the snow-capped summit of Mount Olympus, close the prospect. From the ancient Tower of Leander, near Scutari, and immediately opposite the Seraglio, the whole of these objects are seen in brilliant and interesting *coup d'œil*, a combination of nature and art so imposing and magnificent, as to defy the power of language adequately to describe. We understand, however, that Mr. Burford has taken possession of this favorable situation, and has nearly finished

panorama of this beautiful scene, which from the interest at present felt in all that is connected with Turkey, we venture to predict will be one of the most popular, as well as most splendid, ever produced.

THE SICK BOY AND THE PRIEST.

The following story was related by Rev. William Thomas, in a speech at the anniversary meeting of the Irish Baptist Society, held in London, June 9:— Immediately after the conversion of the late T. Bush, one of the society's excellent Irish members, I went to his house to preach in the country of Clare. A person of the name of Flaney attended, and became a pious man. He kept his children at the Baptist Irish Society's school, for which he and his family were denuded and excommunicated. It pleased the Lord to afflict him with a fever, of which he died. A little before his death his relations advised him to have the priest to anoint, prepare, and absolve him. He said he should have no priest but the merciful High Priest—the Lord Jesus, that he entirely depended on his atonement and righteousness as the foundation of his trust. His son John Flaney, took the lever from his father, a boy about 14 years old, who was educated in the society's school, and was lying in the same miserable bed by his dead father. The relations were determined that the son should not die as the father did “without the benefit of the priest,” and they therefore sent for him. He came in haste, though he previously declared he would not. When he entered the house, the boy said he did not send for him, and asked for what purpose he came. The priest said, “To prepare you. The boy said, “The preparation of the heart, and the answer of the tongue, is from the Lord, but he relied on the blood and obedience of the Lord Jesus Christ, and that he would have no other priest but him.” The priest said, “There is your father dead by your side; your mother a poor widow, and six helpless girls and yourself; let me anoint you, and return you and your family to the church, and I will turn the face of the people towards you; and here is some money to help you out of your present sickness; but if you do not, I will set the people against you, and you and your family shall be left to perish, or quit the parish.” The boy replied, “I will trust in God. What is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? or what shall he give in exchange for his soul?” The priest left the room, and he was asked by the people outside whether he had anointed Flaney. He replied, “He was too great a heretic.”—It pleased the Lord to restore this young man, and he is now an excellent teacher of the Canaan school, and sabbath school of the Irish and English Societies. His worth pattern highly approves of him, and is very kind to him, and with the salary paid him by the society he supports his widowed mother and her fatherless children.

INDUSTRY, PIETY, CONTENTMENT, AND CONFIDENCE. IN GOD.

Recently, at Horsely-Woodhouse, lived George Crofts; by business he was a Stocking-Weaver and occasionally a Preacher, in the General Baptist connexion. He was poor but industrious, honest, and truly pious. He earned his bread in the six days, appointed for labour, and on the Sabbath preached the everlasting gospel of Jesus Christ; until a weight of years, with a burden of affliction, rendered him incapable of walking to his frame.—Possessing an independent spirit, he still determined his own habits, and minister to his necessities, therefore, when he could no longer walk he was carried to his seat where he worked: But growing years, and increasing infirmities, in a while, rendered him quite incapable of further efforts to procure the necessaries of life. He was then supported by the benevolence of his friends. At one time, however, his store of provision was reduced so low, that his wife announced, they had nothing for dinner. “Nothing!” said he, “No, nothing!” replied she. “Nothing!” returned the good man, with a tone of surprise. “No;” the affectionate woman again replied, “Nothing, excepting a turnip, and a small piece of butter.”—“Well!” rejoined the venerable Sufferer, “Prepare that. It is quite sufficient. The

* The machine used in weaving stockings.

Lord will send us more, when it is necessary. He knows that I continued at any labour, as long as I could therefore, he will not suffer me to starve now my strength failth!” That evening, Mr. T. G. Baptist Minister, near Ilkston, was passing on a road he had frequently travelled, and which he knew well, nevertheless, to his great surprise, he missed his way, and soon found himself in a small village he did not know. Enquiring the name of the place, he was told it was Horsely-Woodhouse. This he knew was the place of residence of G. Crofts. He enquired where he lived, called upon him, and amply supplied all his wants. Some time after this, Death made his final attack. The worthy Veteran encountered this his last enemy, in the Name and Faith of Jesus, through whose blood he was more than conqueror. Thus lived and died G. Crofts, a faithful servant of the Lord Jesus, and a favoured witness of the truth of that infallible promise, “Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.”

