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# NEW-BRUNSWICK

## RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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

VOLUME I.

SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1829.

NO. 40.

### ANNIVERSARY.

#### KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

[The Report subjoined sufficiently explains the origin and object of this projected institution.]

Tuesday, May 16.

The subscribers and donors to the new college about to be erected on the east side of Somerset house, met to-day at the Freemason's Tavern, in order to hear the report of the provisional committee, detailing the plan on which it is proposed to conduct the institution. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and amongst those present were—the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Durham, Landaff, Chester, Bath and Wells, Rochester, Winchester, Bristol, Salisbury, Lincoln, and Calcutta; Marquesses Camden and Bute; Earl Brownlow; Lords Bexley and Selsey; Sir R. H. Inglis, John Capel, Esq., Sir T. D. Acland, Sir Charles Forbes, T. Robinson, Esq. A. Spottiswoode, Esq., and the Hon. R. H. Eden, members of Parliament; Archdeacons Cambridge and Pott, the Dean of Peterborough, Joshua Watson, Esq., John Frost, Esq., Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, and most of the clergy of the diocese of London; together with several members of the universities.

After a brief address from the right Rev. Chairman, the Secretary, N. H. Coleridge, Esq. proceeded to read

#### THE REPORT.

It commenced by defining the object contemplated by those with whom the college originated, viz.—a system of instruction conformable to the principles of the Established Church; and then submitted the details of the plan recommended by the provisional committee for the future government of the college. The following are its principal features:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, to be visitor; the Lord Chancellor and eight other (four of whom must hold civil offices), to constitute a board of governors. The council to appoint the principal and professors, subject to the approval of the governors. The principal to appoint tutors. Professors and tutors to be remunerated out of the college funds, according to the number of their pupils. Persons, under the sanction of the principal, may attend the lectures in any particular course of study; but if under twenty, they must conform to the religious regulations of the college. A school for the reception of day-scholars to be established. The masters and all the professors, except the teachers of Oriental literature and modern languages, to be members of the Church of England. The resident students to attend the service of the Church of England, in the college, on Sundays; the non-resident students may accompany their families to church, but the principal must be satisfied that they do so attend.

A plot of ground east of Somerset-house (for many years a timber-yard), had been granted by government for one thousand years, free of all charges, for the erection of the college, and the committee had accepted it, as a most eligible site. Mr. Smirke, the architect, had estimated the expense of the building at £140,000; the purchase of houses for an opening to the Strand, at £17,000; and the requisite furniture for the institution, at £10,000; making a total of £167,000. The sum of £125,947 3s. 6d. had been raised; of which £54,074 3s. 6d. was contributed by donors, the remainder by subscribers.

The Bishop of Durham, on moving the resolution for printing the report, said that the public were under deep obligation to the provisional committee, for the manner in which they had discharged the important duty assigned to them. The report, in his opinion, afforded ample security that the first object contemplated in the foundation of the college—the inculcation of the principles of the Established Church of England and Ireland—would not be deviated from. If certain circumstances had

tended to place that religion in jeopardy, he urged it as an additional reason why they should support an institution which would be a main bulwark in its defence.

The Bishop of LINCOLN seconded the motion. As one closely connected with the university of Cambridge, he hailed the foundation of this college, not with feelings of jealousy but of cordial satisfaction. Great efforts had been made to meet the demand for liberal education, yet they had been found inadequate. Buildings had been erected at Cambridge for three hundred additional students, still the number was increasing, for whom no accommodation could be provided. He could have wished that government had established additional seminaries, similar in principle to our ancient colleges; but as they had not taken up the subject, he was glad to find that it had engaged the attention of individuals.

One general THORNTON observed, that there was only one part of the report in which he could not concur, he meant that relating to the connexion of a day school with the university. His chief objection was, that the funds were not overflowing, and that there were already a number of good public schools in the metropolis, more than adequate to the wants of its inhabitants.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY explained, that this was one of the original features of the institution, and the committee had no power to depart from their instructions.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

The Bishop of LONDON moved the next resolution, soliciting the friends of the college to use their exertions in obtaining subscriptions. He approved of connecting a school with the university. The diffusion of knowledge and the expansion of the human mind were benefits of incalculable value, but their value was infinitely enhanced when accompanied by religious instruction. The institution would form a nucleus to which every friend of the Christian religion would repair as his standard; and he trusted that the friends of Christianity would not permit the institution to languish for want of assistance.

Sir R. H. INGLIS said, that although connected with one of the ancient universities, he had great pleasure in supporting this institution. At one time he was of opinion that a college in London was unnecessary; but, when he considered the increase in the population of the metropolis within the last twenty years, and saw no commensurate increase in the means of affording education, he changed his opinion, and did not despair of its receiving adequate support.

The resolution having been carried.

The Marquis of CAMDEN moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Lord BEXLEY; and an emphatic address from the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in acknowledgment of the vote, closed the proceedings.

Several shares were afterwards taken in the room, and subscriptions handed up; and it was understood that the erection of the college would be commenced immediately.

### LONDON UNIVERSITY.

[Established in 1828, by shares and donations, for the purpose of affording all the advantages of a college education to the youth of the metropolis. No particular system of a religious belief is inculcated; but a chapel, where service is performed according to the forms of the Church of England, is lately opened near the college, for the use of the students, at their option. The management of the University is confided to a council of twenty-four noble men and gentlemen.]

1st Anniversary.—Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The proprietors met to-day in the theatre of the institution, to receive the first annual report, Lord MILTON was in the chair, supported by a numerous assemblage of distinguished individuals.

The report of the council stated, that the receipts in the year amounted to £59,503 1s. Its expen-

diture was £17,568 14s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of £12,234 17s. 9d. The donations in the year had amounted to £772 10s., and the receipts from students applicable to the university were £1,902 5s. 10d. The report calculated the annual current expenses of the university at £5,500 per annum, which would be produced by eleven hundred students. At present there were five hundred and fifty-seven, of which one hundred were of the Latin, seventy-seven of the Greek, and ninety-one of the mathematical classes. The books of the library were to be lent to students at their residences, and the reading-rooms to be opened from five o'clock till nine in the evening, as well as from ten o'clock till four in the day time.

The business concluded with the election of officers for the year.

On Saturday, May 23, the prizes and honours in the medical classes, which opened in October, 1828, for the first time, were distributed. Of the 182 students who attended during the session, 65 had competed for prizes and honours, and 52 were declared entitled to them. The ceremony of distribution was performed by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE.

### BIOGRAPHY.

#### MEMOIR OF MR. MICHAEL SALTER, OF NEWPORT, NOVA-SCOTIA.

[CONCLUDED.]

In the early part of his affliction he complained much of not feeling so happy in his mind as he had done, which arose from his indulging in some trifling conversation, which, he said, had grieved the spirit of God. This gave him much uneasiness; but ere long it pleased the Lord to visit his soul again, when amidst most excruciating pain, and in the prospect of a speedy dissolution, he rejoiced exceedingly. Calling his father to him, he clasped him affectionately in his arms, exclaiming, "My beloved Father, I am going to leave you. I wish I could carry you to heaven, where you would feel no more pain of body or mind;" and then commenced exhorting him to prepare for death, and follow him. To his mother he said, "Dear Mother, do not grieve, I am happy, heaven is mine, I know it is; I shall soon be

"Far from a world of grief and sin,  
"With God eternally shut in."

on her observing it was with much difficulty she could surround him to death, he replied, "If I am permitted, I will be your guardian angel through life; and if there is such a thing as prayer in heaven, I will pray to my heavenly Father to bear you up under all your trials; and at the hour of death will help to convey your happy soul to God." The charities of his soul being thus awakened to the salvation of his relatives, he next addressed himself to his eldest brother. "My dear brother, I am younger than you, but I am going to die soon. Be in earnest for the salvation of your soul. I know you have had many good desires, but neither these, nor a moral life will save you. You must be converted, yes, and you must know it too. Prepare for death, and follow me to heaven." To another he said, "My dear brother seek redemption in the blood of Christ, the forgiveness of your sins. Grieve not the spirit of God any longer by your light and trifling conversation. You know how many precious moments you and I have spent in that sinful way; if you do not leave it off hell will be your everlasting portion, and what an awful thing it would be to see two brothers separated at the last, one to go to heaven, and another to depart to hell." He then fell on his hands, but probably expecting from the violence of the pains which he was sustaining, he should not see him again as he was about to proceed for Medical assistance, he recaptured his hold, and continued, "I again charge you to meet me in heaven, all glorious within, grieve no longer, that God, who

says, my spirit shall not always strive with man." Seeing his brother weep, he said, "weep not for me but rather rejoice for a brother deceased, "Your loss is his infinite gain."

At this time his friends were weeping around his bed; a heavenly smile sat upon his countenance while he said

"When friends stand weeping round his bed,  
"And loath to let him go,  
"He'll shout with his expiring breath,  
"And leave them all below."

He then engaged in prayer with great earnestness of spirit for his brother who was absent: "Gladly," said he, would I take him in my arms and weep "over him all night, could I but persuade him to "embrace Jesus for his friend." In the spirit of intercession he continued to solicit the blessings of heaven upon him. The other branches of the family alternately engaged his attention, whom he warned, encouraged, or invited as was best suited to their respective character.

