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W. C. 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, DECEMBER 19, 1829.

NO. 48.

ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON ITINERANT SOCIETY.

[Formed a few years since for the purpose of preaching the Gospel and inculcating its principles by means of Scripture-readers and Preachers, in such parts of the metropolis and kingdom as most stand in need of enlightenment.]

Monday, May 18.

The yearly meeting of this society was held this evening, at the City of London Tavern. In the absence of T. Wilson, Esq. T. Chalfin, Esq. was called to the chair; and the Rev. Mr. Timpson opened the business of the evening with a prayer.

The Chairman, after regretting the absence of Mr. Wilson, who had, however, sent a donation of ten guineas, expressed his regret at the thin attendance he then witnessed, and hoped that the meeting would endeavour to satisfy themselves as to its cause. It was of the highest importance, that in meetings like these they should connect all their exertions with Christian principle, and the designs of Heaven. Too often was it the case, that the interest that played about their minds, and the emotions which were kindled in their hearts, upon occasions like these, passed away, instead of assuming the permanency of principle. The excitement produced had been like the shining of the sun in the winter, which left all beneath it cold and lifeless. Why had it been so? Were they only to be exalted and impressed for an hour, and to be without those principles which alone could give a right direction to such excitement, and render it productive of good! Oh! that they would strive to catch the feelings, and imbibe the spirit, of those holy men, of whose successes, under God, they would be so delighted to hear. He then took a very extensive and detailed review of the state of morals and religion in the metropolis and the surrounding villages, urging upon the meeting the necessity that existed for renewed exertions in the sacred cause.

The secretary (the Rev. S. Evans) read the report, from which it appeared,—That many of the places in which the Gospel had been introduced by the itinerants of the society were in a very flourishing condition; many churches were formed; schools were established; and it was only the paucity of the funds which limited the operations of the institution. The contributions during the past year amounted to £271 16s. 5d. and the expenditure to £221 11s. 1d.; leaving a balance due to the treasurer of about £50.

Mr. Stewartant said, that in moving the adoption of the report, he could not conceal the gratification it had given him. Although he thought with his chairman, that the society was not so liberally supported as its important objects required, there were, nevertheless, ample grounds of thankfulness in what had been done. With the preachers employed in the labours marked out, the society has every reason to be well satisfied with what they had been enabled to accomplish.

The Rev. T. Harpur seconded the resolution.—Some of the reasons which induced him to give the society his humble countenance and support were, that it was a society which illustrated the importance and advantages of religious liberty—a possession of no value, except as it furnished them with the opportunity of preaching the Gospel of Christ—because it gave facilities to those who would otherwise be overlooked, for preaching the Gospel to the poor; it only required, that its agents should be men of decided Christian principle, and members of a religious society—and because it thus did honour to the Holy Spirit of God, by testifying that human learning, however valuable in its place, would not suffice for the salvation of sinners.

The Rev. John Edwards moved the next resolution; and related a number of anecdotes, illustrative of the success with which the honest and zealous labours of some of the home-missionaries had been crowned, and concluded by calling upon those present to thank God; take courage, and go forward.

The Rev. Mr. Dunn said, that when he looked around the platform, he could not help thinking of the beautiful sentiment with which the report was closed—"Behold how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." In the person of their respected chairman, they had the treasurer of the Christian Instruction Society—in the person of the last speaker, the secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, and then he (Mr. D.) had been announced as connected with another institution, of a kindred character. That was as it should be; if there were a cause under Heaven in which men should blend together in harmony, and co-operate in their exertions, it was upon occasions like those. They had heard, too, of the success with which God had blessed the efforts of the society. There was something delightful and cheering in the word "success;" and though it should not constitute the ground or measure of their exertions, they might still dwell upon it with pleasure. The ground of their operations was something higher than that; it was the command of the Saviour, who had said, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." The resolution pledged the meeting to renewed exertions; and he would impress upon them the binding nature of that pledge.

The Rev. Mr. Deering moved the third resolution—"That this meeting recognize the importance and utility of introducing the plan of the Christian Instruction Society into all the villages connected with this society." The spirit of Christian benevolence had quitted the shores of Britain to range over the wide surface of the globe. The Itinerant Society wished to limit the field of its own operations to the villages surrounding London.

The Rev. Mr. Drake seconded the resolution. The Rev. Mr. Timpson moved—"That this meeting appreciate the kind and Christian labours of the preachers and teachers who voluntarily engage in the service of this society, and embrace the present opportunity of presenting to them expressions of sincere respect and affection." The Rev. gentleman said, it had been erroneously supposed, that the agents of the Society were illiterate men. The fact was, that many of them were highly educated. At any rate, every agent had read and digested the Bible, and could communicate the knowledge of it to his less-informed fellow-creatures. He scarcely thought that the labours and privations they underwent had been duly appreciated. An itinerant preacher often travelled thirty-five miles in a day in winter, and delivered three discourses at a time; while his remuneration barely covered his expenses. (*Here, hear.*)

The Rev. Mr. Saunders seconded the resolution, and passed a high eulogium on the self-denying zeal of the itinerant preachers.

The Rev. Mr. Lovelace, a missionary to the East Indies, bore testimony to the high importance of the objects embraced by the society.

The Chairman announced a subscription of ten guineas from a friend of the society.

The Rev. Mr. Manning, in moving the next resolution, said, if they divested themselves of the association of ideas, they would see a moral desert around them. They could not expect to introduce the heresy of spring or to make the rose of Sharon blossom by their unassisted exertions; but still to them belonged the honour and privilege of bringing to that moral desert all the means and instruments they could employ.

The Rev. John Press briefly seconded the resolution. He said, he had laboured for eighteen years in the service of the society, during which time he had gone over upwards of 16,000 miles, 14,000 of which he had travelled on foot.

The Rev. Mr. Babner moved a vote of thanks to the chair.

Lieut. Handley, R. N. in seconding the motion, said, he had travelled through the world, from China to the North Cape; and wherever he went, he had witnessed the advantage of Sunday-schools, and field preaching. He had also had the gratification

of seeing the best labourers in their respective fields; he had beheld Morrison, Carey, and others; and his observations had convinced him, that the mustard seed must be sown in the spring. Every thing, indeed, that met his eyes, looked beautiful to the sight; but the people were in a state of moral degradation—the poison of asps as under their lips; and enmity was in their hearts.

The Chairman said, he had hoped that every thing like thanks to a chairman or treasurer would have long since been dismissed from public meetings. He was decidedly opposed to such a proceeding.—He trusted that the meeting would not forget the objects that had called them together. They were only at the dawn of the day; the sun of righteousness had only begun to streak the horizon of their benevolence. Was it not delightful to consider, that a beam of immortality might descend into their hearts, to guide them through the shadowy path of life? That consideration ought to awaken an attachment to the cause which would never die. (*Applause.*)

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Address of the Committee of the Sunday-School Union to Ministers of the Gospel, on the subject of Bible-Classes.

With the most respectful deference, and the most cordial attachment, the committee of the Sunday-School Union beg leave to solicit the attention of the Ministers of Christ to a subject which appears to them to have a direct bearing, not only on the interests of Sunday-Schools, but also on the general efficiency of pastoral exertion.

They believe that they shall not encounter any difference of opinion, when they express their fears, that, with comparatively few exceptions, the general standard of scriptural knowledge among the clergy and the young who form an interesting part of Sabbath congregations, is lamentably low and defective, they fear that there is too much reason to entertain this apprehension, not only a reference to the children who are received into Sunday Schools, but also as it regards many who are not dependent on gratuitous education.

It may be deemed scarcely necessary to remind their revered instructors, who sustain the honorable and respectable office of the Christian Ministry, that of all orders of influential men, they possess the simplest means and opportunities of elevating the standard of Bible knowledge, and diffusing among the young, of every grade in society, the grand principles of the doctrine of Christ. With this conviction, the Committee of the Sunday-School Union are anxious to suggest the views which they have been led to form, after much inquiry and deliberation, of that species of religious instruction which has been recently adopted by not a few of the best friends of the rising race, and which is included under the comprehensive designation of Bible-Classes.

With the utmost regard to consciousness of statement, the Committee beg leave to advert, first, to the object of Bible-Classes, and then to the advantages which may be anticipated from their formation. The leading object of Bible-Classes may be stated in one sentence. It is, to convey to the minds of the young as accurate and extensive a knowledge as may be found practicable of the most important contents of the Bible. It is impossible to conceive of any effort more in unison with the grand object of a Minister of the Gospel, than the attempt to render intelligible and interesting to the young of every class, the vital truths, the pure precepts, the instructive histories, and the precious promises of the word of God.

The characteristic principle of Bible-Class instruction is that of *catechetical* instruction. This principle has the sanction of immemorial usage; having been adopted, with success, by the wisest preceptors in successive generations. Catechisms without number, not only for the purposes of religion, but also

of science, may be regarded as so many attestations to the excellence of the general system. But it is important to bear in mind, that the application of the principle is not dependent on a printed form, or on a fixed series of questions and of answers; neither does it necessarily require the labour of committing to memory specific phrases or sentences. If certain truths or facts have been previously conveyed to the mind of the learner, with simplicity, with clearness, and with force, it may be easy to the Teacher to put to the test, and to elicit, the amount of knowledge which the learner may have acquired; and it may not be difficult to the learner, after being a little accustomed to the effort, to express the ideas he has imbibed, in terms the most familiar to his own mind.