Amidst the mazes of error, and the miseries of life, prayer supplies us with a clue to guide us, a stay to support us, and a cordial to refresh us. At a time when controversies and disputes upon religion were running very high, the mother of the learned and amiable Melancthon, after expressing her perplexity to him, said, how shall we know what to believe? He replied, Mother, do you sit still, or give your self to education and prayer, and you will be right at last.

CHARCOAL.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer states, that charcoal is an effectual remedy for indigestion of food. It is to be used in the form of toast, or burnt bread, as a more convenient and agreeable form than the preparation from wood coal. The same writer suggests that bakers' bread is the principal cause of the general prevalence of dyspepsia, and recommends the substitution of dry toast, as more digestible.

Cheap Antidote.—There is not a house in the kingdom that does not contain a remedy for poisoning, if instantly administered. It is nothing more than two tea-spoonfulls of mustard, mixed in warm water. It acts as an instantaneous emetic.



We understand that it is reported, upon what authority we know not, that Peace had been concluded between the Belligerents in the East of Europe. The only intelligence which has come to us, which bears any resemblance to such a state of things, is the following, which we copy from Ital. fax papers:—

LONDON, September 20.

It appears, by announcements in the Morning Chronicle, having authority which it professes to be tantamount to official, that a direct application has been made to General Diebitch, by the English and French Ambassadors at Constantinople, requesting him to suspend his advance upon that capital; and that the example set by the representatives of the great Powers has been followed by the Envoys of the minor European States.

The last dispatches from Mr. Gordon, we are assured, hold expectations so pacific, that the news of the signature of preliminaries for the pacification of the East may arrive very speedily.

The only obstacle to peace, we suspect, was the mixed pride and obstinacy of the Sultan. Now that he has consented to submit, nothing remains but to arrange the terms on which his territories shall be evacuated. Never was a prince, reputed great and powerful, so reduced in one campaign; even the shadow of a Turkish army is not in existence. The greatness of Turkey has been prodigiously overrated; it has been decaying for centuries, one proof of which is, the depopulation which has taken place under the yoke of the Sultan in countries anciently very populous, and the desolation that is spread wherever the Crescent is raised, in the most fertile regions in the world.

TWO LETTERS OF LADY MAXWELL:

The former was addressed to the late Dr. Gillies of Glasgow; the latter to a person unknown.

1st LETTER.

REV. SIR,—You know that God is Love, and I pant to prove him so to the uttermost degree humanity will admit of. What I have felt and experienced of the goodness of God, compared with what I yet expect to experience, appears very small, even as the morning-star compared with the sun in his full meridian. Yet I dare not doubt of the loving kindness of the Lord. Since I wrote last, unspeakable peace has filled my soul, and heavenly serenity possessed my mind; my fellowship with God has been deepened, and my intercourse with Jesus has proved inexpressibly sweet. I have more than ever experienced that God is the hearer of prayer, both for myself and others. I am never so much at a loss, as when I attempt to describe the loving kindness of the Lord; indeed, at times, it baffles all expression. Yet I often find a flood of inward temptation, which causes great distress, and requires an exertion of the Divine Power to support the soul: indeed, she seems stripped of all but faith, and is left to struggle alone with the king of terrors. I sometimes regret my too great sensibility of temper, fearing it may preclude that degree of happiness in religion I might otherwise enjoy; but thus, sovereign grace is surely sufficient to rectify.

That the Lord may fill you with all his fulness, and give you yet thousands for your crown of rejoicing, in the great day of decision, is the prayer of,
Your affectionate Friend,

DARCY MAXWELL.

2d LETTER.

MADAM,—This comes from one who has your best interest at heart; who, though not personally acquainted, is grieved to think you are still walking in that broad road that leadeth to everlasting destruction. Your situation for some time past has employed my thoughts, and now produced this letter, which you are at liberty to treat as you will. It is well meant, and, if you give it a serious perusal, may be of service; and, therefore, I should be glad you would, for your own sake, endeavour, for a little, to divest yourself of that strong prejudice, which has so long blinded your eyes to the beauties of Christianity, and shut your ears to the strongest proofs of its reality. Do be candid enough to let what follows have a fair hearing.

