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NEW-BRUNSWICK

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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

VOLUME I.

SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1850.

NO. 52.

ANNIVERSARY.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

[This society, established in London in 1803, only differs from the Philo-Judean Society (noticed in page 48) by its efforts being solely directed to the conversion of the Jews to Christianity. The means adopted are the establishment of schools for the children born of Jewish parents, and the circulation of the Old and New Testament in Hebrew, and in the languages of foreign countries, where Jews are resident.]

21st Anniversary.—Friday, May 8.

This meeting was one of the most numerous and respectable of the religious anniversaries. It was held in Freeman's Hall, which was completely filled soon after eleven o'clock. The Jewish children from the Bethnal-green school, forty boys and forty-three girls, were in the end gallery; and before the meeting was opened, they sang several hymns, accompanied by a lady on the organ. At twelve o'clock, Sir Thomas Baring took the chair; and round him on the platform were a number of distinguished friends and supporters of the institution.

The Rev. C. S. Hawtrey, chaplain to the society, offered up an appropriate prayer for the conversion of Israel and the salvation of the world.

Sir Thomas Baring, before proceeding to the immediate business of the day, informed the assembly, that the building projected about four years ago, for the accommodation of meetings like this, was at length about to be commenced. A proper site had been found for the erection of a hall capable of holding three thousand persons. The 21,000*l.* raised in 50*l.* shares, had been redeemed, by the payment of interest, to 20,000*l.* in consequence of the delay. As the building would cost some twenty or five-and-twenty thousand pounds more, he hoped all the friends of the societies would assist the undertaking, as by that means more than twice the number of persons than present might be accommodated. The Christian then addressed himself to the object for which the meeting was assembled, and entreated that they would give a patient hearing to all who might be called upon by the secretary to address them. He would not, however, as the chairman of a meeting assembled for a charitable object, permit any attempt to impugn the great truths of the Gospel. If there were any differences amongst them as to those parts of the Scriptures which yet remain to be fulfilled (and he thought they ought to receive a free interpretation), let those differences be expressed in the spirit of peace and humility; for though on minor and speculative points they might have separate opinions, yet in one great and essential point they were united—that of belief in one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of all. Sir Thomas Baring then commended the society, the proceedings of which became every day more interesting, to the attention of all present, and called upon the Rev. Basil Wood to address the children. [This the reverend gentleman did in a most impressive manner. The children, after singing "Hosanna to the Son of David," retired, and their places were instantly occupied by ladies and gentlemen who could not find room in the body of the hall.]

In their report, the committee stated their belief, that there was a decidedly increasing interest in the cause of Israel. So far as that was proved by the amount of contributions, they referred to the fact, that besides those which actually passed into the hands of the treasurer, nearly 1000*l.* had been raised for the support of the institution at Warsaw, for the temporary relief of Jewish converts and inquirers after truth. During the past year, no new auxiliary societies had been actually formed, although meetings had been held in several places, where little or no effort had been previously made in behalf of the society. Chiefly for want of the active co-operation of the clergy, there were many counties in England, and several of them amongst the most extensive, in which no Christian effort whatever had been pub-