Catechisms have been composed for different ages, and for different gradations of progress in knowledge; yet without a succession of catechisms, burdensome to the learner, it is exceedingly difficult to adapt the conveyance of truth to the diversified capacities of children, and the different stages of advancement observable among many, even of the same age. Difficulties, on the part of the Teacher, often increase rather than diminish, as the childhood of the scholar ripens into youth. Reluctance to the continued repetition of a catechism often shows itself, even if a Minister be the catechist; and few, comparatively, continue to be his catechumens, when arrived at that period of youth which is, beyond comparison, the most important, as connected with the growth and development of the human character. Now, this is the very period of life in which the principle of Bible-Class instruction may be brought to bear, with most promising effect, upon the opening and inquiring mind. If there be a desire of knowledge, and that desire be directed to the treasures of divine Revelation, is it not unspeakably important, that the Minister of the Gospel should avail himself of this state of mind, with a view to the conveyance of that truth which maketh wise unto salvation?

But in what manner, it may be asked, may the attempt be made by the Christian Minister with the greatest probability of success? The Committee of the Sunday-School Union venture, with the most respectful deference, to suggest only a few hints, which, by the blessing of God, may be improved and expanded by ministerial wisdom, and by that practical facility in devising expedients for doing good, by which they doubt not many of them are distinguished.

Let it be supposed, then, that some book of Scripture, such as one of the Gospels, or the Acts of the Apostles, has been selected for familiar explanation. Either at a public lecture, or in a meeting with the young, a chapter, or part of a chapter, may be elucidated with clearness and simplicity of statement, and pressed with affectionate earnestness on the conscience and the heart. The young people of the congregation may be divided into classes, at the discretion of the Minister. Two classes, a senior and a junior, may include all the young females of the congregation; and two additional classes may be formed; the one for the boys, and the other for the young men. Let each class meet separately, once in the week, or once in a fortnight; and let plain and pointed questions be addressed to them individually, of such a character as to call forth the knowledge they have acquired by the previous explanation of the chapter, and by their private study of the passage. It may be found equally to facilitate the labours, both of the Teacher and of the learners, to use such a help as is to be found in "Judson's Scripture Questions," employed to a great extent in the American Bible-Classes, and reprinted in London, at a very low price, by the Religious Tract Society.

If such a course of Bible instruction be steadily pursued by Ministers of the Gospel, with earnest prayer for "an unction from the Holy one," advantages of the very highest character may be expected to result. To some of these the Committee beg leave concisely to advert.

1. The Christian Pastor will be brought into more immediate and intimate contact with a most interesting and important part of the flock entrusted to his care. He will discover the most direct avenues, both to the heart and to the intellect, of the different classes of the young. He will love them, and they will love him. They will venerate him as a father, and confide in him as a friend. His own qualifica-

tions for usefulness among them will increase, by a growing aptitude for the communication of truth, and a growing delight in the employment.

2. An impulse will be given to parental diligence among the people of his charge.

It has been said that some parents have declined sending their children for the catechetical instructions of the Pastor, lest their deficiency of scriptural knowledge should be regarded as a reproach to their parents. When it is expected that children should be sent for such instruction, it will rouse the parents who have been negligent, and give an additional incentive and encouragement to such as are diligent. Pious parents will know how to value their Pastor, as a coadjutor with themselves, in training up their children in the discipline and instruction of the Lord: they will "esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake."

3. Pulpit instructions will be rendered more available.

On how many minds, especially among the poor and the young, the discourses of the pulpit, produce no effect! They are altogether inefficient. They are not even understood. They proceed on the supposition of a habit of attention, which is not acquired, and of a facility of apprehension, not attained. But the discipline of the Bible-Class is one of the most efficient means of mental culture ever employed. Every faculty is roused, and placed in requisition. The judgment, the memory, and the power of attention, are vigorously exercised, and progressively strengthened. Where these Classes are in operation, sermons are now heard with a listening ear, and, in many cases, by the grace of God, with a susceptible heart. The young people having learned, in the Bible-Class, to love their Minister, as well as to understand him, consider themselves as personally concerned, and as personally addressed, when he dispenses the word of life.

4. Young persons are qualified for the important engagements of Sabbath-School Teachers.

This appears to the Committee to be one of the most momentous objects at which the Christian Minister can aim. It is in the highest degree desirable that the children in Sabbath-Schools should spend their time on the Lord's day, as much as possible, in obtaining the elements of the knowledge of Christ, and not in the merely preparatory task of learning to read. It is equally important that their Teachers should themselves be taught of God, and qualified to teach the children the way to salvation. Let then the Teachers form a part of the senior Bible-Classes; and having been first instructed and examined by the Minister, on a portion of the word of God, let the Teachers, in their respective classes, explain that passage to the children. If they have also the aid of such book as "Judson's Scripture Questions," it will be found to render very valuable assistance.

Without dwelling at greater length on the advantages which may be anticipated from such a course of Bible education, will it not be readily conceded, that those already specified present sufficient incentives to enter on the system recommended? May it not be hoped, that God will graciously vouchsafe his special blessing to labours such as these? May they not be expected to contribute most powerfully to that revival of the power of vital religion, which many Ministers and churches so ardently desire, so earnestly implore? Let holy diligence be combined with humble dependence and persevering supplication, and what may we not expect? "Prove me now herewith," (we may regard the Lord as saying to us,) "and see if I will not pour you out a blessing, so that there shall not be room enough to receive it!" It is no new experiment. It has been tried with increasing success, in Scotland and in America, and, more recently, by Ministers and private Christians among ourselves. The well-merited praise of the Rev. Mr. Gunn, of Christchurch, Hampshire, for such labours of love, is already in almost all our churches. May there be many diligent and successful imitators!

The Committee will only add the expression of their heart's desire and prayer, that the Lord may pour out his Spirit, in copious effusion, on the Ministers of the Gospel, and on all classes of the people of their charge; and especially on those who teach, and those who learn, in our Sabbath-Schools. May one say, "I am the Lord's, and another call himself by the name of Jacob, and another subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel!"

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mission of the London Missionary Society, at New Lattakoo, South Africa.

New Lattakoo is about 600 miles northeast from Cape Town, and quite in the interior. The mission there was established about twelve years since, and has been much disturbed by the incursions of neighbouring hostile tribes. The natives, also have manifested little concern about their salvation, knowledge increases very gradually, and the missionaries have felt much disheartened. (Vol. xxiii. p. 354.) Still they have continued their labors, and at length they have been permitted to witness the most gratifying results; which they introduce with the following instructive remarks respecting the

Former Discouraging State of the Mission.

It is with peculiar feelings that we now take the pen to address you: for through the tender mercies of our God, we feel called upon to write in a strain rather different to that which has hitherto been the burden of our communications. The contents of our former letters, like Ezekiel's roll, were only calculated to depress the spirits and lower the hopes of such as longed and prayed for the prosperity of the Bechuana Mission. Thanks be to God for that gracious aid by which he has ever kept his feeble servants from sinking into despair. The gracious promises of our Redeemer; his faithfulness and zeal to perform them; his interference in seasons of affliction and distress; and the prayers of his church,—are topics on which we have often dwelt, and which have proved a reviving cordial to our desponding souls. We have always felt great diffidence in noticing those changes which to some might appear flattering, lest we should be found to glory in that in which we had really no cause to glory. Whenever a gleam of hope darted on our prospects, we have rejoiced, but it has been with trembling, having but too soon learned that according to our joy so was our sorrow. Under repeated disappointments, it afforded some consolation to know that the acquisition of the language was going on. Knowledge of divine things was becoming more extensively disseminated, and through the force of our influence and example on the station, many families originally poor and others who had been plundered of all, were enabled to derive tolerable support from grounds which never before yielded food for man. We have no hesitation in saying (though it has been with much labor and suffering) that we have studiously attended to the temporal interests of the natives. Indeed, this course of conduct was absolutely necessary for maintaining our ground in a country desolated with war, and depopulated with famine. In attending to this secondary object, we have always had an eye not only to arresting the attention of a people whose minds are exclusively alive to the wants of the present hour, and to whom the past and the future are things of little moment; but likewise to the probable advantages which we hope will arise to the society, from a reduction of that expenditure which the stations would otherwise require.

Solicitude of the Natives concerning their Salvation.

In the following paragraphs the reader will recognise the deep conviction of guilt and unworthiness, the humble and frank confession of sin, and the peculiarly graphic description of their feelings, which gave such interest to the narratives forwarded by the missionaries some years ago respecting Africaner and his band of Namaquas, and the liberated negroes at Sierra Leone. It is an interesting fact, that those awakening influences of the Spirit were felt at New Lattakoo near the same time as which they began to be felt in the Choctaw nation, where missionaries had labored about the same length of time and under similar discouragements.