The kind author of your being hath blessed you with a long life, and favoured you with many advantages in this lower world, of person, fortune, friends, &c. &c. And now the scene is drawing to a conclusion. You hourly feel the infirmities of old age; you must be sensible the shadows of the evening are coming quickly on: nay, you cannot be ignorant that the sable cloud of night itself is now in view: a few more beating pulses and your sun must set. Oh! that it may not be in everlasting darkness. Yet, this, as sure as you now exist, must be the case, unless in time you foresake, and from your heart renounce, these detestable principles which have so long poisoned your mind, and cordially embrace the doctrines of Christ. For, believe it, (and if you do not now, you will one day feel the truth of it,) "there is no name given under heaven, whereby men can be saved but the name of Jesus." Though you now deride him, and scorn his proffered grace, and he have done so; yet to you, even to you, "is the word of this salvation sent." The golden sceptre of mercy is still held out: you may yet touch it and live. Oh! then, Madam, be wise before it be too late, before the things that make for your peace, be for ever hid from your eyes.

You believe, I presume, in *natural*, though you disown *revealed* religion. Well then, however unequal to the task, I cannot help reasoning a little with you upon your own principles. Had I the eloquence of Cicero, I would now employ it; or the tongue of an angel, to bring conviction to your inmost soul, how gladly would I use it; but having neither, I would pray, that he, in whose hands are the hearts of all flesh, may touch your's; then what is said shall prove effectual, however weak in itself.

You believe there is a God, it is well; if so, you must allow he is infinitely perfect: when this is granted it follows, as a natural consequence, his works must also be perfect. How then shall we account for the universal imperfection we meet with

here below, in every person, place, and thing? Came they thus from the hands of an infinitely perfect Being? Surely not. The force of example we allow may affect rational, but cannot irrational creatures; neither can it be supposed to have any influence upon the inanimate part of the creation. Agreeably, then, to your own system, either there is no God; and, "then all are the abandoned orphans of wild chance;" or if there be, he is an imperfect Deity, which is a contradiction in terms. But now embrace the Christian scheme, all these contradictions vanish; every difficulty is removed, and a beautiful harmony runs through the whole. God made man upright, with a power to stand; with freedom to fall: he chose the latter, and as the representative of the whole of mankind, all fell in him. His sin of necessity was transmitted to his posterity, and has too visibly contaminated the whole human race. But, see the goodness of God! As man suffers by his first parents, a Saviour is provided. The eternal Son of God, equal with the Father; born of a virgin; (he could easily produce the effect without the cause) who lived—who died—who rose, and ascended up into heaven. By so doing he has purchased salvation for all that will believe, and obey his gospel; while to those that deny him, there remaineth nothing "but a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation." Misery, pure, unmixed misery, must be their portion; because they have nothing in themselves, neither are able to do any thing that can stand the narrow scrutiny of strict justice. And though man has lost the power of yielding perfect obedience, God still retains his right of demanding it.

That you may then, in time, be determined to flee to that refuge set before you, is the sincere desire of one who, though unknown, is,

Madam,

YOUR FRIEND.

RULES OF CHRISTIAN LIFE.

The truly pious and nervous sentiments contained in the following rules, are copied from an ancient manuscript, which from the style of the writing, the orthography, and contractions, is probably not much less than 100 years old. The author is unknown.

Twenty-seven short Christian Rules, of great consequence to those who wish to do the will of God on earth, and go to heaven at last.—

1. Defer not conversion, or the performance of any good action, till to-morrow; for the morrow is uncertain, but death is ever certain.

2. Defer not the performance of any good resolution to your old age; but offer to God the flower of your youth. Uncertain is old age to the young; but certain destruction attends him that dies young, without repentance.

3. While you live, die daily to yourselves and to your vices; so in death you may expect to live to God. You cannot live to him, but according to the measure as you are dead to the flesh.

4. Commit not any evil action, for the sake of any man; for that man, whom you so respect, will not be your judge.

5. Examine yourself every day, whether you increase or decrease in charity, humility, and purity: consider how, in the way of the Lord, you must either increase or decrease. To stand, here, is to go back. Stand not, therefore; but walk in the Lord.

6. Consider these three things past: the evil you have committed;—the good you have omitted; and the time you have mispent.

7. Consider these three things present: the shortness of this life;—the difficulty of being born again by the Spirit;—and the smallness of Christ's flock.

8. Consider these three things to come: death, than which nothing is more dreadful, unless you take out the sting;—judgement, than which nothing can be more terrible, unless you judge yourself before; hell,—than which nothing can be more intolerable, unless you quench the fire of it kindled in your own breast.

9. Three things there are which you must not loose; When you see any one do a virtuous deed, you must not be careless in learning to practise it; whenever an opportunity of doing a good action presents itself, catch it fast, let it not slip for all the world;—whenever an occasion of doing ill presents itself, guard yourself with the fear of God.