Many pious minds cannot dwell upon the minute circumstances of dissolution and its immediate consequences: 'tis more consonant with their experience to stand firm and collected, fully assured that they shall be more than conquerors thro' Him that hath loved them; rather than to enter the field and rush to the combat with all the confident eagerness of anticipated victory. MICHAEL may be said to have been amongst such with whom death was entirely relieved of its sting, and the grave of its victory. He selected the 4th verse of the 8th of Proverbs for the text of his Funeral Sermon: and was exceedingly wishful that the Rev. Mr. BURT should preach it, but finding on enquiry that it was impracticable, he said, "then he must die to see me. When I am dead and gone to heaven, do write to him, and tell him that his first spiritual child in this place has left this vale of tears and gone before him, and will stand ready to welcome him on the shores of a blissful eternity." Observing his parents weeping by his bedside, he said to them, "My dear parents, altho' I love you as I do my very life, it is no more trouble for me to leave you than it is for me to raise my hand upon this bed. It is impossible for the oldest Christian upon earth to tell what a soul feels that is just entering into heaven, as I think I am now." Praise and adoration to God marked his every suffering hour: nor could he bear to be informed of the probability of his recovery: a hope which friends occasionally indulged when any abatement took place in his pains.

Rarely are the people of God allowed to enter the land of rest without some severe mental exertion. A short time before the soul took its flight from the "earthen vessel," he strongly solicited the prayers of his parents: "kneel down," he said, by my bedside, and pray for me that my faith fail not for I am sorely tempted by Satan." After they engaged for him, he also personally entered into the duty, quoting appropriate passages of scripture which directly referred to persons enduring temptation. He then lay for some time perfectly quiet, when he smilingly asserted the time of his deliverance was come, and that the enemy had no more power to harm. Shortly after the Brother before alluded to as being absent arrived. As he loved him much, his desire was the greater for his everlasting welfare, he threw his arms, already weakened by the rapid progress of disease, affectingly around him, and then addressed him: "My dearly beloved brother, how I longed to see you before I departed this life, that I might give you my last charge. I am younger than you, and I am going to die, to be ever with my Lord. Do give up your heart to God, this world will do nothing for you upon a dying bed. It will all perish in the using.—O, what should I do now, if it was not for religion; and a blessed hope beyond the grave. It will not be with me as it was with the rich man o' old: he wanted one to be sent from the invisible world to warn his friends, lest they should come to the place where he was: but I exhort all my friends and relations to come to that happy place where I shall be.—"the saints secure abode."

On the day before he died, he appeared to be conversing with angels, and the "spirits of just men made perfect." At one time he exclaimed, "there my exalted Saviour stands, my merciful High Priest, and still extends his wounded hands to take me to his breast. Yes, I shall leave you before to-morrow night; but it will only be a short time be-

fore you follow me to the silent grave, while my happy soul will be rejoicing with God my Saviour."

Then lifting his eyes to heaven he said, "O Jesus, if thou wilt suffer me to come to thee were it possible, I would wash thy feet with my tears, and wipe them with the hairs of my head." When his mother observed that it might probably be the great pains of body which induced him to be so wishful to be gone, he replied "No: for if I were assured that it was the will of God that I should stay in this afflicted state for forty years, and he could make me as happy as I am now, I would be willing to stay.—But it is the great desire I have to go to heaven, to worship God more perfectly, and a fear lest I should ever live to sin against Him, that makes me so desirous to be gone."

About the break of the day on which he died, his bodily pains had increased most alarmingly: all hope of life had now fled, and his friends were constrained to tear him from their affections, and surrender him to the cold embrace of death; but even now "Jesus and glory, falter'd on his tongue."

his high regard to the minister who had been instrumental in his conversion continued to the last. One of the final requests he made to his Mother, was that she would present him with his pocket Hyman Book, as a token of his gratitude and esteem. From this time he said but little. When asked the state of his mind, he would say, "Jesus is precious to my soul, my transport, and my joy. Long as I live let me be thine: Thine also when I die." The closing scene was at hand; life was fast ebbing: his friends were thickly crowding his bed, when one of his Uncles arrived just in time to catch a glimpse of the dying youth. He supposed him so far gone, as not to be able to distinguish him, and therefore, was contented to mingle amongst the rest in this highly privileged room: MICHAEL, however, discovered him, and requested that he would for the last time pray with him, distinctly pronouncing Amen to the several petitions. His Grandmother now came to take leave of him, when he said with peculiar solemnity three times, "O my dear Grandmother, heaven is in my view;" then turning to his Mother said, "my dear Mother, kiss me for the last time; prepare for death, and follow me to heaven!" And when he had said this he fell asleep to be raised again at the morning of the resurrection. An appropriate Funeral Sermon was Preached from the text selected by himself, by the Rev. Mr. MILLER.

'Tis not in the more exalted walks of spiritual life that the preceding remarks will appear illustrious, or worthy of being recorded of the pious dead. We must remember they are principally identified with the sufferings of a child made wise unto salvation: He drew not his instructions from the school of human literature, but from the school of Christ: what philosophers have spoken and written upon, he lived: and in communion with those who once suffered for their Master here, he died truly to prove the greatness of Redeeming love. Viewing him upon the bed of languishment, and witnessing the triumph of his faith, how justly appropriate are the following lines of the amiable and highly-gifted Montgomery:

But he was waning to the tomb;  
The worm of death was in his bloom:  
Yet as the mortal frame declin'd,  
Strong thro' the ruins rose the mind:  
As the dim Moon, when night ascends,  
Slow in the East the darkness rears,  
Through melting clouds; by gradual gleams,  
Pours the mild splendour of her beams,  
Then bursts in triumph o'er the pole,  
Free as a disembodied soul!  
Thus, while the veil of flesh decayed,  
His beauties brighten'd thro' the shade,  
Charm which his lowly heart conceal'd;  
In nature's weakness were reveal'd  
And still the unrobing spirit cast  
Divine glories to the last;  
Dissolv'd its bonds, and clear'd its flight,  
Emerging into perfect light."  
He died in the 15th year of his age.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ANSWER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

To the Ministers of the Congregational Board of London and its vicinity.

REVEREND AND BELOVED BRETHREN.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the

United States of America, have received, with no ordinary emotions, your truly Christian communication, under date of March 10th, 1829, and hasten to reciprocate expressions of cordial affection. Ever anxious to strengthen the bonds of union with all who possess like precious faith, and are engaged in the same blessed cause, we feel a high gratification at the correspondence thus happily opened, with a body to which we feel ourselves united by many endearing and sacred relations. Acknowledging the ties of our common ancestry; feeling that the descendants of the martyrs and puritans of your land, and the pilgrim fathers of ours—men who suffered the loss of all things for the sake of truth on earth, and now rejoice together in heaven—should be closely united in heart, and rejoicing in that stronger affinity which arises from unity of doctrinal sentiment and benevolent action, we receive with unfeigned gladness your friendly salutations, and devoutly wish you in return, grace, mercy, and peace, from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ.

We should, indeed, prize little of the spirit of the Gospel, if we did not feel an affectionate interest in those who dwell among our fathers' sepulchres, who are honored to hold up the standard of the cross, where martyrs bled, where glorious triumphs of faith have been achieved, and where such noble enterprises of Christian benevolence are now in progress, to enlighten and save a perishing world. We enter, therefore, with unmingled satisfaction, upon a correspondence so interesting and gratifying in itself, and so eminently conducive to mutual edification. May it long continue and prove the means of strengthening the bonds of Christian fellowship, and of encouraging the bodies by which it is conducted in every good design.

While we would ever cherish a humbling sense of our entire unworthiness, we are constrained to acknowledge, with devout gratitude, the rich blessings which the great head of the church has graciously bestowed upon our country, in those revivals of religion which have occurred during the last thirty years. These blessed seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, though not always exempt from human infirmity and the wiles of the adversary, have signally displayed the power of divine grace, and their results have been most glorious. They have proved the efficient means of widely extending pure religion in our land. Without them, many large regions now full of churches, and seasoned with strong, pervading, and most salutary moral influences, would have remained a dreary desolation. Thus surrounded with the spiritual blessings bestowed by such special effusions of the Holy Spirit, and tracing, as we certainly can, all our light and privileges, our hopes and consolations, to that source, we feel that boasting is excluded, and are humbled in the dust before God, in view of the extent and preciousness of those divine influences which have blessed our land. Instead of being elated by such distinguished, unmerited mercies, it becomes us rather to tremble at our peculiar responsibility.

The means which have been owned and honored by God in producing and promoting revivals among us, have been the plain and earnest exhibition of the great truths of the Gospel; urging men to immediate repentance; warning awakened, inquiring sinners, of their awfully increasing guilt and danger, while they delay to give up their hearts to Christ; visiting from house to house, and pressing upon the hearts and consciences of the worldly and thoughtless, the value and danger of the soul, the necessity of conversion, and the appalling consequences of neglecting or resisting the Holy Spirit; and, above all, fervent importunate prayer for those divine influences, without which; Paul may plant, and Apollis water in vain. The dangers of self-deception, and trusting to the sudden impulses of temporary excitement, have been kept steadily in view, and cautiously guarded against; and a thorough examination of motives, character, and conduct, has been made, before judicious men have admitted the evidence of a saving change. Nevertheless, the proofs which press upon us, that our revivals are the glorious displays of the Redeemer's power and grace, are irresistible and overpowering. Surveying moral deserts rendered fruitful as the garden of the Lord, hundreds of flourishing churches planted and nurtured by his instrumentality, an army of devoted pastors and missionaries, and tens of

thousands of active, engaged, private Christians gathered into the fold of Christ in those harvest seasons of mercy; we are constrained thankfully to...