From these preliminary remarks, we trust that you will not be induced to expect more than what we are now about to communicate. From former letters, you would learn that for nearly the last twelve months, the attendance of the natives on divine service was not only pretty regular, but continued imperceptibly to increase; and our hearts were often gladdened to see that riveted attention to the speaker, which to us seemed a prelude of something real. Our congregations also began to assume that decorum and solemnity which we were wont to behold in our native land. Whether this arose from respect to their teachers, or the force of truth, we were for a time, at a loss to know. A few months ago, we

saw, for the first time, two or three who appeared to exhibit the marks of an awakened conscience. This feeling became gradually more general (and in individuals to the least expected) till it became demonstrative that the divine blessing was poured out on the word of grace. To see the careless and the wicked drowning the voice of the missionary with their cries, and leaving the place with hearts overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow, was a scene truly novel to the unth. king heathen. But neither scoffs nor jeers could arrest the work of conviction. Two men, (natives,) the most sedate in the station, who had long listened to the word with unabated attention, came and declared their conviction of the truth of the Gospel, and professed their deep sense of their ruined and lost condition. One of these was a chief of the *Bashutas*, a tribe which was first driven from their own country by the *Cafrés*, and afterwards plundered of all by the mountaineers.

About eight months ago, Aaron Yosephs, who had removed to this station for no other purpose but to get his children educated, and to acquire for himself the knowledge of writing, was soon afterwards aroused to a sense of his awful state by nature. Being able to read, and possessing a tolerable extensive knowledge of divine things, it was the more easy for us to direct him to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world. About three months ago, he became a candidate for baptism. On Sabbath last, he and his three children were publicly baptized. The scene was very impressive, and more easily conceived than described. Our meeting-house was, as usual, too small for the congregation. It was with difficulty that order could be maintained, owing to the sobs and cries of many who felt the deepest interest in what they saw and heard. Aaron's wife, who is a respectable and industrious woman, and who had for a long time stifled conviction, could now no longer restrain the pangs of a guilty conscience. An old Hottentot, (Yunker Swartboy,) and a Mochuan who had apostatized, when at the old station, saw the enormity of their guilt, and were cut to the heart. The former, in particular, for a time seemed inconsolable. On Monday last we held our missionary prayer-meeting. The attendance was great, and the whole presented a most affecting scene. Many, independent of every remonstrance, were unable to restrain their feelings, and wept aloud, so that the voice of prayer and singing was lost in that of weeping. It became impossible for us to refrain from tears of gratitude to our indulgent Saviour, for having thus far vouchsafed some tokens of his presence and blessing. These things are not confined within the walls of the sanctuary. The hills and dales, the houses and lanes, witness the strange scene. Sometimes three or four at the time are waiting at our houses for counsel and instruction. For some time past, the sounds which predominate in our village, are those of singing, prayer, and weeping. Many hold prayer-meetings from house to house, and occasionally to a very late hour; and often before the sun is seen to gild the horizon, they will assemble at some house for prayer, and continue till it is time to go forth to labor. It has often happened lately, that before the bell has rung, the half of the congregation was assembled at the door.

Experience of Converts.

Reflecting on what has taken place, we cannot but feel a lively sense of the goodness of our covenant God and Saviour. To pour the balm of consolation into wounded souls, has hitherto been to us a strange work, but we look by faith and pray to him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not. We lay our account with disappointments. Satan, our adversary, who has hitherto reigned with potent sway, seeing violence done to what he deems his ancient rights, will attack us on fresh ground: but the Lord omnipotent reigneth. The Lamb shall overcome; while the prayer of the church is,

"Kingdoms wide that sit in darkness,
Grant them, Lord, the glorious light," &c.

The experience of those who are but just emerging from heathenish gloom, is of course very simple, and great discrimination on our part, is necessary on receiving members into the church, at a season when there is much to operate on the feelings. Some describe their state to be like that of one who knows that he is walking in darkness, and tries in vain to find the road. Others say that their hearts are awakened from an awful death, and broken to

pieces with the multitude of their sins. Some can scarcely find words to describe their state: a young man of volatile disposition, came and stated that he knew and felt that all was wrong with him, but what was the matter he could not explain. One man said that he had soon for some time past that he must be the greatest sinner, for every sermon applied to him, and brought to his mind sins which he thought he had forever forgotten. While conversing with the *Bashuta* chief, he remarked with great feeling, that when he reflected on his past life, and the love of God to sinners, his head flowed waters, and slumber departed from his eyes. While writing these remarks, the old Hottentot before mentioned sent his son with a Bible, requesting that Mrs. M. might point out the chapter (Hosea xiv.) which she had read to him the day before. When we see and hear these things, we cannot but recognize the workings of the Spirit of God. Among those under spiritual concern, there are *Batalapis*, *Barolongs*, *Mantatees* (*Bakuens*.) and *Bashutas*. Let us hope and pray that the present may be but the beginning of a glorious day of grace.

Improvements at the Station.

But we have to record more: for we have the happiness to see some fruits, the result of a real change of disposition. Several weeks ago, Aaron and two others came and proposed to take upon themselves the labour and expence of building a school-room, which for a time would also serve for public worship, till one for that special purpose was necessary. All (they said) that they required on the part of the missionaries, was to give the plan and dimensions, and make the doors and windows with their frames, &c. These, they said, they would also willingly do, but they lacked ability. We were not a little astonished at this proposal, it being entirely voluntary, without so much as a single hint on our part. We, of course, most cordially agreed to their wishes, entertaining no doubt as to their competency to the task. Had there not been two weeks interruption from heavy rains, the roof-work would have been commenced before this time. However, if no unforeseen hindrance occurs, in the course of two weeks more, we expect this will be the case.

The school, which is superintended by brother Hamilton, in order that brother Moffat may have more time to attend to the language, has lately much increased, and many of the scholars can read the *Sichuan* catechism, &c. with great fluency; and in writing several have made considerable proficiency. We would hope soon to see a reading population demanding books as fast as they are translated.

From former letters, you would learn that the Gospel of Luke, with many other portions of Scripture, had been translated by brother Moffat into the language. Some time, however, would be expected to elapse before he could commit them with confidence to the press; but if the number of readers increase, along with a thirst after the knowledge of divine things, we shall feel anxious to put something of the kind into their hands, even though at some future period, a Biblical critic and an adept in *Sichuan*, may see reasons for revision and new editions.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, October 30.

The Bishop of Ferns, in his letter to Lord Mountcashel, on the meeting at Cork, on the reform of the Church of Ireland, estimates the parochial clergy of that country, in round numbers, at 1200 incumbents and 600 curates. These numbers give 1800 parochial clergy for the whole of Ireland. If the income now divided unequally among these clergymen were equal distributed among curates as well as rectors and vicars, the Bishop calculates that their incomes would be £250 each. This gives for the income of the whole parochial clergy of Ireland, £450,000 a year, which, if the number of those among whom it should be divided was increased, would not allow them incomes large enough to induce men of education to enter the church. The Bishop reckons the average income of the Irish prelates at £5000 a year Irish, which would give for the whole bench an aggregate of £110,000 a year.

We understand that how tranquility has been restored throughout the whole of Europe, one or more

of the Powers of the Continent have it in contemplation to adopt certain measures to reduce the rate of interest on the public debt of each; and that the Prussian Government, in publishing the notice which it has done for paying off its 6 per cent stock, substitute in lieu of it a 4 per cent stock, with the assistance of the leading capitalists of the firm of Rothschild & Co. Such an arrangement was contingent on the signing of the treaty of Peace at Adrianople, and as a confirmation of this assertion, we may notice the fact that the Prussian Government signified its intention of paying off its 5 per cent stock immediately after the treaty of peace was known in London. The Austrian Government it is intimated, also contemplates a similar system of economy in its finances.—*London paper.*

The Irish Post-office have entered into a contract with Sir James Anderson by which he undertakes to convey the mails through Ireland, at the rate of 12 miles an hour, in coaches impelled by steam, calculated to carry two or three passengers in addition to the coachman and guard. This invention of Sir James Anderson, for which he has obtained a patent, has seldom been exhibited out of the yard in which it was constructed; but it is said to bear very little resemblance to the drag-coach of Mr. Gurney. The contract between the Irish Post-Office and Sir James is understood to be for fourteen years, and the only pecuniary stipulation made by him is that he shall receive half the money which the Government shall save by adopting his system. Sir James will commence operations by carrying the mails between Howth and Dublin during the present month. The road is level and good, and the distance not more than nine or ten miles.

Cheerless residence for two years and six months.—

Four seamen belonging to the ship *Royal Sovereign* of London, were safely taken off from the *Isle of Desolation*, where they had remained two years and a half, having been driven on shore in a shallop. Their only subsistence was on the sea elephant, a few fish and birds, and a species of wild cabbage, the only vegetable to be found there. There was not even a shrub on the whole island. They found a volcano with the lava of which they paid the seams of their shallop after caulking her. Former navigators have never mentioned a volcano on this island, but the general nature of the islands in the South Sea is volcanic.

The following is reported on the authority of a French paper:—The Inquisition of Rome has just furnished the world with a new example of the savage atrocity of that Institution. A priest, who was accused of Carbonarism, was taken up by the Inquisition and condemned to perish by hunger. The fact came to the knowledge of the Pope, who caused the victim to be liberated; not, however, till he had suffered the most horrible agonies, and had actually begun to devour his own flesh. The circumstance has excited a remarkable sensation at Rome.

New Zealand.—Information of a dreadful affair, said to have taken place in New Zealand, has been brought to this country by the Captain of the *Halcyon* transport, who states that before his departure from Van Dieman's land, the entire crew, consisting of 13 hands, of the brig *Horse*, which traded from Sydney to New England, had been cruelly murdered by the natives of New Zealand, in consequence of some offence given to an individual. The account adds, that the savages roasted and fed upon their victims. The captain of the *Horse* alone escaped death, but he had not been heard of.