10. Be vigilant and exact in all, whatever you take in hand, as mindful of that perfection of life, to which you are called of God in Christ.

11. Christ has set you free; never henceforth be a bond-slave to any thing without you, let it appear never so great and glorious, or be never so promising or alluring to vulgar sense or reason: But,

12. Pray to enter into that kingdom which is within, whose glory is invisible to mortal eyes: and let your heart, by constant resignation, be made the throne of God, and of his Christ.

13. God has communicated himself wholly to you: do you communicate yourself wholly to your neighbour; and when you do any thing for another, do it with the same zeal as if you did it for yourself.

14. That is the best life which is wholly employed to the benefits of others: esteem not of life any further than it is serviceable and useful to the world.

15. Think not with yourself what you have, but rather what you want: be not proud for what you have received, but be humble for what you have abused.

16. Whatever you desire to have, ask it of God: whatever you have already, attribute it wholly to God: as soon as you begin to find nothing in yourself, you shall begin to find all things in God.

17. Withdraw yourself while you can, and as much as you can, from the world: as far as you withdraw yourself from it, so much nearer are you drawn to God.

18. You have the cross in your arms; be not so base as to flinch from it, or to run from your colours: be not so silly as to be ashamed of that which the very kings of the earth have now exalted on their crowns, and with which all the ensigns of royalty are adorned.

19. Would you sacrifice to God, enter then into the "most closet of your heart; and shutting the door, give the key of it to Christ, beseeching him to keep out all things from without, and to gather you in wholly into the unity of the blessed Spirit.

20. Look not on religion as a system of orthodox notions, or a rubrick of forms, much less as a charm, laid to draw such and such sinners into heaven;—but as inward spirit and life, which enlivens and governs the true Christian, in the performance of all good works, suitable to his high birth and condition.

21. Give not the least quarter to any corrupt affection, lest a spark break out into a fire, and consume you before you are aware. Above all things, take heed not to consecrate your vices, or to hallow the corruptions of the satanical life, taking them for Christian graces. Christen not that holy zeal, which is bitter wrath; or that Christian gravity, which is sullenness or pride; or that moderation, which is temporising; or that humility, which is cowardice; or that courage, which is an affront offered to superiors.

22. Take care that you be not found in the root and principle of hell, if you are afraid of its flames. Take care that you be found in the root and principle of heaven, if you expect to partake of its joys. Be sure to try your root, and let not Lucifer in you transform himself into an angel of light.

23. Trust not to your own heart, for that will deceive you; but trust God with your heart, who cannot deceive you.

24. Use yourself to think on God as always present: thus thinking on him, you will in some sort behold him: thus beholding him, you will become like him.

25. Render yourself worthy of him, who has vouchsafed to own you for his child; and remember, in all your deeds, that you have God for your father; never forget the high character your bear.

26. Begin every thing you do with God, and end every thing with him; and let the thoughts of him and his name be as familiar and natural as your breathing.

27. Strive to be what you would be thought to be; as you desire to appear at the day of judgment, appear at the present in the sight of God. Strive to be great in him, and great in yourself. Strive to be greater than what you appear to others. Let the world be deceived in you no otherwise than they are in the stars of heaven.

SEA SICKNESS.—We presume that few discoveries in science would be hailed with more pleasure by that numerous class of persons obliged to cross the ocean, than that of a remedy for sea-sickness; it is a little singular that not only no cure has been

pretended to be found for it, but that not even any plausible means have been suggested for alleviating its symptoms. Among the various diseases, including even consumption in its last stages, cancers, scrofula, and almost old age itself, which have been certified as cured by various quack medicines, the malady in question is not to be found. By the faculty also, sea sickness has been altogether too much overlooked, and we are glad to find in the late publication of a medical traveller, an instance in which its occurrence appeared to be prevented by medical agency. The patient, a lady of rank, was a fellow passenger with Dr. Grenville on board the packet from Dover to Calais. Knowing that she suffered greatly from sea-sickness in former voyages, the doctor administered to her, just before embarking, forty-five drops of laudanum. She remained perfectly well, without vomiting or even nausea, during the whole passage. On his return to England Dr. G. tried the remedy himself, and met with equal success. We notice this case in the hope that others may be induced to try the same experiment. Some medical student will doubtless cast his eye over this article, and if it is his happy lot to enjoy the prospect of a visit to the European Hospitals and schools, let him note this case for the future benefit of himself and his friends; and those even who have only in view a short excursion around Point Judith, may seize the opportunity to try an experiment, which, if successful, will give them the glorious distinction of being the first to ruin the sale of one of the choicest scraps of Mr. Johnson.—*Med. Jour.*

EMPLOYMENT OF TIME.