But while all the efficiency of the Gospel, in renewing the hearts of men, is to be humbly ascribed to the glory of divine grace, we cannot fail to record the signal success with which it has pleased our gracious Lord to honor those judicious and appropriate means and instruments which he has appointed.

While we thus recount to you, dear brethren, the gracious manifestations of divine mercy towards our churches, our hearts are gladdened by the tidings we hear from various sources, that the camp of your Israel is moving triumphantly onward, and that brightening prospects open before you.

We are in the habit of looking, with indescribable interest, on the progress of religion in the land of our fathers. Intelligence upon this subject is eagerly sought, and rapidly disseminated.

We rejoice with you, Christian brethren, in the extension of enlarged and liberal views in regard to toleration. The question seems to us to be thoroughly settled, by the experience of this country, that the church of Christ flourishes more, without connexion with the state, than it could do, if it were made a part of our civil polity.

It affords a lively pleasure to hear from you, of the continued prosperity and success of those benevolent institutions, which so gloriously adorn and bless the present age, and are evidently preparing the way for the universal reign of the Prince of Peace.

ally, into our communion; while in the living heralds and silent messengers of salvation, we mark the flight of the angel bearing the everlasting Gospel, and while we exult in the full persuasion that within two years the word of God will have been carried to the last destitute family in our nation; we would never forget that we are indebted to you for these noble systems of doing good; that these streams of mercy, which are now gladdening the desolate places of the earth, flowed from fountains opened by your charity; and that these lights of truth and love, before which the thick darkness of ignorance and guilt is vanishing, were kindled at your altars.

Feelingly can we sympathize with you, beloved brethren, in a most humbling conviction of our lack of ardor and fidelity in the cause which we profess to love. We have cause to deplore our lukewarmness, and the sad minglings of imperfection in our holiest efforts. We lament our want of strong unwavering faith; of habitual self-denial; and an entire devotedness to Him who loved us and gave himself for us. We earnestly solicit your special intercessions at the throne of grace for us, our brethren, and churches; that we may all be roused from sloth and worldliness, and heartless formality, and girded for the mighty work which is committed to our hands.

Though we are not disposed to cultivate national pride, or the pride of ancestry, or pride in any form, and though we rejoice in the progress of religion on the continent of Europe, yet it is evident that God expects great things from Great Britain and America. Such, beyond all controversy, are the situation and character of these two nations, that on them is devolved the great work of converting the world. So rich are the spiritual treasures entrusted to you, and so peculiar are your avenues of access to all quarters of the globe, and consequent moral influence over the whole human family, that your allotted part in extending Messiah's kingdom, is inconceivably important.

possibilities; strongly urge Christians of both countries mutually to provoke to love and good works, to cheer each other on to nobler efforts; and to unite in mutual intercession at the mercy seat. And how delightful is the reflection, that in the monthly concert a thousand churches of the Reformation assembled with one accord in Britain and America, are prostrate together at the Saviour's feet, sending, up strong, united, importunate cries for a perishing world, and mutually imploring the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit upon each other. Let us cultivate this spirit with a livelier zeal and a holier communion of Christian love.

Again we tender to you our cordial thanks for your gratifying and fraternal letter. We solicit the continuance of this correspondence. We trust it will prove a blessed instrument of enlarging our charity, and exciting us to more fervent prayers for each other; of the mutual communication of interesting intelligence; and of drawing the hearts of those who love Christ in England and America into a closer union.

With sentiments of affectionate regard, we are, reverend and beloved brethren, your fellow laborers in the Gospel.

BENJAMIN H. RICE, Moderator. JOHN M. DOWELL, Permanent Clerk.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, September 13.

The failures in the wool-trade, mentioned last week, are now said to amount to at least twenty, and the total of their debts to £2,200,000. Our letters from Lancashire are still written in very desponding terms; but at Leeds, Huddersfield, and indeed throughout the west-riding of Yorkshire, the woolen-trade had suddenly become brisk, although prices were not bettered; and at Bradford, notwithstanding an increased demand, goods had actually been sold at a reduction. It is stated by the Manchester Herald, that such had been the depression of wages, that the hand-loom weaver produced cloth at as low terms as the machine which was intended to supersede his labor. This was particularly the case in the fustian trade. The demand for yarns for exportation continued brisk, and there was every prospect of its being uninterrupted for some time. At Leicester, the hosiery trade has not yet experienced the revival usual in the autumn; and even the worsted-spinners, who have been hitherto well employed, began to feel the effects of the general depression.

GREECE.—The Gazette of the University of Greece, gives an account, from the camp near Thessaly, of some military affairs between the Greeks and Turks in that Neighbourhood. In one of the combats which took place on the 4th of July, and ended to the advantage of the Greeks, the Turks had 250 killed and wounded, and lost three standards. The Greek National Assembly was opened, by a long speech from Count Capo d'Istria, on the 23d July. It was not known whether he would be appointed president of that assembly.—Atlas.

PORTUGAL.—The rumoured defeat of Don Miguel's expedition to Terceira, is confirmed. Count Villa Flor estimates, in his official account, the loss of the enemy at half the whole expeditionary force, viz the whole of the division which first attempted to land, amounting from 800 to 1000 men, of whom 388 were made prisoners, and the rest killed or wounded; an addition to a great number of the second column, who were drowned by the upsetting of the launches. The attacking fleet consisted of 22 sail. Four gun-boats were captured. Among the loyalists there were three officers and nine soldiers, killed, and twenty-five wounded.

## TREMENDOUS STORM IN SCOTLAND.

From the Inverness Journal.

During the past week we have had in this quarter a visitation of so tremendous a character in the shape of flood and storm, as has been preceded by no example, either in the memory of man, or in the annals of our districts. The finest structures in our country have fallen before it. The magnificent bridge, built by the Duke of Gordon, over the Spoy at Fochabers—the beautiful structure over the Findhorn at Forres, both on the great coast road—the bridge over the Findhorn at Freeburn—the bridge at Moy—the bridge at Dalmagarric—and other bridges on the Highland road, have been carried off; as have also the bridge over the Spoy at Grantown—the bridge of Nothy—the bridge of Curr—the bridge of Dava—the bridge of Craggan—the bridge of Dulisio, &c. The coaches both on the Highland and coast roads have consequently suffered interruption. We are glad to understand that the floods have done comparatively little damage in Rossshire. The fall of rain seems to have been heaviest in the higher grounds of Invernesshire.

The river Findhorn has done much damage, by overflowing the low grounds destroying the corn, and carrying it off in many instances. A girl, daughter of a cottor, lived near Freeburn, was swept away by the current, and drowned. A poor woman named Speedy, residing at Broom of Moy, who had been confined to bed, was drowned by the water coming into the house, which she was unable to quit.

The river Nairn has also done much injury, particularly at Kiltavock and Cantray. Two wooden bridges, one at Culchlachy, and another at Culdoich, have been carried off; and several tenants, whose houses were near its banks, and inundated, were compelled to make a speedy retreat to the higher grounds, there being from three to four feet water in many of their dwellings. The fields on the farm of Culhog have been flattened to the ground; and the crops belonging to the tenants of Rosefield, Kildrummie, and Allanha—indeed, all along the banks of the river to Househill—have suffered severely; and the gardens at Cantray and Holm have been much spoiled with the sand brought down by the current. At the farm of Tir of Ghreim, the dwelling-house, barn, and byre, were swept off. At Kildrummie, part of the mill, and the whole stabling, are damaged, and the miller had a litter of swine carried off. At Fallie, part of a house and carding-mill, with a dye-house and dying utensils, the property of Mr. Davidson, the tenant, were swept away, and totally destroyed, and all the temporary bridges across the river were thrown down. On Thursday, the tenants were busily engaged, on the banks of the river, collecting the scattered remains of their property.

The following communication, dated Wednesday, is from a respectable correspondent in Fochabers:—

“Yesterday morning, all the low grounds near the river were covered to the depth of many feet; and several of the poor inhabitants of Inchberry were seen sitting on the roofs of their houses, waiting their turn till the boats could be sent to their relief. Many of them have lost every thing; numbers of cattle have been drowned, and it is much to be feared many human beings. From the bank on the Speymouth side of the river, to the brae at Upper Dallachy, was one uninterrupted sheet of water, variegated only by the dwellings of the miserable inhabitants, the tops of which alone, in many cases, were to be seen. The crops, of course, are entirely destroyed, and many persons will be reduced to beggary.”

The distillery at Dandalceith, has been wholly swept off. Many fields near the mouth of the Spoy have been ruined; and at Garmouth and Kingston more than twenty houses have been destroyed.

The Nethy, Drnie, Dulnan and Avon, swelled higher than the oldest inhabitants in the districts ever recollected to have seen them; bridges, houses, and the soil of rich fields, were swept away by the torrents. The Nethy carried off a handsome bridge near Culachyle, and several houses were thrown to the ground. The bridge at Curr has also fallen by the violence of the Deloak, which overflowed its banks at Tullochgriban and other places. All the burns and smaller streams in Lochaber, Badenoch

and Strathspoy, have overflowed their banks, and many of them have done irreparable damage. Two bridges at Grantown, one at Craggan, and many others in the neighbourhood, have also fallen.