licly made for the promotion of the cause. The committee had the satisfaction of reporting, that the fourteen houses erected on the ground belonging to the society, adjoining the episcopal chapel and schools, at Cambridge Heath, had been finished by the assistance of a friend. During the past year there had been issued from the depository 2,020 complete copies, and 20,327 portions of the Old Testament Scriptures in Hebrew, 519 copies of the Pentateuch, in Judeo-Polish, 27 of the prophets in German Hebrew, and 127 of the New Testament in Hebrew and German Hebrew. The missionaries at Warsaw were at present proceeding with the translation of the Judeo-Polish version of the Old Testament Scriptures, of which the Pentateuch had an extensive circulation, as mentioned in a former report. The committee were anxiously looking for the completion of a translation of the Scriptures into Jewish Spanish, which was the language spoken by the Jews of Spain and Portugal, Turkey, and around the shores of the Mediterranean. The translation of the New Testament had been nearly completed at Corfu; and the revision of the Hebrew New Testament by Dr. Neuman a learned Christian Jew of Breslaw, had almost arrived at its completion. During the past year, about 14,000 tracts, in various languages, had been issued from the depository for circulation amongst the Jews, besides a much greater number published on the Continent, under the superintendance of the missionaries, in German, French, Italian, and other languages. In addition to the Schools at Hainburgh, Posen, Pinne, Dresden, Madras, and Bombay in the East Indies, mentioned in the last report, others had since been established at Dautsch, Margonin, Schlichtensheim, and Warsaw. The number of missionary agents in connection with the society was thirty-six, of whom twelve were of the Jewish nation, besides subordinate teachers, employed in the various schools. In the course of the year, ten students had been appointed to the seminary, of whom four had been admitted since the last anniversary, and three more were shortly expected to arrive from Berlin. At home, new efforts had been made to bring the great truths of Christianity before the Jews in various parts of England, and that not without success. The report then took a review of the foreign work of the society, and concluded by urging British Christians to increased exertions on behalf of the Jewish people.

It appears from the report of the treasurer (Sir R. H. Inglis) that the contributions for the year ending March 31st, amounted to 13,120*l.* 15*l.* 2*d.* of which sum the auxiliary associations had produced 10,468*l.* This was an increase of upwards of 100*l.* beyond the receipts of the previous year, which increase chiefly arose from legacies. 1,454*l.* had been received from Ireland. The expenditure was 13,319*l.* 6*l.* 5*d.* of which 5,553*l.* was in payments to foreign missions and schools.

The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry came forward to move a resolution for receiving the report; and expressive of thankfulness to the Almighty for the blessings experienced by the society during the year. Indisposition would have induced him to remain silent on this occasion, were he not anxious, on account of his station, to assure them, that he still continued the steady supporter of the holy cause, in which so many of them had been for a long time engaged. "And when we consider," said his lordship, "the destitute condition of Zion, and that there is no sorrow like unto her sorrow"—when we see that the situation of the singular people had not improved for a long period that attention which its importance demanded, I think we must admit that such an institution as this is necessary, and highly deserving of our most cordial support. The general increase of the society's exertions is extremely gratifying, but more particularly the progress which has been made in the home missionary department. The condition of the Jews in this country deserves our serious attention—not so much with

a view to their conversion, as to their due preparation for the coming of Him in whose time the prophecies will be fulfilled with respect to them. In this point of view, the society may consider itself as the herald or pioneer in this great work, or like St. John in the wilderness—the voice of one preparing the way of the Lord."—(Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Wm. Jowett, missionary of Malta—"Feeling the duty of those who have witnessed the operation of your society abroad, I shall bear my testimony to what I have had opportunities of seeing as to their extent and importance in Malta. Some few years ago, when the Rev. Mr. Way came out to us, we were indeed in a very low situation, and one individual (not a missionary) proposed that we should break up the society. What! break up a missionary society? we exclaimed. That would indeed be to place no reliance on the promise of God, or on his command to teach all nations. No, however adverse things may appear, let us persevere, and leave the result to Heaven. We did go on. We translated the Testament into the modern Greek, and into that dialect of the Hebrew, which is the vernacular tongue of the Jews of the south of Spain, of Greece, of Asia Minor, and south Africa. There were also many useful and important tracts translated into that same tongue, and I am happy to say, that the result of these exertions was considerable, and many were induced by them to embrace the true faith. I have received the most encouraging account from the Jews at Constantinople, and one friend who is proceeding from thence into Asia Minor, writes to me that he has the highest expectation of the success of the mission, under the blessing of God, of the individual to whom I allude. I will not now say more. There is no doubt that God is able to work out his own ends by individuals of the most opposite dispositions. You all know Wolff, and the great ardour and zeal that he has shown in this holy cause, and of his earnest desire to penetrate the city of his people; having failed in that object by the ordinary route, he is now endeavouring to penetrate thither through the desert of Gaza—that route by which the people of old roached the promised land. Let us humbly hope that God will bless his endeavours—that he will prosper the ardent zeal of him and others who are equally ardent, as well as that of the more cold and phlegmatic. There may be amongst us differences of opinion as to certain points, but in one point, I trust, we shall be all agreed—in our exertions for promoting the objects of this society. In that hope, I conclude by cordially seconding the motion."