Never have I read the history of a man, who made so much of one life, as the Rev. John Wesley. His studies and writings, might have occupied one whole life of ordinary exertion. But in addition to this, he rode and preached and visited and counselled to an extent that would have filled up another life of ordinary labour. And his labours were just such as were best calculated to disarrange and distract the mind. All who are acquainted with the life of an itinerant minister, know how ill fitted his duties are to collectedness of thought, and regularity of living. And to the ordinary duties of a travelling minister, Mr. Wesley added the care of all the societies which God had made him an instrument of raising up. And this was not like the care of an old and established system; for he had to watch over every movement and provide for all the changes which grow out of his newly formed system. Besides this, he was present in person, in all parts of the work, attending to every thing; inasmuch, that he was not only the superintendent of the whole, but that he was in a manner, the pastor, father, and counsellor of each individual society and person.—Under such circumstances, by what means did he accomplish so much? The magic of all was, he practised his own maxims. Mr. Wesley says, in some of his instructions to the ministry—*Do every thing at the time—never be unemployed—never be triflingly employed.* What he taught others, he practised himself. It is true, Mr. Wesley had a great mind, a vigorous constitution, and a finished classical education. But his greatness of mind, his vigor of constitution, and his extensive literary acquirements, were, in a great measure to be attributed to his early formed habits of living by rule; and especially was it to this that he owed the facility of laying out his time and talents so advantageously. But how came he by these habits? were they the natural growth of his extraordinary mind? No; they were the fruits of education. Read the life of his excellent, I could almost say, his unrivalled mother; read especially those rules, by which she governed her household, and those principles of education, by which she formed the mind of that great man, and you will see a leading cause of all his greatness and usefulness. Those principles of action which rendered his life so illustrious, were early planted by the hands of his mother, and were carefully nourished, through all his preparatory and collegiate studies. A similar course with others, might produce similar effects. And let me here say, that if there were more Susanah Wesleys, there would be more John Wesleys. And if there were more attention paid to the habits of the young, in our primary and higher schools, we should see more fruit, in active life.—And if we were well acquainted with the art of redeeming time, we might, as to all useful purposes,

measurably realise the longevity of the antediluvians. How necessary then that this should be made a distinct object, and a subject of special attention, in the education of youth.—*Rev. Dr. Fisk's Address.*

Repentance is a change of mind, conversion a change of life, and the one must accompany the other. The emperor Sigismund having made fair promises, in a sore fit of sickness, of amendment of life, asked the archbishop of Collon how he might know whether his repentance was sincere: who replied, "If you are as careful to perform in your health as you are forward to promise in your sickness, you may safely draw that inference." How many thousands, after they have recovered from dangerous illness, would be confounded by the application of this rule!

He who repines at his sufferings, but repents not of his sins, is far from the kingdom of God.

He who leaves religion to his last day, reserves only the bran for God, while he gives the fine flour to the devil

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Philadelphia Star.

The United Brethren's Missionary Intelligencer, for the third Quarter in 1829, has just been published in this city. The details given by these devoted bearers of good tidings, to various parts of our world, are exceedingly spirited and interesting. The crosses which they have borne—the sorrows and tribulations which have fallen to their lot, appear in their respective letters and reports, to be recorded with a spirit of thankfulness to Him who has guided them in their devious wayfarings, and for whom they esteem it an honour to suffer those light afflictions, which in the present world, "seem not joyous but grievous," in the hopes of a better country beyond its chequered scenes of privation and toil.—The leading article in the Intelligencer, relates to

GREENLAND.—An extract of a letter from brother John C. Klionschmidt, dated Fredericksthal, June 14, 1828, gives a pleasing account of the success which has attended the mission, with which he was connected. The subjoined paragraph from his communication, will evince the reason which he has for rejoicing in view of the past, and indulging in hope for the future:—

"When I first went to Greenland, a situation for which, from my childhood, I felt a peculiar affection, and offered myself for that particular mission, I prayed to the Lord, that He would never let me see the down-fall of His Greenland Zion. He has indeed heard my prayers; and when at the close of the year 1827, I wrote down the number of our congregation, being two hundred and ninety, of whom not one is for the present excluded, I could not but shed tears of joy, exclaiming, 'O that it might always be in the same state.' I frequently tell my Greenland hearers, that they have nothing to fear but sin, and the devil, its author. Lately fourteen heathen desired their names to be written down, and more are expected to come to us. Our congregation, therefore, including the new people, counts upwards of three hundred; may they all listen to the voice of the Holy Spirit, and seek shelter against the enemy of souls, under the wings of their Almighty protector.