MONTREAL, November 19.

SMALL POX.—Several cases of this disease have lately occurred in this City, under circumstances of such a nature as to cause considerable apprehensions. Among these that have suffered an attack are some adults who had been vaccinated by Physicians of the highest standing, several years ago, and were considered out of the danger of contagion. This circumstance has in some degree shaken the confidence hitherto placed in the *Kine Pox*; but we fondly hope it will not induce any parent to neglect the use of this remedy. The observations of the best Physicians have established the fact, that although in every instance vaccination may not prove an infallible

preventive to the Small Pox, it mitigates the violence of the disease. This would render the former a valuable remedy; but when it is taken into consideration that in most instances it is an effectual preventive, and that the application of the disease by inoculation is never attended with any dangerous consequence, we think no parent can be said to be unblameable, that neglects to have his children vaccinated. We understand that some medical gentlemen have for some time past been of opinion that the Small Pox loses the property of preventing an attack, after a number of years from the time of its application: of the accuracy of this Theory, we do not pretend to decide; but certainly there would not be either much trouble or expense in repeating the operation of inoculation every five or six years. It might be attended with good results, and could not possibly be the cause of any harm.

Doctor Strachan has been frequently charged with having in his Ecclesiastical Chart, grossly misrepresented the religious state of this Province; but we really think the Venerable Archdeacon was never guilty of publishing a more erroneous statement than is contained in the following paragraph, which we copy from the Report of the General Assembly of Scotland on Canadian Petitions. The "returns" alluded to, are answers to certain queries that were forwarded to Canada in June 1822;—

"With regard to the Province of Upper Canada, it is established beyond all question by these returns, that of the whole body of the Inhabitants of this Province, supposed to average three hundred thousand at least, augmenting with great rapidity every year, by new importations, one half at the lowest estimate are decidedly attached to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of Scotland—that from nine districts and twenty-four townships, which is only a part of the whole, there are specific returns to the amount of not less than 36,000 persons, who are cordially attached—that in the whole Province there are only six places of worship connected with the Church of Scotland, and thirteen or fourteen belonging to other Presbyterian denominations—that in general, the Presbyterians from this Country or from Ireland, or the United States, who are not actually in communion with the Church of Scotland, are nevertheless anxious to be connected with it—that there are from twenty to thirty additional stations, at which churches might most properly be erected—the contributions varying from forty to two hundred or three hundred pounds may, in most instances be counted on, for the erection of churches, and from twenty-five to one hundred pounds per annum, for the support of a Minister, while there are a number of settlements, in which for very obvious reasons, the people are altogether unable to exert themselves to any considerable extent.—*Upper Canada Herald.*

Memorandum as to the situation of the Provision Posts on the Island of Anticosti.

On the outermost extremity of the west end of Anticosti stands a direction board. From this board to the house of Gamache where there is a Depot of Provisions, at the upper part of Grande Bay, by crossing the isthmus formed by Point Henry, the distance is six miles; but, from this board, round Point Henry, and, up the Bay to the house, it is double the distance.

Six leagues to the eastward of Grande Bay is Duck River, at the mouth of which, on the east side, stands the Direction Board.

Four leagues to the eastward of Duck River, is Otter River; close to its entrance stands the Direction Board.

Four leagues to the eastward of Otter River is Seal River; on the east side of which is a direction Board nailed to the house, used only in the summer by Gamache's Salmon and Seal Fishers; at this house there are no provisions.

Two leagues from this river is the S. W. point of the island—on both the extreme and east and west ends of which stands a Direction Board, about one mile from each other; and about one mile from the easternmost stands another Direction Board, in the Bay to the eastward of the Point.

Seven leagues to the eastward of the S. W. point is Heath River, on the east side of its entrance stands the Direction Board.

Three leagues to the eastward of Heath River is Point on Flag River, and two miles to the east-

ward of it stands the Direction Board, on a point on the east side of the bay.

Six leagues to the eastward of Flag River is Hamel's Post, at Jupiter River, where there is a Depot of Provisions.

Seven leagues to the eastward of Mr. Hamel, and on the south side of the east end of the island is a Direction Board and on the north side of the east end is another Direction Board.

Four leagues from this board on the north side of the island, is the Post of Belle Bay kept by Mr. Godin.

It may be remarked, that all these rivers are merely creeks, there not being water in any of them for a boat at low water, except Jupiter River, at Hamel's Post.

From a Supplement to the St. Andrews Herald,
December 15.

We hasten to lay before our readers extracts from the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE to Congress, received via Eastport, this afternoon. It was delivered on Tuesday last, 8th inst. at Washington.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives—

It affords me much pleasure to tender my friendly greetings to you on the occasion of your assembling at the Seat of Government, to enter upon the important duties to which you have been called by the voice of our countrymen. The task devolves on me under a provision of the Constitution, to present to you, as the Federal Legislature of twenty four sovereign states, and twelve millions of happy people, a view of our affairs; and to propose such measures as, in the discharge of my official functions, have suggested themselves as necessary to promote the objects of our Union.

In communicating with you for the first time, it is to me, a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for mutual gratulation and devout thanks to a benign providence; that we are at peace with all mankind, and that our country exhibits the most cheering evidence of general welfare and progressive improvement. Turning our eyes to other nations, our great desire is to see our brethren of the human race secured in the blessings enjoyed by ourselves, and advancing in knowledge, in freedom, and in social happiness.

Our foreign relations, although in their general character pacific and friendly, present subjects of difference between us and other powers, of deep interest, as well to the country at large as to many of our citizens. To effect an adjustment of these shall continue to be an object of my earnest endeavours; and notwithstanding the difficulties of the task; I do not allow myself to apprehend unfavorable results. Blessed as our country is with every thing which constitutes national strength, she is fully adequate to the maintenance of all her interests. In discharging the responsible trust confided to the Executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong; and I flatter myself, that, supported by the other branches of the Government, and by the intelligence and patriotism of the people, we shall be able under the protection of Providence to cause all our just rights to be respected.

Of the unsettled matters between the United States and other Powers, the most prominent are those which have, for years been the subject of negotiation with England, France, and Spain.—The late periods at which our Ministers to those Governments left the U. States, render it impossible, at this early day, to inform you of what has been done on the subjects with which they have been respectively charged. Relying upon the justice of our views in relation to the points committed to negotiation, and the reciprocal good feeling which characterizes our intercourse with those nations, we have the best reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment of existing differences.

With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward to years of peaceful, honorable, and elevated competition. Every thing in the condition and history of two nations, is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations.—Such are my own views, and it is not to be doubted that such are also the prevailing sentiments of our con-

stituents. Although neither time nor opportunity has been afforded for a full development of the policy which the present cabinet of Great Britain designs to pursue towards this country, I indulge the hope that it will be of a just and pacific character; and if this anticipation be realized, we may look with confidence to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our affairs.

Under the Convention for regulating the reference to arbitration of the disputed points of boundary under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, the proceedings have hitherto been conducted in that spirit of candor and liberality which ought ever to characterize the acts of sovereign States, seeking to adjust, by the most unexceptionable means, important and delicate subjects of contention. The first statements of the parties have been exchanged, and the final republication, on our part, is in a course of preparation. The subject has received the attention demanded by its great and peculiar importance to a patriotic member of this confederacy. The exposition of our rights, already made, is such, as, from the high reputation of the commissioners by whom it has been prepared, we had a right to expect. Our interests at the court of the Sovereign who has evinced his friendly disposition, by assuming the delicate task of arbitration, have been committed to a citizen of the State of Maine, whose character, talents, and intimate acquaintance with the subject, eminently qualify him for so responsible a trust. With full confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the probity, intelligence, and uncompromising independence of the illustrious arbitrator, we can have nothing to apprehend from the result.

From France our ancient ally, we have a right to expect that justice which becomes the Sovereign of a powerful, intelligent, and magnanimous people. The beneficial effects produced by the commercial convention of 1822, limited as are its provisions, are too obvious not to make a salutary impression upon the minds of those who are charged with the administration of her government. Should the result induce a disposition to embrace, the wholesome principles which constitute our commercial policy, our Minister to that Court will be found instructed to cherish such a disposition, and to aid in conducting it to useful practical conclusions. The claims of our citizens for depredations upon their property, long since committed under the authority, and in many instances, by the express direction, of the then existing Government of France, remain unsatisfied, and must, therefore, continue to furnish a subject of unpleasant discussion, and possible collision, between the two Governments. I cherish, however, a lively hope, founded as well on the validity of those claims, and the established policy of all enlightened governments, as on the known integrity of the French monarch, that the injurious delays, of the past, will find redress in the equity of the future. Our Minister has been instructed to press the demands on the French Government, with all the earnestness which is called for by their importance and irrefutable justice, and in a spirit that will evince the respect which is due to the feelings of those from whom the satisfaction is required.

Our Minister recently appointed to Spain has been authorised to assist in removing evils alike injurious to both countries, either by concluding a Commercial Convention upon liberal and reciprocal terms or by urging the acceptance, in their full extent, of the mutually beneficial provisions of our navigation acts. He has also been instructed to make a further appeal to the justice of Spain, in behalf of our citizens, for indemnity for spoiliations upon our commerce, committed under her authority—an appeal which the pacific and liberal course observed on our part, and a due confidence in the honor of that Government, authorize us to expect will not be made in vain.