The resolution was then put and carried.

To be concluded.

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

FREEDOM BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

According to the wise provision of Providence, the fond endearment of parental love, produces an attachment in the breast of the child. A judicious parent will take advantage of this circumstance, to lay a foundation for that entire freedom, which ought ever to exist between parents and children. If confidence has been early invited by endearing affability, and established by prudence, reserve in the child will seldom have place in maturer years.

When children are accustomed freely to unbosom themselves, and unreservedly to reveal their wishes, to the parental friend, who is most interested in their welfare, what advantages must result to them, and what pleasure to the mind of an affectionate parent. When parents thus become to their children, the familiar friends, the unreserved confidants, the sympathizing partners in their joys and sorrows, hopes and disappointments; an influence over their minds is obtained which will continue when authority ceases; and will prove a safeguard through the most critical period of life.

Young people who are treated as companions by judicious parents, are seldom addicted to degrading practices. They will even forego many inducements

to avoid displeasing, or giving them pain. And as they freely unbosom themselves to their liberal-minded parents, these may thereby discover inclinations in the child to caution against, which might save it from many entanglements.

There are few young people who would not gladly avail themselves of parental advice and experience, if not discouraged for want of freedom in the parent. Therefore, if we would have children unbosom their thoughts to us, their confidence must be invited by kindness and condescension. Not a condescension to improper indulgence, but a condescension that increases parental authority in right government.—There is no fear of losing respect or right authority, by freedom and familiarity: It is by this that we gain their confidence, and thus learn to know, and correct their faults.

Pure affection, is so anxiously solicitous for the true happiness of the child, that, while it endeavours, by kindness and love, to prevent the necessity of any thing like forced obedience, it also guards against that kind of liberty by which it loses its authority.

RESERVEDNESS AND SEVERITY.

That respect to the superior wisdom of a parent, which is inspired by uniting gentleness with firmness, differs widely from that slavish fear produced by severe treatment. Where the dread of punishment predominates, the disposition is generally artful. That fear which is the effect of severity, prompts children, not so much to avoid faults, as to elude detection. Indeed timid children can hardly resist the temptation which terror holds out to them, of endeavouring to hide offences if possible, and though severity should extort confession, and promise of strict obedience, it is not calculated to produce sincere repentance, or to awaken virtuous thoughts; nor does it implant any principle to hinder the child from committing a similar fault in our absence. Its self-will may indeed be made sullenly to submit to superior strength, but it will remain unsubjected; and the odious spirit of revenge, by this kind of treatment, is often generated.

One among the many disadvantages attending severe measures, is, that parents generally trust too much to the effects of chastisement, and are deficient in that uniform superintendence, advice and caution, on which the forming of right habits, almost entirely depends. Children, when subject to severity, often obtain more indulgences and take more dangerous liberties, than those who are moderately curbed, and gently instructed. The keen temper that transports the parent to blows and harsh treatment, is often accompanied by strong affections; and when anger has subsided, he is sorry for having gone so far; then too much liberty succeeds, till another fault, originating in parental indulgence, draws on the child another unprofitable punishment. This continued crossing of humours that have been indulged, can hardly fail to call forth resentment, anger, sullenness, or obstinate perverseness; unless severity has broken the spirit, and the child is sunk under discouragement. As the frequent recurrence of anger and resentment, tends to beget hatred and ill-will, the disposition to benevolence is destroyed, and malevolence is introduced in its room.

Many children possess quick feelings of honour and disgrace; and in the most promising, these feelings are often the most acute. They have a keen sensibility to shame, whereof a good use may be made by prudent management; and if this sensibility be put to hard proof, and that frequently, it becomes blunted, and their minds grow callous; and a child that is lost to shame, is in peculiar danger of being a lost child.