LICHTENAU, Greenland.—No letter, as appears from the Magazine before us, has been received this year from the brethren at Lichtenau. The following succinct notice, therefore, which has been communicated from Germany, relative to the progress of the mission at this settlement, will not be unacceptable:—

"The winter of 1827-8 proved comparatively mild, and the Greenlanders experienced no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of food. The season was a healthy one, both to the natives and Europeans. Among the members of the congregation, the grace of our Saviour prevailed, in a very perceivable manner of which both their words and whole demeanor afforded satisfactory evidence.—The Church festivals were well attended, and the Lord laid His blessing upon them, as well as upon the Sunday and daily services. Twelve adult heathen were baptized during the year. The congregation consisted of 538 baptized, including 251 communicants, and 30 unbaptized: Total 668 Greenlanders, under the care of the Missionaries."

TEMPERANCE.

Is there not a good deal of moral courage in drinking?

1. It has been made abundantly manifest that every drinker is, unconsciously perhaps, but most truly, cherishing an appetite for liquor, which "grows by what it feeds on," and that no drinker is aware of the power already gained by this appetite. Nor can he tell how soon his insidious enemy shall get the mastery over reason, conscience, affection, and the sense of a hereafter.

Look now at the condition of a man who has become the slave of strong drink; mark his downward course, from one degradation to another; see him consumed by slow fires; stand by him in a fit of *delirium tremens*; visit him at the almshouse; come to his dying bed, as his soul shrieks away, to stand before God, the soul of a drunkard! What hazards are these? Does it not require some nerve to drink?

2. Again, it is plain that every sober drinker lends the countenance of his example to all drinking; and that his practices may reasonably be expected to have an influence upon his friends, his associates, his children.

Instances are frequently brought forward, of sons carried to a premature grave, by drunkenness, which they first learned at the table of a sober father. So that it has become a matter of established conviction in the minds of those who have turned their attention to the subject, that every sober drinker who is a father may safely calculate upon ruining some son or grandson, by his example.

Let any father look at the son, who is the pride of his strength, and the joy of his heart; and then, in imagination, follow that son through all the successive scenes, until in his grey hairs he lays him in the drunkard's grave. And then let him say, if the man who can brave this cannot brave any thing.

3. Since this subject has been so set before the community, that it has begun to be understood, there is produced among the strictly temperate, a general horror of strong drink. No reflecting person can drink in the presence of others, without feeling that he is observed: and observed too, with strong feelings of mingling commiseration and disgust. And these feelings are excited too, not merely in the minds of a few bigots, but among a vast many of the most judicious and considerate portions of the community; persons who, after they have once imbibed such a course of feelings, will not easily forget them.

When a man makes up his mind to outrage at these feelings, and to stand forth in the character of a drinker, he must feel that he makes no small sacrifice, and that he gives up the respect of a portion of his fellow men, whose respect, if it could be fairly preserved, would be of value. And does it not require a strong resolution, for a man to breast this current of public opinion, and drink away, right or wrong?—*N. Y. Observer.*

A case, exhibiting the melancholy effects of intemperance, occurred some time since in the Police Office. A very respectable mechanic applied for a warrant against his mother-in-law, whom habitual intoxication had rendered furious. She was soon brought before the magistrates, where she presented a most distressing spectacle. It appeared from her examination, that she had been committed to Bridewell before for an assault upon her daughter while in a state of intoxication, but was released with the hope that she would reform. While she abstained from liquor she was industrious, peaceable and kind, but no sooner did she yield to her besetting sin, than all the infuriated passions of a demon seemed to have exclusive possession of her. Her daughter and son-in-law had tried every means within their power, but her propensities seemed unconquerable. They were reluctantly compelled, therefore, from a regard to the peace and even lives of the family, to urge the magistrates to send her to the Penitentiary. The wretched being implored mercy, but the case was so aggravated, and it was so evident that her good resolutions would be broken almost as soon as formed, that the magistrates adjudged her to the Penitentiary for six months. About a week after, the daughter, whose filial affection nothing could destroy, applied for permission to visit her mother. It was not until she was relieved by a copious flow of tears that she was able to make known her request, which was immediately granted.—*N. York Journal of Commerce.*

POETRY.

THE DECLINE OF THE YEAR.

From the Atlantic Souvenir, 1829.