With other European Powers, our intercourse is on the most friendly footing. In Russia, placed by her territorial limits, extensive population, and great power, high in the rank of nations, the United States have always found a steadfast friend. Although her recent invasion of Turkey awakened a lively sympathy for those who were exposed to the devastation of war, we cannot but anticipate that the result will prove favourable to the cause of civilization, and to the progress of human happiness. The treaty of peace between these Powers having been ratified, we cannot be insensible to the great benefit to be derived to the commerce of the United

States, from unlocking the navigation of the Black Sea—a free passage into which is secured to all merchant vessels bound to ports of Russia, under a flag at peace with the Port. This advantage, enjoyed upon conditions, by most of the Powers of Europe, has hitherto been withheld from us. During the past Summer, an antecedent, but unsuccessful attempt to obtain it, was renewed, under circumstances which promised the most favorable results. Although these results have fortunately been thus in part attained, further facilities to the enjoyment of this new field for the enterprise of our citizens are, in my opinion, sufficiently desirable to ensure to them our most zealous attention.

Our trade with Austria, although of secondary importance, has been gradually increasing, and is now so extended, as to deserve the fostering care of the Government. A negotiation, commenced and nearly completed with that power, by the late Administration; has been consummated by a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

During the recess of Congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed.—The peculiar state of things in that country caused a suspension of the recognition of the Representative who presented himself, until an opportunity was had to obtain from our official organ there, information regarding the actual, and, as far as practicable, prospective condition of the authority by which the representative in question was appointed. This information being received, the application of the established rule of our government, in like cases, was no longer withheld.

Considerable advances have been made, during the present year, in the adjustment of claims of our citizens upon Denmark for spoiliations, but all that we have a right to demand from that Government, in their behalf, has not yet been conceded. From the liberal footing, however, upon which the subject has, with the approbation of the claimants, been placed by Government, together with the uniform just and friendly disposition which has been evinced by His Danish Majesty, there is a reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will speedily be removed.

Our relations with the Barbary Powers continue, as they have long been, of the most favourable character. The policy of keeping an adequate force in the Mediterranean, as security for the continuance of this tranquility, will be persevered in, as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and fisheries in the Pacific.

The Southern Republics of our own hemisphere have not yet realized all the advantages for which they have been so long struggling. We trust, however, that the day is not distant, when the restoration of peace and internal quiet, under permanent systems of governments, securing the liberty, and promoting the happiness of the citizens, will crown, with complete success, their long and arduous efforts in the cause of self government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of S. American Emancipation. We have seen the full spirit of civil dissension rebuked, and perhaps forever stifled in that Republic, by the love of independence. If it be true, as appearances strongly indicate, that the spirit of independence is the master spirit, and if a corresponding spirit prevails in the other states, this devotion to liberty cannot be without a proper effect upon the councils of the mother country. The adoption by Spain of a pacific policy towards her former colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a blessing to the world, in which she herself cannot fail largely to participate—may be most reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South American Governments generally, are in a train of settlement; while the principal part of those upon Brazil have been adjusted, and a Decree in council, ordering bonds to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury for their amount, has received the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. This event, together with the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty negotiated and concluded in 1828, happily terminates all serious causes of differences with that power.

Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than

that upon which they have hitherto rested; and if met by a proper disposition on the part of that government, important benefits may be secured to both countries.

Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of our sister republics, and more particularly in that of our immediate neighbours, it would be most gratifying to me, were I permitted to say that the treatment which we have received at their hands has been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the United States for their success, gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my duty to inform you that prejudices, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico, against the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to his own which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause in a great degree, is to be imputed the failure of several measures equally interesting to both parties; but particularly to that of the Mexican Government to ratify a treaty negotiated and concluded in its own capital under its own eye.—Under this circumstance it appeared expedient to give Mr. Poinsett the option either to return or not, as in his judgment the interest of his country might require, and instructions to that end were prepared; but before they could be dispatched, a communication was received from the Government of Mexico, thro' its charge d' Affairs here, requesting the recall of our Minister. This was promptly complied with; and a Representative of a rank corresponding with that of the Mexican Diplomatic Agent near this Government was appointed. Our conduct towards that republic has been uniformly of a friendly character; and having thus removed the only alleged obstacle of harmonious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs.

In Justice to Mr. Poinsett, it is proper to say that my immediate compliance with the application for his recall, and the appointment of a successor, are not to be ascribed to any evidence that the imputation of an improper interference by him, in the local politics of Mexico, was well founded; not to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; and to add, that the truth of that charge has never been affirmed by the Federal Government of Mexico in its communications with this.

No very considerable change has accrued during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our Agriculture, Commerce, or Manufactures. The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Importations of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished; while domestic competition, under an illusive excitement, has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassments, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of Government, and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels in which individual enterprise—always its surest guide, might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties on articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry affecting its value, and by which its capital

may be transferred to new channels; must be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

MISCELLANY.

FEMALE EDUCATION

Some books, badly executed in other respects, are highly ornamented on the back, so as to look elegantly on the shelf, and sell well at auction. We have always thought that few of the "miseries of human life" could equal that of a man, who, after marriage, finds that he has taken a lady in "auction binding." The lady who sent us the following, seems to be of the same opinion.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

No one values female accomplishments higher than I do. I love to see the mind enriched with practical and useful knowledge. I love to see its powers developed and prepared for healthy action. I love to see the taste so improved, that it can relish and appreciate the most accredited and admired authors of the day. But I equally delight to see a thorough knowledge of domestic economy, and of the various duties that devolve upon a young lady in the capacity of a mother, and manager of a family.

When I see one who combines the above qualifications, I look upon her as the ornament of her sex, as prepared to sustain its relations with dignity and effect. Hono to her will not be like a place of confinement. She will not be under the necessity of running abroad to talk of the fashions of the day, and deal out her censures upon such as are not so fortunate as to share her good graces. No; her house will possess sources of happiness far richer and more satisfactory than can be found abroad. It will be happiness enough for her to superintend the concerns of her family. In the preservation of neatness, economy, and propriety, in every department of her household, she enjoys a real satisfaction. It will not be her pride to appear first in the splendour of fashion, but to show her family neat and healthy, and her house the abode of contentment, frugality, and peace.

Such a woman is the ornament of her species. She diffuses around her a mild and salutary influence. "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, and her children rise up and call her blessed," and all who see her feel a respect for her character, and are ready to utter her praises. Her happiness is real. If ages notwithstanding the perishable graces of youth are effaced, but lives and grows through every successive year.

Had all fathers and mothers the same idea of what is necessary to give the family character the most durable grace and polish, they would not lavish so much money to adorn it with fashionable attainments. They would not regard skill in music and drawing and expertness in working figures on muslin and lace, as the highest accomplishments of which the female character is susceptible. They would not think an acquaintance with French, Spanish, and Italian, of more value than a knowledge of the theory and practice of domestic economy. In a word, they would not so often prepare their daughters to impose upon their husbands, and subject them to a thousand embarrassments and inconveniences.

As I was one day walking with a friend on a wild road in New Brunswick, says a writer in the London Tract Magazine, we met a countryman going on the opposite direction, to whom my friend gave a small Tract on Eternity. When we had passed to some distance, we turned to observe what he did with it, and saw that, after looking it over, he gave it to another person who shortly joined him. We knew neither of these individuals; time passed away, and the circumstance was almost forgotten. In a few months my friend left the province; and shortly after I became acquainted with a schoolmaster, a young intelligent man, who exhibited strong evidences of Scriptural spirituality of heart. One day, in conversation, he enquired if I remembered to have once given a little Tract to a countryman on the St. John road, and added, "I was the person to whom the man shortly after gave it. I had been for a short time previously visited, at intervals, with deep darkness and affliction of mind, arising from the review of a thoughtless transient life. On that day I was overwhelmed with despair, when the Tract first led me to the consolation of the Redeemer—it was exactly what I wanted." So well ordered are the ways of God's providence.

DISOBEDIENCE TO PARENTS.

"If a man have a stubborn and rebellious son, which will not obey the voice of his father, or the voice of his mother, and that when they have chastened him, will not hearken unto them, then shall his father and mother lay hold on him, and bring him out unto the elders of the city, and unto the gate of his place; and they shall say unto the elders of the city, This our son is stubborn and rebellious, he will not obey our voice; and all the men of his city shall stone him with stones, that he die: so shalt thou put evil away from among you, and all Israel shall hear and fear." Deut. xxi, 18-21.

From this striking passage it may be clearly seen how great a sin disobedience to parents is in the sight of God; and though fathers and mothers are not compelled in the present day to bring their children to so dreadful a punishment, yet the crime remains the same in the eye of the great Lawgiver; and Divine vengeance will sooner or later follow it. Awful are those words in the book of Proverbs: "The eye that mocketh at his father and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out and the young eagles shall eat it." But it is in the voice of tenderness that the good and gracious God of the Bible loves especially to speak to us, and therefore to the command he has given on this subject he has annexed a promise rather than a threatening—a promise which is constantly fulfilling, for filial affection and duty have undoubtedly been more frequently rewarded with happiness in this life, than any other virtue. We may be sure that the duty is most important, since we are taught in so many passages of Scripture, that children should obey their parents in all things, because it is well pleasing unto the Lord.