Many parents of good sense, and great moral worth, fearful in sailing in their duty by not governing enough, run into the opposite extreme. They maintain such reservedness, distance, and stateliness toward their children, that they hardly dare to speak in their presence. They incurber them with a multitude of regulations; they tire them with long lessons of stern monitions; they disgust and alienate them with a superabundance of sharp reproof, and treat their little levities as if they were heinous crimes. Instead of drawing them with "cords of love," they bind them fast with cords that are galling and painful.

There are other parents whose manner toward their children, varies in exact proportion to the variation of their own fickle tempers. When in a pleasant humour themselves, they indulge them in every thing; when displeased or angry, they will punish for almost nothing. This sort of government, if government it may be called, tends alike to discourage, and breed contempt.

Children that are trained up under severe discipline, however much they fear their parents, rarely love them much, and they must needs possess more than a common share of native mildness, if, in the end, they turn out sweet tempered, humane, and of a nice sense of honour.

To show children that we are deeply afflicted, not enraged at their misdeeds, tends more to awaken their feelings, to bring into action their virtuous principles, and reclaim them from evil, than the severity of the rod, which irritates the disposition, but rarely convinces the judgment.

MEDICAL.

SLEEPING APARTMENTS

"It must not be forgotten," remarks Hufeland, "that we spend a considerable portion of our lives in the bed chamber and consequently that its healthiness or unhealthiness cannot fail of having a very important influence upon our physical well-being."

Every one, in fact, who is actuated by a due regard for his health and real comfort, will consider an equal degree of attention necessary in regard to the size, situation, temperature and cleanliness of the room he occupies during the hours of repose, as of his parlor, drawing-room, or any other apartment; and yet how often do we find families crowded at night into obscure and confined chambers, of dimensions scarcely more ample than those of an old-fashioned closet while perhaps, in most instances, the best rooms in the house will be set aside for the sole purpose of ostentatious display.

It is all-important that the largest and most lofty room, upon the second floor, be appropriated for the sleeping apartment, and that it be freely ventilated, during the day time, at all seasons when the weather is not rainy, or otherwise humid. There are few houses, the rooms of which are so situated as to render the latter impracticable; and the influence of the practice upon the health of the inmates is too important to permit its being neglected from any slight cause.

A bed-chamber should be divested of all unnecessary furniture, and unless of considerable size, should never contain more than one bed. There cannot be a more pernicious custom, than that pursued in many families, of causing the children more especially to sleep in small apartments, with two or three beds crowded into the same room.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that cleanliness in the most extensive signification of the term, is, if possible even more necessary in reference to the bed-chamber, than to almost any other apartment.

The remarks presented in a former number, upon the deleterious influence of confined and impure air, will enable every one to understand the importance of the foregoing directions.

The practice of sleeping in an apartment which is occupied during the day is extremely improper. Perfect cleanliness and a sufficiently free ventilation cannot under such circumstances, be preserved especially during cold weather; hence the atmosphere becomes constantly more and more vitiated, and altogether unfitted for respiration.

While too great a degree of caution cannot be observed to avoid sleeping in damp rooms, beds or clothing, the temperature of the bed-chamber should if possible never be argued, under the ordinary circumstances of health, by artificial means. As this apartment is to be reserved solely for repose, a fire is never necessary, excepting, perhaps, during uncommonly severe weather; and even then the temperature ought not to exceed fifty degrees.

A sleeping apartment, in which a large fire has been kept up for several hours previous to the period of retiring to rest, may to many, at the first view present an appearance of the most perfect comfort—it is, however, at the same time a means of very effectually enervating the system—creating an increased susceptibility to the influence of cold, and thus opening the way to the attack of some of the most serious diseases, especially of the chest. Happy may they esteem themselves whose means forbid an indulgence in this species of luxury.