O! there's a beauty in the dying year!
'Tis sweet at lonely even-song to gaze
Upon you fading hills—where the thin haze
Glauges like a pall above old AUTUMN'S bier.
These ancient woods are beautiful in death,
The brilliant green hath left the quivering leaf,
And sadder hues are there—and they, how brief!
They soon will vanish at old WINTER'S breath.
There sighs a breeze amid the leaves—it swells
Far in the shadowy wood-paths, like the peals
Of music on the waters—now it steals
Sweetly and faint like chime of evening bells.
It is the voice of AUTUMN! the low dirge
Sung mournfully within his ruin'd halls,
And o'er his leaf-streok fountains—and now it falls
On the hush'd air like whispers from the surge.
Those birds whose brilliant plumage charm'd my eye,
Vanish'd when came the piping autumn breeze,
Whose wrath had ruin'd their green palaces—
I hear no more their various melody.
Rich flowers have perish'd o'er the faded earth,
Blossoms of valley and of wood, that gave
A fragrance to the air, have found a grave
Upon the scentless turf that gave them birth.
Pale wither'd Year! thy closing hour has come,
How many ere another year goes round
Shall die, and slumber 'neath the grave-yard mound,
Forgo't, unwept, within the noiseless tomb!

THE JOURNAL.

Annual Meeting of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society.

On Wednesday evening last, pursuant to notice the annual meeting of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society took place, at Masonic Hall. The attendance was unusually numerous, and was very respectable; and we noticed with peculiar pleasure the great number of Females who were present on the occasion.

The business of the evening was commenced by singing the Prayer Book version of the 13th Psalm after which the report was read by the Secretary of the Society. In the Report was incorporated an Abstract from the Report of the Parent Society, which excited strong interest by the intelligence which it gave of the prosperous state of the Funds and operations of the Society for the past year, and the progress of the Bible cause, especially in foreign parts. Several motions were then submitted and adopted by the meeting, & appropriate speeches were delivered by the movers, after which the sum of £6. 4: 1/2 was collected, and the meeting was closed by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow &c. The Resolutions, and the names of the gentlemen who form the Committee for the ensuing year, will be given in our next number.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—Having lately heard of what appeared to us to be a case of remarkable affliction, upon the subject of which two distinct operations had been performed; and supposing that to give it publicity might be of service, especially to persons afflicted in a similar manner, if any such there be; we have taken pains to enquire into the particulars, and the following statement is given as the result of our enquiries.

The possibility of obtaining a remedy, may induce persons, who without that knowledge might abandon themselves to despair, to apply for surgical aid.

CHARLES WADE, a boy 16 years of age has been for several years severely afflicted with a very large Polypus Tumour in his nose, extending down into his throat, and threatening speedy suffocation—the tumour was nearly as large as the egg of a goose, and by pressing against the bones of the orbit of the eye, had caused a partial protrusion of the eyeball.—He was at the same time afflicted with a very large tumour on the cheek, which distorted his countenance, and compressing the bones of the upper and lower jaw, had actually caused an incur-

vation in each to a great extent, corresponding with the internal convexity of the swelling—the teeth were also displaced by it, and those, which were originally beside the two front teeth, are forced completely behind them. Both diseases were of several years duration, and unitedly had rendered the life of the poor boy, a state of incessant misery, and affliction to himself and his parents, who are respectable inhabitants at Grand Lake: death must soon have terminated his sufferings, if he had not been relieved by surgical assistance. Both of the tumours have been removed by Dr. BAYARD, and he is now perfectly easy, with every prospect of a rapid recovery, which will restore him a useful member to his family and to society.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Sunday last, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of Isaac Robinson, a native of Lancashire, and seaman on board the barque *Lark* of Ulverston.—The body was found at the end of the South Market Wharf, from which he is supposed to have fallen. Verdict: Accidental death by drowning.

MURDER.—The Master of the Barque Thomas, (which vessel arrived here on Thursday last), report that when off Madras, the crew became mutinous, and took possession of one of the Boats, into which they put his clothing and charts, together with some Trunks belonging to a passenger which contained upwards of 200 Sovereigns. The Captain and Mate, while endeavouring to prevent them were severely beaten; and the Mate in particular was so much injured, as to be unfit for duty.—Thus the Ship was left with only the Captain, Mate, Carpenter, Cook, and a passenger, to manage her; in endeavouring to bring the Ship to anchor, they broke one large anchor, and it was with great difficulty, they were enabled to bring her to this port. We understand that the Captain has stated the case to the proper authorities here, and we sincerely hope such pursuit will be made as will bring the offenders to punishment.—*Courier.*

The following we take from the *Parhades Mercury* of 15th September. It has more of the amusing than the *criddle* in its composition:—*Oh! ever.*

"A Grenada Paper speculates largely upon the probability of some new Colonial and other appointments and removals which are shortly to take place. Sir James Campbell, it seems, is to go to New-Brunswick, as Governor of that Province; Sir Collin Campbell is to succeed Sir James at Grenada—our Governor Sir James Lyon is to proceed to Madras—and Sir John Roane will be our Governor. From what source this information is derived, we are at a stand to conjecture."