From the Elgin Courier.

When the storm and rains had somewhat abated, we visited several parts of the town and neighbourhood, to witness the effects which their united influence had produced; and never, truly, did we gaze on so mournful a scene—seldom, indeed, has it fallen to the lot of mortal to witness such a one as we then beheld. In whatever direction we cast our eyes, we saw nothing but desolation staring us in the face—large trees uprooted, their branches broken—the gardens prematurely stripped of almost all their fruit—extensive fields of corn, nearly ripe, prostrate with the earth out of which it sprung, and, in many instances, entirely under water. The river Lossie, which runs betwixt Bishoppmill and Elgin, overflowed its bank to an extent which certainly has not been paralleled within the memory of man, perhaps not for a series of centuries. Let those of our distant readers, acquainted with the localities of Elgin, only imagine, that from the hill south-westward of Oldmills to the Bleachfield, and from the Morriston Braes to the road leading by the north side of Ladyhill, by the English Chapel, they see nothing but one vast sheet of water, excepting the tops of a few white-bushes, &c. on a rising ground, and they will form some idea of the extent of this dreadful inundation.

Between Sheriffmill and Gallowhill, there was nothing to be seen, during the whole of Tuesday last, but one vast expanse of water, the whole of the crops growing there being completely under the liquid element. Proceeding a little downward, we come to Sheriffmill, the houses of which adjoining Lossie were all entered to the depth of several feet. A few inches only of the large wheel of the mill were above the water. The town of Oldmills was literally surrounded with water, to such a depth, that a boat sailed a considerable part of the day round about it, rescuing pigs and other live stock from a watery grave. It was with great difficulty, and not without the aid of a boat, that some of the inmates of one of the miller's houses were saved from being drowned in their own house. The slated roof of the mill of Cothall was carried down the river entire: and, had it not been for the dreadful devastation witnessed all around, one would, in this instance, have enjoyed a good joke at seeing a great number of rats, which were carried along with it, running about the floating wreck, evidently in a state of the most dreadful alarm, and yet having such an instinctive dread of the water, as not to jump into it. What ultimately became of the numerous little four-footed crew, we know not.

On the lands adjoining the banks of the Findhorn, the Lossie, and the Spoy, exclusive of the damage done by smaller rivers in the county of Elgin, we may, we apprehend, state, with a melancholy accuracy, that there are many thousands of acres of fields of corn, turnips, potatoes, &c. almost, if not altogether, destroyed. And we fear we are not guilty of exaggeration, when we say, that, including all kinds of property destroyed and damaged, several hundred thousand pounds would not repair the injury done in our northern districts.

The destruction of the feathered tribe, of almost every species, occasioned by this tremendous storm, and these tremendous rains, is uncommonly great. The woods and plantations in some parts are literally strewed with them. Even the crows were so much exhausted and injured by them, that on Tuesday, when the rains had ceased, immense numbers allowed themselves to be taken by individuals, without attempting to escape. Partridges, grouse, &c. have also suffered to a great extent. Thousands of them have been drowned; and many of them that had in one sense escaped the rains, were destroyed after they had ceased, by alighting on those fields where they had seen the tops of corn, and which contained 18 or 20 inches depth of water.

Proceeding downwards to Garmouth, the place where Spoy empties herself into the sea, we have here also a melancholy tale to narrate. Here every now and then were seen floating about, vast quantities of various descriptions, of property, including great numbers of sheep, pigs, calves, &c. which had been carried down the river, in some cases, 50 or 60 miles. The damage done to the heritable as well

as to landed property in Garmouth, and its neighbourhood, is painfully immense. A considerable number of houses are entirely destroyed, while a great many others are irreparably injured. Among these destroyed are several houses, regarding which a process has been for some time before the Court of Session. This calamity will likely terminate the case.—Many thousand deals and other large planks of wood, were carried off into the sea at Kingston.

On Wednesday evening, we visited the Loch of Spynie, and there witnessed a scene which we would feel disposed to designate as truly grand, were not the contemplation of it mingled with a consciousness of the mournful fact, that besides large proportions of other individual's arable lands, there were four entire farms in the Watery Maines of Duffus, lying completely under the little world of water on which we were gazing with a feeling we cannot well describe. The distance from the eastern to the western extremity of this vast expanse of water is from six to seven miles—its breadth in many places can be little short of two miles—while it is generally of such a depth that vessels of an ordinary size might sail in it with the greatest ease.

The following are extracts from a letter from Banff, dated, Tuesday evening, nine o'clock:—“Torrents of rain fell on Monday morning, accompanied with a heavy gale from the northward. This morning, the whole of the market-place was covered with water, to the depth of six or seven feet, and the property in the shops there is consequently greatly injured. A great portion of the garden walls of Duff House have given way; and the water was swollen to such a degree in Bridge Street, that 30 or 40 families were taken out this morning by means of boats, from windows on the second floors. Early this morning, the water was level with the top of the door of the Royal Oak Inn. The flood is now abating; but at 8 o'clock this evening I crossed the gardens in a boat—the water was then four feet deep. The Shambles are in ruins. The mail, in entering Banff this afternoon, from the anxiety of the guard, who was informed on the bridge that he ought not to proceed, went on as far as the entrance to the Shambles, and had just passed the corner of Gillon's Inn, when the water, rushing from the door of Duff House garden, carried the horses off their feet, and three of them were drowned in the market-place; one was saved by cutting the harness. The guard and driver were taken from the coach by means of a boat; the passengers had come out at the bridge. The coach was forced up against Mr. Gillon's door. A great number of cattle are drowned in the Deveron. Banff is in complete confusion, and no communication but in boats; but I expect the streets will be clear in the morning, as the wind has fallen, and the rain ceased. Lord Fife's garden, at Duff House, is entirely destroyed, and the lower flat of Duff House is filled with water.”

From the Aberdeen Journal.

The Don, along its whole course, exhibited the picture of a frightful inundation. All that part of the Garioch which borders it and the Ury was one broad expanse of water. In the town of Kintore, such was the height of the stream, that a boat was made use of to effect a communication between the houses; and farther down, at Bridge of Dyce, the whole low grounds were flooded; and on the turpike road the top of the toll-gate was barely visible; so that the Banff mail had to turn aside, and the coach came in by the old road.

In the river Dee, the rising of the water was first perceptible on Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, from which hour it continued to increase: till a late hour on Tuesday morning, when it had attained an elevation of about eight feet above its ordinary level; and in some confined places not less than twelve feet; and the quantity of water discharged by it may be estimated from the fact, that at the time of dead low water, the whole expanse of Aberdeen harbour was filled to the height of an ordinary spring tide.

From the Aberdeen Chronicle.

Opposite to the manse of Towie, the river Don has completely altered its course, striking out for itself a new channel, and leaving its former bed, and the bridge which crossed it quite dry.

Either on Monday or Tuesday, a blacksmith, in rashly attempting to swim across the Don, at Towie, was drowned; and, on one of these days, the at-

assistant schoolmaster at Strathdon shared the same fate in endeavouring to ford the river there on horseback. On Tuesday, Mr. William Williamson, fisher, George's street, lost his life in the burn of Ton. He was riding along the road between Komnay and Monymusk, when his horse took fright at some wreck that was floating on the road, which, as well as the bridge, was completely flooded by the swelling of the burn. The horse leaped over the embankment at the end of the bridge, and, notwithstanding the great exertions of Mr. George Williamson, Mr. William Williamson sunk to rise no more.

In the vicinity of Aberdeen, the damage produced by the overflowing of the Don, was very great.—The extensive paper work belonged to Mr. Pirio received considerable injury. The water forced away the sluices at the top of the mill-lead, and swept away two dry houses, containing a considerable quantity of paper; but we are extremely happy to learn that little or no damage has occurred to the principal mill house and machinery, or to the patent paper machines. The houses occupied by the workmen, and which are situated near the work, were under water, and part of the furniture was washed out, and carried down the torrent. Five men who were employed in a dry-house, situated between the mill-lead and the Don, saw the danger to which they were exposed, but stopped until the sluices were broken down when they took themselves to the rising ground near the dry-house, where they remained in a very perilous state, from which there was no means of extricating them. Captain Manby's apparatus was sent for, and was brought to the spot by Lieut. Sanderson and the men under his command at the Don station, with a degree of promptitude which did them the highest honour.—A small line was speedily sent over, and the men succeeded in fixing the end of it to a pole on the island, but in a few minutes the fury of the water loosened it from its hold, and it was instantly swept away. In the course of the afternoon, the people on the other side found means, by the small rope of the apparatus, to send over some refreshments, which served to enliven the spirits of the sufferers, and enable them to bear up under their fatigue. In a short time, however, except the inconvenience of having to stay all night on the spot, there were no fears for their safety, as the flood was evidently subsiding, and at half-past four o'clock on Wednesday morning, they were brought over in a very exhausted state. A person who visited the spot on Wednesday morning describes the scene about this place as distressing in the extreme. The people, now that the water had subsided from their dwellings, were engaged in taking out their half-demolished furniture to the doors, and laying out the small remnants of clothing to dry, and all busy to mitigate, as far as they were able, this heavy visitation. At Mr. Davidson's paper-mill, much injury was also sustained. A house occupied by Mr. Watson, jun., was reduced to a heap of ruins, and Mrs. Watson nearly perished in the flood, she having remained in the house until part of the furniture had floated out. Another house immediately adjoining was also swept away. Considerable damage was done at the printfield, in consequence of the water entering the lower floor of the building.—Poraley bleachfield shared also in the general devastation. About 11 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, the sluices of the mill-lead (between which and the river the bleachfield is situated) gave way, and in a few moments the bleachfield and the workmen were surrounded by water. Boats were procured, and the people carried to a place of safety. Many of their dwelling houses were inundated, and much of their furniture destroyed. The lawn before Scaton House was one sheet of water. The height to which the river had risen may be conceived when we say, that the mill-lead at Persley, which is twelve feet above the level of the Don, was indiscernible.