A DRUNKARD REFORMED.

In the town of Woodbridge, Conn. lives a man by the name of—, aged 47 years, who for the space of 22 years previously to his reformation had been habitually intemperate. A length (though naturally of a good constitution) his health failed him, he became enfeebled, and his visage was terribly bloated, although his body otherwise was exceedingly emaciated. His appetite meantime was gone, and the poor man, quite unfit for business, was only pining out his days in wretchedness,—the grief of his disconsolate wife, the unhappiness of his children, the mortification of a reputable circle of connexions; by all of whom he was expected soon to fall into the grave, a victim to the power of that fell destroyer—ardent spirits. But, thanks be to God, here is one instance more to prove that grace can save even the confirmed drunkard! and that advice to such may be salutary. A friend conversed with him concerning his condition, warned him of his danger, and urged him at once to renounce his intemperate practice, and repent of his sins, as the only way to save his body and his soul.—The advice was followed.—A reformation was commenced.—The man became penitent.—And in a few weeks was giving good evidence, not only of a determination to renounce the use of that destructive liquid, but also of a heart renewed by the Spirit of the living God.

He has since recovered his health, is attentive to his business, his family are again comfortable, and for about a year he has been a truly acceptable member of that branch of the Christian Church called Methodist Episcopal. Friend of sinners, pity the drunkards of our otherwise favoured nation!

As to the manner in which a minister should preach the Gospel—his address should be simple, affectionate, and grave; his matter solid, his method clear, his expression chaste and correct, neither soaring to a false sublime, nor sinking to a mean familiarity. He should speak plainly that the most ignorant may understand; so seriously that the most fastidious may have no room to cavil; and yet so spiritually that the most pious may be provided with the bread of life. For it is not enough that his flock be taught to know what is true, and exhorted to practice what is right. The heart must be addressed, and the affections must be awakened, or no effectual progress will be made. For all knowledge will be sterile, and all performance unprofitable, unless affection interpose, to give vitality to the one, and sterling value to the other.

A proud man is like Nebuchadnezzar; he sets up his image to be worshipped by all.

TEMPERANCE.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Secretary of the "Gloucester Temperance Society," begs to enclose Mr. McLeod, a statement of the proceedings at its last meeting, which have been directed to be published. And Mr. McLeod will confer a favour upon the Gentlemen of the Society, by inserting them in his very excellent paper, (the Journal.) Bathurst, 28th Nov.

On Tuesday 24th November, the third Anniversary of the Gloucester County Temperance Society, was held at Bathurst, Chaleur Bay, which as usual was opened by prayer and thanksgiving.

MARCUS SCULLEY, Esq. late President, addressed the meeting with his usual eloquence, remarking that he rejoiced to learn that in Horton and Wilmot, in Nova-Scotia, Temperance Societies had recently been established, and he most sincerely trusted that in a few years, similar laudable endeavours would be made throughout these provinces, to arrest the progress of so alarming a pestilence. For, impelled by intoxication, how many pass away some of the most valuable years of their life, tossed in a whirlpool of what cannot be called pleasure, in habits of perpetual commotion with idle and licentious company, all reflection lost, while circulated from one empty head and one thoughtless heart to another; folly shoots up into all its most ridiculous shapes, and sallies forth in public, into mad riot, fortune squandered, health broken, friends offended, affronted and estranged, and perhaps sent afflicted and inourning to the dust. When this much to be dreaded vice, tempts us under its most alluring forms, let the serious character we bear as men, come forward to view, and the solemn admonition sound full in our ears;—"My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not, come out from amongst them and be separate."

The following Gentlemen in consequence of their strenuous exertions in the good cause, were chosen Honorary Members of this society:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Marcus Scully, | John Frazar, Jun. |
| Hugh Munro, M. P. | A. Strackam, |
| P. Dumaresq, J. P. | John Crawford, |
| B. Dawson, J. P. | Richard Winn, Legatus, |
| T. M. Deblois, C. T. | H. Adams, J. P. |
| Captain Wm. Miller, | R. Ferguson, J. P. |
| Brig Margaret Ritchie, | Wm. Carman, H. S. |
| Dugald Stewart, | John Young, J. P. |
| J. Montgomery, J. P. | Alexander May, Halifax, |
| Edward J. Mann, | Richard Tremain, Jun. do. |
| James Hill Liddell, | Andrew Mitchell, do. |
| James Read, | John Sheffield, Horton, |
| Samuel Waite, | E. H. Cutler, Annapolis, |
| A. Barbarie, Atty. at Law, | Wm. Fleming, J. P. |
| Bela Packard, | Wm. Miller, |
| John Jeffers, | Jas. Sutherland, Jun. and |
| John Miller, Esquire, President, | |
| Rev. Mr. Somerville, Chaplain. | |
| James Blackall, J. P. | |
| John Anderson, Coroner, | Vice Presidents. |
| William Gray, Jun. | for |
| John Hogg, | Bathurst |
| Richard Forbes, | Carriquette |
| John Kinsley, | and |
| Benjamin Trefelton, | Rustigouche. |
| James Sutherland, Sen., | |
| John Docharty, Treasurer, | |
| Robert Kerr, Secretary, (absent.) | |

The thanks of the meeting were then unanimously tendered to Thomas M. Deblois, Esq. for his zealous and meritorious exertions in the formation of this Society.

On motion of Mr. Mann, Resolved that no member of this society, should directly or indirectly make use of, or permit the use of Ardent Spirits in his family, (cases of sickness excepted.)

Resolved that the thanks of this community are justly due Marcus Scully, Esq. for his spirited labours in the promotion of the object of this society, who most sincerely regret his approaching departure from among them, which is alleviated by his assurance of using his endeavours and influence in establishing a similar society at Fredericton.

Resolved, that as this, as it were, is the Parent Society in these provinces, the Secretaries of the Horton and Wilmot Societies be, and are hereby

requested to open a correspondence with this society. Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published, and the printers of the papers requested to forward their bills to the Treasurer for payment. The meeting then adjourned until the second day of January.

LOCAL.

TRIAL FOR PIRACY.

In our last number, we briefly adverted to the trial of nine seamen, for alledged Mutiny and Piracy on board the Barque Thomas, on her voyage from Cork to this Port, at or about Little River, on the American Coast, a short distance to the Westward of Passamaquoddy Bay. The Royal Gazette of the 8th inst. contains the particulars of the proceedings, and the testimony of the Witnesses at full length. Previously to our having seen the Report, we had intended, when it should come to hand to copy the whole; but as it would occupy much space, and as it discloses only a painful and disgusting scene of intemperance, disorder and confusion, such as we hope is rarely witnessed on ship board, and not any deliberate purpose or intonction of committing a criminal act; we conceive that we shall better consult the inclinations of our readers, by occupying our columns with other matter, and giving only a brief outline of the Report.

The High Court of Commission for the Trial of Piracies and other offences committed on the High Seas, before which this Trial took place, was opened at Fredericton on Tuesday the 24th November, and was continued by adjournment from day to day, until Tuesday the 1st instant on which day it was closed. The Commissioners present were

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|--------------------------|
| His Honor The President. |
| " " The Chief Justice |
| " " Judge Bliss |
| " " Judge Botsford, |
| " " Thomas Baillie. |

The prisoners charged, were,—David Sheahan, William Mahony, John Harrington, Patrick Harrigan, John Culuan, Thomas Leary, Dennis Culuan, Thomas O'Brien, and George Seeley.

The indictment upon which they were arraigned contained four several Counts:—

"The first charged the Prisoners (and three others) that being Subjects of our Lord the King, and being Mariners on board the British Ship or Vessel called "The Thomas," owned by Abram Hargrave, Alexander Dean, and Gervaiso Dean, whereof John Cooper was Master, on the 31st day of October, 1829, on the High Seas, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, they did betray their trust, and with force and arms turn Pirates, and did then and there privately and feloniously steal a certain Boat of the value of £10, a Spy Glass of the value of 40s., and a Compass of the value of 40s., the property of the said Hargrave and Deans, then being on board the said Ship or Vessel.

"The second Count differed from the first only in stating the property to have belonged to certain persons to the Jury unknown.

"The third Count describing the Prisoners and Property in the Vessel as in the first Count charged, them that they did on the day and year aforesaid on board the Vessel endeavor to make a revolt, and that they did then and there make a revolt.

"The fourth Count contained the same charge as the third, but stated the Vessel to have belonged to certain persons to the Jurors unknown."

Witnesses for the prosecution, John Cooper, Master of the Barque Thomas; George Sebastian, first mate; William Chaubertain, Carpenter; Stephen Gale, an apprentice; George Richardson, Cook; and James Hutchison, a passenger. Witnesses for the defence, John Fitzgibbon, a steerage passenger; Freeman Makar, an American Pilot; and Edward Franklin, a Branch Pilot of the Port of Saint Andrew's. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General, Charles J. Peters, Esq.; and Charles S. Putnam, and Duncan L. Robinson, Esqrs. were Counsel for the Prisoners.

The address of the Attorney General in his opening on the part of the Prosecution, was pathetic and forcible; and after having at some length clearly shown and explained the nature and design of the Laws bearing upon this and other apposite cases, and also the manner of conduct which constitutes

the crime with which the prisoners stood charged, be closed with the following words, which are worthy to be had in remembrance at the trial of all persons, charged with criminal offences.