We have learnt from a source which we think may be depended on, that all fees are henceforth to be abolished in the Offices of the Surveyor General and Province Secretary; and those Officers are to receive a fixed salary. The same arrangement, it is also said, will extend to the Lieutenant Governor, and those administering the Government of Colonies.—*Courier.*

The Lunenburg District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held their second annual meeting in the National School-house at Lunenburg, on the 20th Sept. when a Report of their proceedings for the past year was presented and ordered to be printed—This Report exhibits a gratifying view of the success of the Committee for the past and its prospects for the future. It consists, at present of 15 members; and it has distributed, since its formation, Bibles, Testaments and other religious works, and tracts to the number of 770. Of these many have been given gratuitously, and have found their way to the remotest parts of the country. The Report notices the formation of a lending Library for the use of the Parish, consisting of 130 volumes, under the sanction and by the kindness of the Parent Society in London, from which a beneficial and improving influence is confidently expected. It states the advantages which are enjoyed by all classes, but especially by the poor, for the education of their children; and particularly adverts to an excellent school in the Town of Lunenburg, ably conducted by Mr. James Maxwell. The Lunenburg Sunday School is also noticed as an Institution from which, as from all of a similar nature, when properly conducted, the most important benefits are likely to result to the rising generations. This School was established on the 24th September, 1826, and now consists of 99 boys, and 70 girls, under the care of seven male and female teachers, who voluntarily devote a portion of every Sabbath to this interesting

work. An examination has been lately held, which was attended by several of the respectable inhabitants of the place, and, it is believed, afforded satisfaction to all who witnessed it. Large portions of the sacred scriptures as well as other religious books, together with several valuable catechetical works, have been committed to memory by most of the scholars.

Many have been taught to pray, who knew not how to do so before, or who had never been told of its importance; and all other points of religious practice, of which they are capable, are continually in pressed upon them in language suited to their years; upon all which means, it is hoped that the divine blessing, so necessary to the success of every human endeavour, may be mercifully vouchsafed. Upon the whole, the Committee indulge in the hope, that their work of promoting Christian Knowledge, is permitted to prosper, and they earnestly call upon their members to persevere and increase in their zeal and their exertions;—and those who have the ability, but have not yet joined them, they warmly urge to enrol themselves along with them, and assist in a work which has for its sole object the glory of God, and the present and eternal good of man.—*Narratolian.*

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. B. G. GRAY, Mr. THOMAS S. WARRNE, Merchant, to PAMELIA JANE, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry A. HUNT, all of this City.

At St. Andrews on Thursday last, by the Rev. JYRONE ALLEY, Rector, Mr. THOMAS GARD of Magaguadavic, to Miss MARGARET ABBATT.

At St. Andrews, on Saturday evening, by the Rev. JYRONE ALLEY, Mr. JOHN STAPLES, Seward of the Steam Boat St. John, to Miss ELKANOR A. ABBATT, of Grand Manan.

On the 15th instant, in St. John's Church, New-York, by the Rev. WILLIAM HERRIAN, JACOB B. CLARKE, Esq. to EUPHRAIA, daughter of the late George Youngusband, Esq. of this City.

At Miramichi, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. S. BACON, WILLIAM CARMAN, Jun. Esquire, Barrister at Law, to ANNE ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Joseph Deane, Esq.

At Fredericton, on the 21st inst. by the Rev. George McCawley, John W. Osborn, to Miss Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. Jacob D. Blachier.

At London, William Charles Lambert, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister, to Georgiana Charlotte, third daughter of Colonel Norcott, C. B. &c. of the Rifle Brigade.

DIED.

Lately, at Falmouth, (England,) Capt. THOMAS MILNE, of the Brig General Collin, of this Port.

In London, JOHN HENRY, aged 98, Admiral of the Red. On the 22d Aug. at New Ferry, Cheshire, THOMAS LASCY, Esq. Merchant of Liverpool.

At Augusta, (Me.) on the 8th instant, His Excellency ENOCH LINCOLN, Governor of the State of Maine.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

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