The harbour, on the beach near the dock-yards, was covered to the depth of several inches, with the soil which had been washed away by the Dec. The sea beach also exhibited a melancholy scene of devastation, being thickly strewed with trees, hay, furniture, and the bodies of animals which had perished in the flood, the captain of a vessel which arrived from Hull on Wednesday, mentions, that along the whole coast from Bervie to Aberdeen, similar fragments of wreck were to be seen floating in all directions.

The above, we are grieved to say, is but a part of the enormous damage sustained in this county.—Some of the turnpikes have been much injured, and many of the other roads rendered quite impassable. In some parts of the country, scarcely a bridge is left. A striking proof of the violence of the tempest is manifested in the government road between the bridge of Forbes on the Don, and the bridge of Potarch on the Dec. All that line of road, we are informed, has been destroyed, and scarcely one of the numerous bridges erected on the streams, over which it passes, remains entire.

It is impossible to calculate the evils which will arise from these calamities. Numerous public works which were completed at an immense expense, and have been productive of the greatest advantages, now lie in ruins. The work of many years has been overthrown in a single day! The rapidly advancing prosperity of the country will receive a severe check; the communication between different parts of the country will be rendered difficult; in some places impossible. We cannot expect, for many years, to see things placed on their former footing. Every one seems deeply impressed with grief at this melancholy catastrophe, which, unless soon remedied, must, we fear, prove almost ruinous to several flourishing districts. But, unfortunately the extent of the loss is by far too great for the limited funds which are destined for supplying it. We, yesterday, heard a gentleman, who had ample means of information, state, that the total damage sustained, in this county alone, will amount to two hundred thousand pounds!

On the whole, it is concluded from the records or marks preserved, that the present eruption of the waters has exceeded, by one and a half to two feet in height, the great flood of 1790, which had similar effects here on the river or that of 1768, which carried away the old bridge of Banff.

The fine bridge over the Spey at Fochabers, erected in 1804, at an expense of about £15,000 sterling, and which the country regarded as one of the most durable as well as important works which could have been executed, is of the number of those which have on this lamentable occasion been destroyed, or for a length of time rendered useless.—On Tuesday forenoon, as several people were on the bridge, viewing the awful grandeur of the scene which the overflowing of the river and the frightful impetuosity of the foaming current exhibited—this magnificent structure gave such indications of instability, as to leave them no room to doubt or deliberate—a terrific noise of the rending pillars brought dread warning of what was immediately to follow, and they had just time to escape with their lives—when, at 12 o'clock at noon, the two north arches on the Moray side fell with a tremendous crash into the river, carrying in the huge appalling mass of wreck a poor-lamb boy, of the name of Anderson, the son of the toll-keeper. The stone arches and approach of the bridge of Craiggellachie, on the same river, have been carried away, or so far demolished as to interrupt the communication, while, if the iron part of the bridge do not fall, it is feared it must be greatly injured. A cottage, which stood on the haugh in its neighbourhood is completely swept away. So great was the rapidity with which the flood in the Spey came down, that a man of the name Cruickshank, a merchant in Aberlour, who was on one of the haughs at the time, was obliged to fly to a tree for refuge. He remained in the tree for about five hours, uttering the most heart-rending cries for that assistance which could not be rendered him, and he was at last borne down by the irresistible torrent. Mr. Grant of Bollandalloch, and his family, had to be removed from the mansion-house in boats.

On the road between Fochabers and Keith, the bridge of Haugh is almost entirely thrown down, and two smaller bridges are swept away. The following are also either thrown down, or so much damaged as to be rendered impassable;—the bridge over the Fiddich, near Craigellachie; two bridges on the Poharm road, and two on the Botriphnie road; several bridges on the road between Huntly and the Muir of Rhynie; and the fine new bridge over the Deteron, on the road to Glass, which was built only last year: the small bridge near Huntly, on the Keith road, the bridge over the Gadie, at Mill of Carden; the bridge between Pimachio and old Rayne; and one in the same neighbourhood over the Ury; three bridges on the road between

Tatland and Alford; two bridges in the neighbourhood of Drumlassi, on the turnpike road from Aberdeen to Tatland; and three on the road from Aberdeen to Kincardine by O'Neil-Garlogie.

BRECKIN.—On Sunday we had little sunshine, but the day was warm and sultry, with a light breeze from the west. Towards evening, the sky became cloudy, the breeze sharper, and the temperature much lower. During the night, the rain commenced, and continued to fall in torrents till into in Monday afternoon, when there was some intermission. Between eight and nine o'clock, however, the rain recommenced, accompanied by lightning; and the wind shortly after rose to a perfect hurricane, and continued during the whole night. In consequence, the rivers were swollen to an enormous height on Tuesday morning, and immense injury has been done. The South Esk has overflowed our suburb called the Nether Tenements, in which the inhabitants have been confined to the upper parts of their houses during the greater part of the day, and it is said to have risen higher than eyes remembered, except in 1774. A great quantity of yarn was swept off the Inch Bleachfield during the night; and during the day, sheep, hay, (in large quantities,) labouring utensils, wood, &c. have been observed floating down, giving fearful notice of the devastation committed in the upper districts. On the North Esk, singular ravage has been suffered. The Iron suspension bridge near Slateford has been swept away; and the dead bodies of several cattle and some horses have been observed floating past the North Water Bridge. Report says that several bridges have been swept away in the Mearns. The Dehance coach was drawn across on planks put over the pillars left standing of the bridge of Mondayes, on the water of Bervie, on the great Aberdeen road. The crops on the haugh ground are under water, and, with hardly an exception, utterly destroyed. Nor is this the only injury the crops have sustained by the hurricane. The grain is lodged to an enormous extent, and the injury thus sustained is said to be incalculable.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Extract of a letter from a young gentleman on board His Majesty's brig Investigator, to his father in Edinburgh, dated Moray Frith off Cromarty, Wednesday, 5th August:—

"Never had mortals more reason than we to be thankful to Almighty God that we are still among the living; and never will the recollection of the perils we have come through, be effaced from my memory; nor will the most fool-hardy person on board ever forget Monday night. After leaving Leith on Friday afternoon, we beat down the length of Largo Bay, where we were becalmed till Sunday morning, when a light breeze sprung up in our favour, and during the day carried us on as far as Montrose; here again we had a calm till Sunday morning, when we again got a favourable wind, which took us ten miles north of Buchanness by bedtime. The breeze freshened during the night, and at five on Monday morning we were going on merrily, and within eighty miles of Shetland; all then we really had fine weather, and we had every prospect of being at our journey's end early on Tuesday morning. A very different fate, however, awaited us: the wind suddenly veered round to the north-east, the brig could not keep her course, and it was resolved to bear away for the Moray Frith, and, if possible, get into Cromarty harbour. All the way the wind blew a hurricane, and the sea made a free breach over us, so that every thing got quite wet, and even the cabins had half a foot of water in them; the beds, too, were as wet as if they had been overboard; in this way we proceeded during the day, and at night we were all as uncomfortable as we could be, when all of a sudden at midnight, there was a cry on deck of 'land a-head,' and directly after, 'breakers on the lee-bow.' The pilot was steering at this time, but on hearing the dreadful intelligence, Captain Thomas ran half naked, and half distracted on deck, and took the helm; fortunately the ship obeyed the helm, and was worn round on another tack, but we had not gone half a mile when a rock appeared not ten yards off. We were now running eight knots, and had we struck would have gone to atoms in a moment; we, however, passed so near that any one could have leapt from the deck upon the rock, (which was a sharp

pointed one among breakers, a mile from the land. We now discovered that we were between two heads, the wind blowing a hurricane, and directly upon the land; and we, of course, every tack, coming nearer to it, and were a third time going smack among the breakers, when, as the last resource, it was fixed to try the anchors, as it was impossible to weather either of the heads. One anchor was let go, which snapt immediately; out went another, and, thank God, it held, otherwise not a soul on board would ever have seen the light of another day. The gale continued; half the deck was generally under water, every wave broke over us, and half a mile astern we heard the roar of the sea on the shore; nothing between us and death but a single anchor and chain cable. It was now two in the morning, pitch dark, and the arrival of the morning light only showed us more and more our awful situation, as we discovered that we were very near an iron-bound coast, ascending about 150 feet perpendicularly from the sea, so that if we went ashore we must perish. A council was held at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and they resolved to try to boat out, or in the event of being unable to do so, to endeavour to cut away the foremast and run the vessel on shore, at a place a mile off, where we might have been saved, as the coast ran in a sloping direction into the sea. Providence, however, again befriended us; the vessel stayed well on her first tack, and on the second we weathered the lead, and stood up the Moray Frith for Cromarty. This tremendous place is about four miles from Kinaird's head, and the two heads whose names I shall never forget, are called Black and Troup heads. It is now three o'clock on Wednesday, a dead calm, we are six miles from Cromarty, but expect to get there to night, where we will rest, and proceed on our voyage the first fair wind. Captain Thomas has been thirty-three years at sea, and of course has made many escapades, but says he never was in such a condition, and none of the men on board ever saw any thing like the situation in which we were placed. Every body gave up hope, and when the rock appeared so near, the men were so paralyzed that they could not work, and had not the captain himself taken the helm, and called out, "My dear brave fellows, work for your lives, as death stares us in the face," which called forth every energy, we must have gone down. The vessel is a capital one, or she never could have stood it out. Her main-mast is carried away, and also nearly all her bulwarks; all the provisions which were on deck, and several casks, were washed overboard; and the live stock was drowned, except two or three fowls. To add to our misery, the fresh water was in the hold, and it could not be opened, the sea was so high; so, for about 38 hours, we had neither meat, nor even a drop of water to quench our burning thirst. Every man is worn out—two are on the sick list; but I hope by to-morrow things will be all right again.