"The object of this prosecution is public justice, and public justice will be as much advanced by the acquittal of the prisoners if innocent, as it can be by their conviction if guilty."

The weight of the evidence for the prosecution may be judged of from this circumstance,—that while FRANKLIN, the St. Andrew's pilot, was proceeding with his testimony, on the defence, His Honor Judge Botsford, interrupted him, by enquiring of the Attorney General, if he had any other witnesses to produce on the part of the Prosecution; and being answered in the negative, the Court then said, it was unnecessary to go any further, as the evidence of the two last witnesses, (these were the two pilots,) was quite conclusive in favour of the prisoners; and the Jury without retiring gave a verdict of acquittal.

Having in a former number expressed our opinion of the imprudence and culpability of the Master in spreading an unfounded report of so heinous a nature against the character of his seamen, we forbear any further remarks, in hopes, that the result of this trial has furnished a lesson which will not readily be forgotten.

EXTRACTS

From the Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Boston Prison Discipline Society.

CONTINUED.

The only other point on which we purpose to speak, in this connexion, is in reference to architecture as adapted to the period of time allotted to evening and day school, either or both, where they can and ought to be instructed. The Sabbath school, in the house of refuge in New-York, is remarkable for its order and prosperity, in part, because there is a convenient place for teaching it. The common school in the almshouse in New-York, is one of the best among the public schools in the city, partly because it has an airy, spacious and healthy school-room, fitted up for the accommodation of the children, on the Lancasterian plan. In the house of industry, also, at South Boston, there is a very good school, because it has a pleasant, healthy, airy and commodious school-room. In the house of refuge in Boston, the building was not designed for the purpose to which it is now applied, and therefore the apartment appropriated to the instruction of the Sabbath is used as a school-room. In the prisons at Charlestown, Auburn, and Baltimore, the places used are used also for the Sabbath school. There are no evening schools in either of these institutions; nor are there any Sabbath schools in a very large proportion of the prisons, and almshouses in the land; nor was there such provisions made in their construction for those periods of time, that might and ought to be allotted to instruction, which the interest of society as well as the feelings of benevolence, require. Nothing can illustrate this more forcibly than a single glance at the school in the almshouse in the city of New-York. Here are assembled three hundred and fifty children, under the care and successful instruction of one teacher, with such assistance as he can derive from monitors, elected from among the children of the almshouse. At nine o'clock every morning, they are in their places, in a room so constructed, and with seats so arranged that every eye of this multitude of children may be fixed upon the teacher, while he opens the school by reading the word of God. With these advantages of construction, these children of paupers, at an expense of about \$3 each, per annum, for tuition, make as great progress in knowledge, and exhibit as good specimens of improvement in reading, writing and arithmetic, as can be found among children of the same age, in other schools. The only objection to it is, lest it should prove a bounty on pauperism; but this would be entirely removed, by providing in every such establishment, places of labor for another period of time, so that paupers could be made to pay for such privileges. If this were done, avarice itself would not withhold that forecast, supervision, and benevolent attention, which would secure such results.

The practical application of these remarks, in regard to school-rooms of proper construction, are not more important to houses of refuge, and children of the poor and vicious, than to children in factories and other extensive establishments, where it is desir-

able to give the greatest possible instruction, with the least possible expense.

In all similar establishments, other things equal, much depends on the existence, size, form and arrangement of the school-room.—There should be a school-room; for without it there will be no school, and with it there will be a standing memento of that for which it was made; so that months and years will not be likely to roll away without a recognition of the principle, that a period of time should be set apart for instruction. The school-room should be sufficiently commodious to admit all those who are to receive instruction; so ventilated as to preserve the health; and for such establishments there can be little doubt, that it should be arranged, on the Lancasterian plan.

Thus it appears that this Society shows the connexion between architecture and morals, in reference to four periods of time, which ought to conclude nearly the whole; i. e. the period for retirement, the period for eating, the period for labor, and the period for instruction.

Whether any good will result from this view of the connexion between architecture and morals, time will show. If it shall be the means of securing for large establishments, separate dormitories, admitting of easy supervision, orderly and not pernicious common halls, extensive and well arranged work-shops, suitable chapels and school-rooms, we shall see, in the progress of ages, whether in this particular our labor is in vain.

This Society shows the value of labor, not only as a means of support, but as an auxiliary of virtue.—The county prisons, to a vast extent, throughout the United States are not places of labor; and for this, among other reasons, are places of extreme profligacy in regard to gambling, profane swearing, sabbath-breaking, and other nameless offences. In the reformed prisons, where labor has been systematically introduced, and industriously prosecuted, under a vigilant inspection, a vast amount of moral evil has been prevented. This is delightfully illustrated in the prisons at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield, and at the houses of refuge in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia. Even in the same prison where some of the men have been furnished with labor, and others not, it is the testimony of the officers, that they can prevent evil more easily among one hundred men who are busily employed, than between one tenth part of that number, who have nothing to do. This general remark is applicable to colleges, academies, and schools, and is one of the great reasons of the profligacy which is found in them, and shows the need of reform in them, as much as similar evils show the need of it in the old penitentiaries. This subject would be less important, if fewer parents were called annually to mourn over their children's loss of character, at public schools; and this for one among other reasons, that they are not furnished with places, materials, and hours for labor. We hail therefore, as harbingers of a better day, all those institutions, of whatever name, in which it is illustrated by actual experiment, how conducive productive labor is to virtue. And we believe that the time is not distant, when to a much greater extent than at present, institutions of all kinds intended to reform men or prepare the rising generation for usefulness, will provide places, materials, and hours for labor as a part of the system. To some extent, this is already done. In Maine, the Institution at Waterville and the Gardiner Lyceum, if we are correctly informed, combine labor and instruction. In Massachusetts, the Theological Seminary at Andover has a most useful work-shop, in which about seventy five students are hard at work certain hours every day, and another shop is now building, in which the students connected with Phillips Academy may appropriate certain hours to labor, and thus in part or wholly support themselves. At Woburn, Monson, South Hadley, and Stockbridge, Massachusetts, if it is not already done, it is in contemplation to combine labor with instruction in the academies. In Connecticut, at Windsor in a school on the same principle; in Hartford, at the deaf and dumb asylum are work-shops; and in Yale College, a large wood-house has been built, in which students may saw wood. In New-York, at Whitesboro', and in Virginia and Tennessee, are literary institutions in which productive labor are combined with instruction; and we know not why bodily exercise, in the form of productive labor, should not be as conducive to virtue in academies and colleges, as in prisons and houses of refuge. From the experiments already made in both classes of institutions, it appears that labor should no more be neglected where the im-

provement of the mind is the primary object, than the improvement of the mind should be neglected where labour and restraint are the primary object. In either case, it is seen that labor is not only a means of support, but an auxiliary of virtue.

This Society furnishes instructive facts in domestic economy.—In the house of reformation for juvenile delinquents, at South Boston, the boys' best suit (and they appear very well when dressed in it) cost, besides the making, which they do themselves, and not including the shoes, ninety-eight cents. This suit consists of a blue jacket and light duck pantaloons, a blue cap, and a white shirt. Here then is a fact for mothers to look at; for we testify, that there are no children more neatly clad than these boys, at the expense of ninety eight cents.

Again—the earnings of a considerable number of these boys is equal to the expense for their clothing and food. Suppose the food to cost six cents per day, which would give them three suits per year, and three pair of shoes; then the expense of these items would be nine cents per day; while a considerable number of them earn, during the hours of labour only, ten cents per day. Here it should be remembered, that besides the hours for labour, there are hours of refreshment, and hours for moral and religious instruction, and hours for going to school. Does this fact, or does it not, afford instruction for large families, which find it difficult to gain subsistence; for boarding schools and academies, where parents' resources are exhausted to educate their children in idleness, when they might be better educated and earn their food and clothing, if proper care was taken to provide, in connexion with such institutions, places and hours and material for labour? Does the fact above stated afford any instruction for colleges and theological seminaries, where such inveterate habits of bodily inaction are often formed, as to induce dyspepsy in all its direful forms, which causes frequent and premature death; and if the subjects live, renders them comparatively useless members of society? In asking these questions, we are not beating the air; we are reasoning from facts; and we are happy in being supported in our general views, of productive labour, as a part of a good system of education, by an institution, where young men earned, in various stages of education, during the last year, more than eight thousand dollars. Of this sum, more than five thousand dollars were earned by the labour of those members of the institution, who are connected with different colleges. If the sons of poverty are to be thus educated, while the sons of affluence and competency are to be educated in lounging and idleness, the first will soon become last, and the last first.

Again,—the whole expense for the subsistence of the prisoners at Wethersfield, including food, clothing, bedding, medical attendance, instruction and pay of the officers, is thirteen cents and four mill per day, while one hundred and forty boys in the house of refuge, in New York, from the age of six to nineteen years, earn, on contract, twelve and a half cents per day.

Once more,—the food of the prisoners, in the Connecticut prison, costs \$15.52 per year each, or twenty-nine cents and eight mills per week, or four cents and two mills per day. With this food, consisting of good bread, good beef and pork, good potatoes, and good water, and enough of it, the convicts are healthy. There is little or no use for the hospital, and there has not been a death in eighteen months; and the labour of the prisoners is productive of a large income to the State above every expense for the support of the institution.

There is one other fact only, which we propose to mention, in this connexion. The cooking for five hundred men, is done in the prison, at Sing Sing, with eighty pounds of coal per day. This is done with great simplicity, by an apparatus made at the prison, and sold for one hundred dollars, which it is believed will save at least one half the expense for fuel, in large establishments.

These facts concerning the expense of clothing, and proceeds of labour, at South Boston; the expense of cooking at Sing Sing; and the expense of supporting men at Wethersfield compared with the earnings of boys in New-York,—we have thought important and worthy of distinct consideration.

It is to be hoped that many families, institutions, and individuals, will learn important lessons from these facts, which are the result of invaluable experiments on man.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

POETRY:

Join us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father. The Prince of peace. Of the increase of his government: and of peace there shall be no end. Isaiah ix. 6, 7.

Rejoice in Jesus' birth!
To us a Son is given,
To us a child is born on earth,
Who made both earth and heaven!
His shoulder props the sky,
This universe sustains!
The God supreme, the Lord most high,
The King Messiah reigns!
His name, his nature, ours
Beyond the creatures ken:
Yet whom the angels host adore,
He pleads the cause of men!
Our Counsellor we praise,
Our Advocate above,
Who daily in his Church displays
His miracles of love.
The' almighty God is He,
Author of heavenly bliss,
The Father of eternity,
The glorious Prince of peace!
Wider and wider still
He doth his way extend,
With peace divine his people fill,
And joys that never end.
His government shall grow,
From strength to strength proceed,
His righteousness the church ever flow,
And all the earth over-spread;
His presence shall increase
The happiness above.
The full, progressive happiness
Of everlasting love.

THE JOURNAL.

The President's Message to Congress, which was delivered on Tuesday the 8th instant at Washington, was received at St. Andrews on the afternoon of the 15th. On the same evening, the Editor of the St. Andrews Herald, with us usual promptitude, published a Supplement to that paper, for the purpose of giving Extracts from the Message. With this supplement we have been kindly furnished, and we now lay the contents before our readers.

The spirit in which pervades the Message appears to us, to be equitable, pacific and friendly; and if sincerely acted upon, of which we do not entertain any doubt, it implies all that can reasonably be required in the intercourse between nations.

After admitting that their foreign relations present subjects of difference between them and other powers; of deep interest, as well to the nation at large, as to many of their citizens, and expressing his purpose of earnestly endeavouring to effect an adjustment of these differences, he adds—"In discharging the responsible trust confided to the Executive it is my settled purpose, to ask nothing that is not clearly right and to submit to nothing that is wrong." To this general avowal, we are persuaded, there will be no objection from any quarter.

As relates to Great Britain he observes—

"With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward to years of peaceful, honorable, and coveted competition. Every thing in its condition and history of the two nations, is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations. Such are my own views, and it is not to be doubted that such are also the prevailing sentiments of our constituents. Although neither time nor opportunity has been afforded for a full development of the policy which the present cabinet of Great Britain designs to pursue, towards this country, I indulge the hope that it will be of a just and pacific character; and if this anticipation be realized, we may look with confidence to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our affairs."

Of the sentiments here expressed, we cordially approve, and we confidently hope that all matters of difference will be brought to a satisfactory and amicable adjustment; and while the Governments of both countries, shall give all proper attention to the interests of their subjects respectively, that peace, and a mutual good understanding may be perpetuated between them.

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A few days since we received from the Secretary of the Gloucester Temperance Society, a statement of the proceedings at its Third Anniversary, with a request to publish the same; with which request we do most cheerfully comply.

We were not aware, and we believe the fact was not generally known in this place, that such a society was in existence in that County; and we are persuaded that much good will result from giving notoriety to its proceedings.

The gentlemen who were the means of forming and organizing this society, are justly entitled to great credit for their exertions in the cause of humanity; and they deserve that their names, should be handed down to posterity among the benefactors of mankind. While it is universally admitted, that Intemperance is more destructive to the lives and best interests of mankind, than "the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that waiteth at noon day;" and while its awful ravages are visible and deplored upon every hand, yet where are the persons who have the true "amor patrie," at heart, and who have the confidence to set themselves in array against this gigantic monster; and to oppose their talents, their influence, and above all the weight of their example, to its pernicious course? It is to be hoped that the good example, set by the people of Gloucester, will be imitated by others, and that we shall shortly be able to communicate the pleasing intelligence, that Temperance Societies are springing up in every quarter of the land.

GALE.—During the night of Saturday last, we were visited by a most violent gale from the South, accompanied with torrents of rain. Besides throwing down a Racket Court in Germain-street, a tree in a lot fronting on Prince-William-Street, a shed and some fences in Lower-Cove, it carried off the tops of two of the small pianos on the tower of St. John Church, consisting of four pieces of stone each, and weighing about five cwt. One of these masses unfortunately fell on the roof of the main building, and, being connected with iron, hung together and descended from thence to the Gallery, where it came in contact with the Organ and several of the Pews, which it considerably injured. The other fell on the roof of the tower itself, and did no damage. The iron with which these pieces of stone were connected was bent nearly to right angles, which may serve to give us some idea of the violence of the gale at that altitude. Yesterday the weather being favourable, all the repairs necessary for the security of the building during the winter months were completed, and we understand that the expense which will be incurred in getting the decorations of the tower put in statu quo will not exceed £10.—We do not recollect of ever witnessing a course of such open and mild weather at this season of the year as we have of late been favoured with. We fear we may soon hear of complaints of the want of snow for lumbering purposes, as well as the expedition of travelling.—Observer.

We are happy to add, that we have not heard of any damage being sustained by any of the vessels in port, from the violence of the gale.

The congregation at St. Andrew's Church on Sunday evening last, was large and respectable, and the collection made to assist in completing the accommodation of the new Manse at Horton, (N. S.) amounted to £12 : 17 : 3.—Jh.

By a Decree of the President of Mexico, dated 15th September, 1822. Slavery is forever abolished

(throughout that Republic.—When the financial situation of the Republic admits, the proprietors of slaves are to be indemnified.—Jb.

ROYAL GAZETTE.—The Editor, in the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette of the 8th instant, announces, that a New Series of that Paper, will be published on the first Tuesday in 1830. He says, "The Editor himself is now, and has already removed to a new office; other Types are provided, the Paper will be of a better description, expanding from the cramped and awkward Quarto to the Majestic dimensions of the Royal Folio; and the alteration will almost amount to a revolution."!

METAPHYSICS.—A Scotch blacksmith being asked the meaning of Metaphysics, explained it as follows:—"When a party that listens disna ken what the party who speaks means, and the party who speaks disna ken what he means himself—that is Metaphysics."

A good book is the best of friends. You may be agreeably entertained by it, when you have not a living friend in whom you may confide. It teaches you wisdom, and will not reveal your secrets. The Bible is a river that has shallows in which a lamb may wade, and depths in which an elephant may swim.

Collect for the Fourth Sunday in Advent.

O Lord, raise up, we pray thee, thy power, and come among us, and with great might succour us; that whereas through our sins and wickedness, we are sore led and hindered in running the race that is set before us, thy bountiful grace and mercy may speedily help and deliver us, through the satisfaction of thy Son our Lord: to whom with thee and the Holy Ghost, be honour and glory, world without end. Amen.

DIED.

On Friday evening last, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. MARY PARTELLO, wife of Mr. Jehiel Partello, Jun. in the 53th year of her age.
Last evening, Mr. JOHN C. McPHERSON.
Suddenly, at Miramichi, on the 11th ult. JAMES ABBOTT, Esquire, aged 32 years.
At the Parish of Wickham, Queen's County, on the 25th ult. Mr. JAMES BERRY, in the 72d year of his age. At the end of the American Revolutionary war, in which he was a soldier, Mr. Berry came to this Province, and for several years he resided in this city.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

Fredericton, Mr. Asa Coy. Woodstock, Mr. Jeremiah Connell. —Sheffield, Dr. J. W. Barker. Chatham, (Miramichi) Mr. Robert Morrow. Newcastle, (ditto) Mr. Edward Laker. Bathurst, Benjamin Dawson. Esq. Sussex Vale, Mr. George Hayward. Sackville, Rev. Mr. Busby. Moncton, William Wiley, Esq. Sledpody, Mr. George Rogers. St. Andrews, Mr. G. Ruggles. St. Stephen's, Geo. S. Hill, Esq. Maguaguavie, Mr. Thomas Gard. Richibucto, J. W. Weldon, Esq.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Halifax, Mr. John McNeil. Cumberland, Thos. Roach, Esquire. Newport, Mr. James Allison. Bridge Town, Mr. A. Henderson. Granville, Rev. A. Desbrisay. Yarmouth, Mr. John Murray. Barrington, W. Sargent, Esq. Sydney, (Cape Breton) Joseph Noad, Esq. P. M.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlotte Town, Mr. John Bowes.

CANADA.

Quebec, John Bignall, Esq. P. M.

TERMS.—The "New-Brunswick Religious and Literary Journal" is published Weekly, by ALEX. McLEOD, at "The City Gazette" Office, at 15 shillings per annum, exclusive of Postage: one half payable in advance, the other half in six months.—All arrears must be paid, before any subscription can be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Publisher.

All Communications involving facts, must be accompanied by the proper names of the writer.

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