*Cromarty Bay, Thursday Aug. 6.*—I wrote so far while we were coming in here last night. The Cromarty people tell us there are nine vessels ashore in the Frith, and nearly all the hands drowned, and it seems that a large schooner went down very near the horrid place where we were.

**PEACE BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND PERU.**—We think we are justified in adopting this heading, once more information substantially to this effect having been received through various channels.

*From the Boston Gazette of Monday.*

Capt. Gray, at this port yesterday from Porto Cabello, whence he sailed 6th inst. informs the keeper of Merchants Hall that the Colombian frigate Colombia, and a schooner of war Urica, sailed on the 24th August for the coast of Peru; and that a few hours after their departure news of peace with the Peruvians was received, and a grand salute fired in honor of the event.

*From the National Gazette.*

We have received the supplement to the Bogota Gazette of Colombia, of the 13th ult., which contains an important document,—a general armistice, or rather preliminary convention of Peace between Colombia and Peru. It was signed on the 16th July at Bolivar's head quarters in Barin, on his part and on that of Don Augustin Gamarra, commander-in-chief of the army of the Peruvian republic, with whom he negotiated. The duration of the armistice was fixed at seventy days; and all hostilities by sea or land

were to be suspended; the department of Guayaquil and its fortress were to be put at the disposal of the government of Colombia;—the blockade of the southern coast of Colombia was to be raised, and a negotiation for a definitive treaty immediately instituted.

### MONTREAL INFANT SCHOOL.

At a meeting held at the Infant School St. Dominique street, Montreal, 5th Aug. 1820, after an examination of the children Horatio Gates, Esq. was called to the Chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Moved by the Rev. J. Hick, and seconded by Mr. Carmichael.

1. That this meeting impressed with a deep sense of the great importance of Infant Schools, to the advancement of Education and of their pre-eminent efficacy to form the heart to virtue, at an age when it is most susceptible of good impressions, do unanimously resolve to promote and encourage the formation of Infant Schools; and for the purpose constitute themselves into a Society to be called "The Montreal Infant School Society."

Moved by Wm. Budden, Esq. and seconded by the Rev. H. Esson.

2. That a Committee be formed for the purpose of superintending and conducting the Institution which is now in operation and to promote the establishment of similar Institutions in this City and throughout these Provinces.

Moved by the Rev. H. Esson, and seconded by the Rev. J. Hick:

3. As the Montreal Infant School has been commenced under the direction of some benevolent Ladies, who have with great zeal and ability presided over it since its establishment, that it be continued under the sole direction of a Female Committee.

Moved by Mr. Winchester, and seconded by W. Budden, Esq.

4. That his Excellency Sir James Kempt be most respectfully requested to become the patron of this Society.

Moved by Dr. Holmes, and seconded by the Rev. H. Esson.

5. That every subscriber of ten shillings per annum be considered a member of this Society and entitled to vote at all general meetings.

Moved by Mr. Wm. Hedge, and seconded by the Rev. J. Hick.

6. That the Society shall hold an anniversary meeting on the first Wednesday of August to receive the Annual Report and appoint a new Committee for the ensuing year.

Moved by W. Plenderleath, Esq. and seconded by the Rev. Hick.

7. That the thanks of this meeting are justly due to those benevolent Ladies who have exerted themselves so honourably and successfully for the introduction of Infant Schools into Canada.

8. H. Gates, Esq. having left the chair, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was moved by the Rev. H. Esson, seconded by Dr. Holmes and unanimously passed.

### Constitution of the Montreal Infant School Society.

1st. The Society shall consist of a patron, first directress, second directress, Treasurer, Secretaries and life and annual members.

2nd. Any person may become a member of this Society by contributing ten shillings annually to its funds, or a life member, by the payment of Ten pounds currency at one time or fifteen pounds within four years from the time of subscribing. Donations and annual subscriptions less than Ten shillings will be received.

3rd. The objects of this Society, shall be to superintend the Infant School now under its direction and to promote the establishment of similar Institutions in this City, and throughout these Provinces.

4th. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee of 20 members consisting of the first Directress; second Directress; Treasurer, Secretaries and sixteen other ladies; eight of whom shall be members of the Roman Catholic Church. This Committee of management to have power to fill up vacancies and to add to their number.

5th. The system of instruction to be adopted in all schools under the superintendance or patronage of this Society, shall strictly regard the rights of

conscience, and not interfere with the religious tenets of any sect of Christians.

6th. The Committee shall choose Annually, from the subscribers to the Society five gentlemen, who shall be requested to aid them with their advice and promote the objects of the Institution, by mutual consultation.

7th. Members shall have the privilege of voting at all general meetings of the Society, of visiting the School and of offering such suggestions to the managing Committee, as they may think would tend to promote the prosperity of the Society.

8th. The Society shall hold a general meeting on the first Wednesday in August, in each year, to which meeting the Committee, shall present a report of their proceedings for the year past.

9th. A special meeting of the Society may be summoned on the requisition of the managing Committee, or any nine members by letter addressed to one of the Secretaries.

10th. Alterations of this constitution shall not be made unless recommended by the Committee, or proposed by some members, at a general meeting and finally adopted by at least three fourths of the members, present at the subsequent general meeting.

MIRIMICHIE, October 13.

Wednesday last being the anniversary of the Great Fire, all the shops were closed, and Divine Service performed in the respective churches, agreeably to a uniform custom since that event, which this suspension of business and attendance at public worship are intended to commemorate.

Of all the means which the Almighty makes use of to inspire us with a salutary dread of his justice, and a lively gratitude for his mercy;—of all the means which, in the ordinary course of his providence, he exercises to detach our affections from this world, and fix them on that which is eternal, there is not one so frequently adopted—there is not one so forcibly inculcated—that occupies so many of the inspired pages—or draws such pathetic appeals from the mouths of his prophets—as a perpetual recurrence to "the days of old,"—a constant and regular commemoration of those dispensations, by which the justice, power, mercy, and other attributes of the Deity have been manifested to man.

Four years have now elapsed since this river was the scene of a frightful, a terrible visitation, frightful in its progress—and terrible in its effects. In a word, Wednesday last was the fourth anniversary of that conflagration, which spread such wild and awful havoc on this river, which inscribed the marks of its fury on the country, and raised the name of Mirimichie to unenviable notoriety. And happy are we to record that it was observed in the spirit of that injunction, to which we have alluded.

This calamity has formed an era in the history of this Province, and will afford its future historians a melancholy date for the chronology of both contemporary and subsequent events. Long, long will the traces of that fire be visible, for, altho' Newcastle has risen like a phoenix from its ashes, and another Douglastown has emerged from the ruins of the old one, and time by its mellowing influence, has softened its effects, the once beautiful scenery that ornamented the river and blended its sylvian charms with the bustle of commerce, has not recovered its lost attractions; the trees are still leafless—the forest is yet charred, and the nudity of the one and lividness of the other, preserve the harrowing recollections of that night, to which we advert with mingled feeling of gratitude and awe.

Painful, however, as it is, even at the distance of four years, to conjure up the recollections of the 7th Oct. we notwithstanding, derive no small degree of pleasure from the remembrance of that active benevolence, and public sympathy, so amiably connected with them. To assuage our grief, to hunt the poignancy of our sufferings, and to minister to our wants, became the *cliquette* of the day throughout the colonies; in the United States; and the Mother Country; compassion never acted with greater promptitude—pity, never responded to the applications; of distress, in a more accents; the liberal donations of wealth, the offerings, of mediocrity, and the mite of poverty, were cheerfully given to mitigate our sufferings; and all distinctions of country, and of creed were absorbed in the broad principle of universal charity.

Let us now relieve our memory from dwelling on past desolation and turn our attention to pious

renovation. Newcastle and Douglastown have resumed their original size, and Chatham is every day extending itself. Churches and Seminaries are rising up among us for the propagation of Religion and Science, and stores and wharves are continually erecting for the prosecution of commerce. See the spirit of the people, gradually soaring above the influence of the times; and renewed enterprise, under the guidance of prudence, rising from the late depression of trade. Behold our capitalists employing the neglected resources of the country, for the extension of our commerce. Our export trade invigorated by variety, and the sphere of our manufacture enlarged by the creation of saw-mills, whose magnitude corresponds with the spirit of their proprietors. The resources of our sea-board drawn upon for the supply of the West-India market, to an extent commensurate with the enlarged views of one, and the interior employed for the exportation of boards &c. by another—Agriculture dawning among us and mildly reproving our negligence, by the exercise of its embellishing, and provident genius, reclaiming the wilderness—clothing the soil with verdure and providing a granary for future exigency.

## MISCELLANY.

## INFLUENCE OF POVERTY.

"Apart from all the outward distress of poverty—its hunger and cold and privation—there is a work wrought upon the spirit by its hard necessities, which occasions suffering far keener than the body may feel or know—no one who has not felt or narrowly observed the process of poverty—the perpetual fettering of desire, the pinching, abstinent calculation, the daily smothering in the heart of impulses irresistibly strong—a duty not the less painful that it is silent and habitual—no one who has not looked upon the unalleviated and uncomplaining misery of the poor, pressing down, with its withering and leaden closeness, every nerve capable of sensation or enjoyment—no one who has not watched their self-denyng and unbroken labor continued when the strength is faint and the heart sick, and seen them when released at the extreme moment, meeting, with the apathy of exhaustion, the caresses and poor comforts of their wretched home—no one who has not seen all this, and compelled himself to conquer his averted eye and look upon it with the steady gaze of sympathy, can have any idea of their intolerable misery—any adequate conception of its degrading, deadening influence upon the spirit and temper of humanity. And this is not merely a temporary forgetfulness of their natural capacities—not a cloud that darkens for an hour but may pass by. It is a gradual and final shutting out of light from the mind. It is the rending one by one of the exquisite fibres of life—dividing with an edge keener than steel, affections nourished in youth, and wound about the heart with inexpressible tenderness. It is the pressing forever upon the eye images of dismal want, and upon the mind a sick consciousness that will not be put by, of desperate irremediable wretchedness. We are not in this country familiar with such poverty as this, but the effect extends proportionally to every degree of want. Wherever it is felt daily, it subdues the spirit, and shuts up in the mind its own overpresent image, and kills like a mildew the delicate fibres of refinement and feeling. And what is the remedy? The circle of common pleasures is invisible to the poor, for they have not its talisman of gold. It has no medicine for those who have no money, and no "me and milk without price." The beauty and fragrance and cheerful music of nature—gifts not for the rich alone or the powerful; are lost upon senses drenched by inward care. They all go on in their proper seasons, and pass through their beautiful changes, but the poor have no heart to enjoy them. And is this all? Is there no other remedy? Has the clear seeing Providence of God left a class of his creatures at the mercy of a chance they cannot govern, which may bring upon them, at any time, a blindness to the common light of Heaven, and a fetter for every sense capable of joy? Religion, as it is meant for all, so it is adapted to the necessities of all. It enters alike the cottage of the peasant and the hall of the noble, and brings to both, the same priceless gift, but to the former, it brings also another and not a trifling blessing. It

will not dwell upon the progress of its pure refinement and its beautiful and certain elevation of taste. I will only direct your eye to the power which, within the limits of your own walks of benevolence, and, as the result. You may select the religious portion of them without passing a threshold. An invariable neatness is visible about their dwellings. The humble vine creeps over the door, and the flower-pot stands in the window, and the curtain that shuts out the intruding eye from the low room is of snowy whiteness. The child that plays at the dog's quiet and clean. The sound of labor is not mingled with noisy voices in the day time, and at evening the psalm of the Sabbath service is heard, or the mother sits quietly in the porch, or reads by her faint lamp, the book wherein her trust is hidden. Enter her cottage and you will find a meek cheerfulness in her manner, a mild expression in her face, and a tone, free, at least from the violence common to her station, and if she has felt the heavier afflictions of sickness and death, often subdued and touching. Win her confidence, and she will tell you that it refreshes her in her severe labor to look out upon the pleasant sun, and remember God's goodness, and that she finds now and then a passage in her Bible which opens her eye to some common beauty in creation which she had hitherto passed by—the eloquent psalm of the King of Israel, or the glowing fervor of the Prophet has sent her out by night to see the Heavens that "declare his glory," and ponder the "sweet influence of the Pleiades;" and that every created thing has assumed an interest to her, reminding her constantly of Him who made the "goodly wings of the bird," and "clothed the neck of the horse with thunder." New and delightful topics of thought are thus given her which wile away her care, and as she dwells less upon the low and degrading images of her lot, and more upon the beautiful contemplations of her Bible, an imperceptible refinement is wrought within her, and the narrowing and depressing tendency of her employments effectually counteracted."

ON MODESTY.—It may be thought an *immodest* commencement to assert, that this is a virtue, not less valuable than rare and uncommon. But as my notions of Modesty widely differ from that false delicacy which actuates the conduct and movements of the generality of mankind, I feel no hesitation in hazarding the proposition. Indeed, a very cursory view of men and manners is sufficient to convince us, that the virtues of our ancestors are very faintly reflected in the persons of their descendants, and none more so than that of Modesty. In our days, the decline of life is too frequently marked with a total disregard of its injunctions; and the juvenile part of the community are making great progress in their endeavour to extirpate this (in their eyes) unnecessary accompaniment. How ridiculous the stern and self-opinated importance of the former! how disgusting the pride, ignorance and impertinence of the latter! Persons who barely comply with the prescribed forms of decency and decorum, conceive themselves remarkably modest; forgetting that the chief and component parts of this qualification, *diffidence* and *humility*, are essentially requisite. How amiable is the youth, who, notwithstanding the possession of superior abilities and education, is diffident of his own opinion, and with modest deference attentively considers the remarks of all; or, even if he is not conspicuously blessed with ability and education, but *pretumes* not more than he *possesses*, still how praiseworthy is his conduct! Contrast it with the boisterous presumption of arrogance and ignorance, and behold more clearly the inestimable advantages resulting from Modesty! The truly modest feel not less diffident of their own opinion, than fearful of too hastily and inconsiderately contradicting that of another: the delicacy of their own feelings induces them to be always watchful, lest they should incautiously wound the feelings of others. A sympathetic ardor pervades in the heart, by which they are at all times not only inclined, but willing, to rejoice with the fortunate, compassionate with the distressed, bear with the pragmatical, and envy not the proud. In short, to use a paradoxical expression, Modesty is not what (in these days) it seems to be. It is not that summary of expression, that preciseness of form, that stiffness of demeanour, which is so conspicuous, in the middle and higher classes of society; neither is it to be discovered in that refined delicacy, which shrinks at the idea of any

open personal impropriety, or deviation from established usage, but which feels no remorse in privately dipping its envenomed tongue in the cup of slander and detraction.

Artificial Modesty, may with some degree of propriety be compared to our garments. Like them, we put it on and off; we suit it to the time and place; so that it is univacally acknowledged, not to be wholly impossible for a seeming saint to become metamorphosed into a very devil.

ON LOVE TO MAN.—FROM LAVATER.—Love, what art thou? O Love! who, of all mortals, has ever pronounced thy glory divine? To give and to teach, to gladden, to comfort, and to warn,—is this the whole compass of Love? Or is it the province of Love to forgive and relieve our foes? to supplicate blessings with tears for those who wish evil to us? Or is it the duty of Love to waste our fortune for friends, to die in their service unknown to them; to grasp the misery of nations; to carry the burden of ages; to soar up to heaven; to plunge into the bottomless chasms, for groaning mankind's relief; to be entranced with the happy; to groan with the hapless, in the darkness of night; to be all for all; to live but in others, as the heart's blood lives in every limb;—is this the standard of love? Speak! answer me, Love! Thou smilest, art silent! Thy smile, what tells it me, heaven-born Love!—"I am all in all, unspeakable, like Him! unfathomable, like Him!"

## YELLOW FEVER.

From all the information that we are able to procure, we learn that this usual and dangerous visitant of the city prevails to an alarming extent. If the statements be true, for a few days past, from thirty to fifty have died each day, and those who it is reported constituted the greatest number of the subjects, were those Spaniards, that adopted this city, as a temporary asylum from the extravagance of Mexican democracy. To find multitudes of fellow beings falling before us into the grave, a few moments after they have shown the liveliest and healthiest aspect, and when we are or hope to be secure, is astonishing and lamentable. The youthful, the aged, the powerful, the weak, yielding themselves a prey to its rapidly devastating force. Although disposed to weep with the mourners, who may be spread over the world, and who will anxiously look towards New Orleans for the communication of the news of life or death, we will, in opposition to the usual course prescribed, advise those who are unacclimated to remain in the city. That the disease prevails, there is no doubt; and that the method of treatment, the advantage of attendance, and the necessities of the patient are more abundantly procured here than elsewhere are truths self evident.—There is at least equal liability to the infection by the disease in leaving the city at this time, and double danger from the inexperience of medical attendants. Those who are untouched by the searching operation of the yellow fever, have now to stand and test their strength with its desolating powers.

Although each year announces the multitudes of deaths here by the Yellow Fever; and although each town in the Union may mourn for the loss of parent, child or relative, swept off by the rapid march of disease, yet the news of the most extensive destruction will whet the ardor of commercial speculation, and even in the remote parts of Europe, the healthy inhabitants will be calculating upon the profits of a residence in this city, and assuming as a basis, the decrease of population by the yellow fever. So soon as the healthful season has come, one will hear the stranger, newly arrived, when examining the dimensions and capabilities of this city, ejaculate his astonishment at the populousness of the inhabitants, and the difference between the notion he had formed of the "city of the dead," and the life and number of its inhabitants. Thus it is however, the effect which the news of the destructive prevalence of the yellow fever has abroad, is the increasing determination of those who hear, to become hazardous visitors. As managers of a public print, it is a duty to announce the supposed facts of the disease; to state our opinions, and to leave our crude notions to the examination and reflections of those who may read, or dread, or weep at the fatal march of the enemy to the sons of man—the yellow fever.—New Orleans Paper.

## POETRY.

## IS THERE A GOD?

Answered by an appeal to Morning, Noon, and Night.

Now breathes the ruddy Morn'g  
His health restoring gales,  
And from the chambers of the east  
A flood of light prevails.

Is there a God? You rising sun  
An answer most supplies:  
Writes it in flame upon the earth,  
Proclaims it round the skies.

The pendant clouds that curtain round  
This sublunary ball,  
And firmament on high, reveal,  
A God that governs all.

The warbling lark in realms of air,  
Has thrill'd her matin lay;  
The balmy breeze of morn is fled,  
It is the Noon of day.

Is there a God? Hark! from on high  
His thunder shakes the poles:  
I hear his voice in every wind,  
In every wave that rolls.

I read a record of his love,  
His wisdom and his power,  
Inscribed on all created things,  
Man, beast, and herb, and flower.

The sultry sun has left the skies,  
And day's delights are flown;  
The owl screams amid the shade,  
And Night resumes her throne.

Is there a God? With sacred fear  
I upward turn mine eyes:  
There is' that glittering lamp of light—  
There is' my soul replies.

If such convictions to my mind  
His works around impart;  
O let the wisdom of his word,  
Inscribe them on my heart.

That while I ponder on his deeds,  
And read his truth divine,  
Nature may point me to a God,  
And grace may make him mine.

## THE JOURNAL.

Our latest advices from Great-Britain are by the *Britannia*, and are to the 13th September.—The Russians had obtained possession of Adrianople without a struggle, and were pushing forward to Constantinople. Letters from that place stated, that Commissioners had departed for the Russian headquarters to treat for peace, and it was thought, that the war would soon be brought to a termination. It is evidently an important crisis, not only as relates to the Turkish empire, but also to several of the European nations. Things cannot much longer remain in their present apparently undecided course; and the scale may be expected shortly to turn for either a general peace, or a general war. If England and France interfere decidedly on behalf of the Turks, and the Emperor of Russia admit that interference, peace will be the result; but if he insist upon terms which they cannot approve, we see no alternative but that war upon a more extended scale must follow.

**ACCIDENT.**—On Thursday the 15th instant, in Bridgetown, N. S. a person was engaged in dressing a pig; and for that purpose had some hot water in a tea kettle, standing near by him. A son boy, about two years of age, the son of Mr. AARON EATON, a neighbour, was playing on a rising ground close by. For fear of accident the child had been repeatedly sent away, but afterwards while the person was particularly engaged, the child fell towards the tea kettle, and brought the contents, about two quarts of hot water, upon him; by which he was so seriously scalded, that he died on the following morning.

**PRESENTATIONS IN QUEBEC.**—Among various matters presented by the Grand Jury of Quebec at the September Court, are the following:—

"The Jurors present the demoralising influence of the great number of low Public Houses in this City, more especially in Chapelin-street on the roads leading to the Cove. They however learn with satisfaction that the Magistrates have lately reduced the number of those nurseries of vice and crime, and strongly recommend them to continue their efforts in diminishing them."

"The Jurors present the insufficiency of the buildings on the island of Anticosti, for affording shelter to the shipwrecked seamen. In the course of their investigations respecting the awful and somewhat

mysterious fate of the passengers and crew of the ship *Granicus* at Belle Isle, a remedy has been suggested which might prevent a recurrence of such appalling events, namely to engage one of the inhabitants to make a tour of the island towards the end of the month of December in each year."

**LINCOLNSHIRE GIANT.**—The *Taunton Courier*, contains an account of the death and funeral of NEAL SEWELL, the Lincolnshire Giant, who was born at Harrogate in 1805. Sewell, was seven feet four inches high, and weighed 518 pounds.—He required five yards of broad cloth for his coat, five yards of cloth and lining for his vest, seven yards of patent cord for his trowsers; his shoes were 14½ inches long, and 6½ inches wide.

**TEMPERANCE IN NOVA SCOTIA.**—We have just been informed, that some short time since, a TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, was formed in the Township of Wilmot, N. S. of which, the venerable SAMUEL V. BAYARD, Esq. is President, and the Rev. Mr. BILL, Baptist Minister, Secretary. We are not in possession of the particulars of the constitution of this Society, but we understand generally, that the members signed a document by which they pledged themselves, to discontinue, and in every practicable form, to discountenance the use of Spirituous Liquors; and that in their future transactions with mercantile men, they will give a decided preference, to those merchants, who abstain from selling the article. We understand, further, that the number of persons who have entered into this association is very considerable; and that the design is very generally approved, in that part of the country. This is the first Temperance Society of which we have heard in Nova Scotia, consequently, the Township of Wilmot will have the honor of being foremost in the cause of Temperance.

**MADRAS SCHOOL, in St. Andrews.**—The offices of Master and Mistress of the Madras School, in St. Andrews, are now vacant, and applications for those respective situations, will be received until the first Monday in November, addressed to the Rev. JEROME AILEY, Rector of the Parish. The most undoubted testimonials will be required, and those applying must be members of the Church of England.

It gives us much pleasure to copy the following article from the last *St. Catherine paper*. The project for uniting the lakes of Canada by a navigable communication seems on the eve of being accomplished.—*Albion*.

**WELLAND CANAL.**—It is with extreme pleasure we announce to our readers and friends, and the friends of this great work throughout the country, the fact, that the waters of the grand river were actually let into the feeder of the Welland Canal, on Saturday last, and are at this moment gradually winding their way through the canal to mingle with the waters of lake Ontario.

We understand the Engineer is of opinion, that it will require from ten days to a fortnight's time, to fill all the extensive reservoirs on its route, and put every part of the work in proper order for the reception of a full head of water. After which the grand day for celebrating the event of the first vessel surmounting the natural obstacles to navigation between the lakes, by ascending as well as descending the Falls of Niagara in safety, will be appointed.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 17.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S MISSION IN INDIA.**—Wednesday, the Rev. Alexander Duff, was ordained to the pastoral office by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, previous to his going out to India, as the head of the missionary school at Calcutta, under the sanction and patronage of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. This impressive solemnity took place in St. George's church, and Dr. Chalmers presided. There was a very full attendance of the Presbytery—and the church, as was to be expected on so interesting an occasion, was completely filled with a most respectable audience. This scheme originated in a memorial and petition now before us, from the Rev. Dr. Bryce, the first Scots minister in India, (dated in December 1823) to the General Assembly—and that venerable body, in May 1824, and in successive assemblies, entrusted the arrangements necessary for effecting the object in view to a Committee, of which Dr. Inglis has been the zealous and judicious convener. The funds are now in such a state as to enable the committee to begin their active labors, and to Mr. Duff's en-

trusted the task of commencing an experiment from which the most important and beneficial consequences may result.

The *London Recorder* announces that a minute examination will shortly take place into the present condition of the United Church of England and Ireland.

The passage in the *Recorder* is as follows:—  
"Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of the Church of England, and ardently as we have pleaded for the adoption of measures fitting to renovate it in various important branches, it is with pleasure, and yet with anxiety, that we announce to our readers and to the public, that it has been resolved to issue a royal commission, the members of which are to be invested with ample powers for a minute and extensive examination into the present condition of the United Church. The greater part, if not the whole, of the members of the commission have been already named. They consist of lay as well as of clerical members; and we apprehend, at no distant day, they will enter upon the duties of the delicate and important task which has been devolved upon them."

Collect for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.

O God, forasmuch as without thee we are not able to please thee; Mercifully grant, that thy Holy Spirit may in all things direct and rule our hearts, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

The Friends in general of the **NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY**, are respectfully informed that the Annual Meeting for the present year, will be held on Wednesday, 28th October, in **MASONIC HALL**, at 7 o'clock, P. M.—A collection will be taken up at the time in aid of the funds of the Institution.

## MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday the 14th inst. by the Rev. J. Carroll, Mr. JOHN SHRELOCK, of Eastport, Merchant, to Miss MARGARET GUNN, of this city.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Dipper-harbor, to SARAH, daughter of Mr. John Day, formerly of this city.

On Sunday evening, by the same, Mr. LEVI H. JONES, to JANEZINE, daughter of the late Mr. Martin; all of this city.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. JAMES SCHOLES, to Miss JANE LITCH; both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. B. G. GRAY, the Rev. Enoch WOOD, Wesleyan Missionary, to Miss CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late David Merritt, Esq.

## DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, Mr. SAMUEL GELIG, Blacksmith.

## AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

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

## NOVA-SCOTIA.

Halifax, Mr. John McNeil. Cumberland, Thos. Roach, Esquire. Newport, Rev. R. H. Oran. 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 to 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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