A person accustomed to undress in a room without fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will very speedily render him even more comfortably warm, than the individual who sleeps in a heated

apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmed, and who will be extremely liable to a sensation of chilliness as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all—the constitution of the former, will be rendered more robust, and far less susceptible to the influence of atmospheric vicissitudes, than that of the latter.

All must be aware that in the coldest weather, a fire in the bed-chamber can only be necessary during the periods occupied in dressing and undressing. When the individual is in bed, it is not only altogether useless, but to a certain extent injurious. It might be supposed, however, that his effects would result from rising out of a warm bed, of a morning in a cold chamber. We are assured however, that if the business of dressing be performed with rapidity and brisk exercise be taken previously to entering a warm apartment, they who pursue this plan would render themselves less dependent for comfort upon external warmth—a circumstance of very great importance as a means of guarding against colds and coughs, and consumptions.

We would advise those who are so excessively delicate as to be incapable of passing a few minutes morning and evening, in a cold room, to seek some more genial climate—to such our winter cannot fail to be a season of constant suffering, if not of actual danger.—*Journal of Health.*

TEMPERANCE.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The third annual meeting of this Society was held last evening at the Masonic Hall. In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. of Bolton, Massachusetts, who expressed his thanks to that benignant Providence which had watched over their humble efforts during the past year, and enabled them to convene once more under circumstances the most auspicious and encouraging. He then called upon Dr. McMurray to address the throne of grace. Extracts from the annual Report were read by Mr. Hooker, Assistant Secretary of the Society. It appeared from this document, that while the last annual Report recorded the existence of but four State Societies, (in addition to the Massachusetts Society for the suppression of Intemperance, and Pennsylvania Society for discouraging the use of Ardent Spirits,) the number is now increased to eleven; and in three other States arrangements are making to form such Societies during the ensuing winter. The number of county, town, and other secondary Societies recorded in the former Report, was 222, it is now known to be upwards of 1015.

The whole number of members in these Societies is believed to be not less than 100,000. Nearly all of them are formed on the principle of entire abstinence.

More than 700 reformatives of habitual drunkards, have come to the knowledge of the Committee during the last year, and the stoppage of more than 50 Distilleries,—some of them from principle, and some from necessity. A Distillery in one of the Middle States, being part of the effects of a bankrupt, was offered for sale at auction, together with a few acres of valuable land. On the day of sale, not a bid was made. The assignees set it down as a total loss, and reported it so to the creditors, declaring that the Temperance Societies had ruined the property. A French gentleman afterwards applied for the land, and was asked to negotiate for the whole estate. "No," said he, "not for the distillery; I don't want that; I don't want to be ruin'd." A distillery in the same State, on giving up the business from conscientious scruples, said, "if the Devil wants any more whiskey, he may make it himself, for all me."

A decrease of sales is reported from some towns in almost every State and Territory in the union,—varying from one quarter to nine-tenths. In a few places the sale is entirely discontinued. The following facts, illustrating this point, were mentioned in the report.

A merchant in one of our principal towns to his correspondent, says, "It is not in our power to give you a very near estimate of the quantity of liquor, and the kind you mention, we can probably dispose of, from the fact that the 'cold water society' rage to such an extent in this vicinity, at present, that our sales in former years would be no guide to form an estimate for the season. The sales of all descrip-

tions of liquors have fallen off at least three fourths." "One of the partners of an importing house, in the city of—," says a correspondent, "one day called on the factor of a house in France, which had sent, for several years, 500 pipes of brandy from a French port home. 'I don't know,' said the factor, 'I'll tell you next week.' A few days after, the factor called upon the applicants for the freight, and said, 'I can't engage a cargo, I have been round to several merchants, and no one will promise to take any part of the cargo.—I don't know what it all means.' They replied, 'you need not fear to risk 200 or 300 pipes.' 'No, no,' said he, 'I will not risk it. I don't know what it all means. I returned from—, yesterday; I sat down to dinner with 60 gentlemen, and 52 drank nothing but cold water, and I went risque it.'" To a similar application for a brandy freight, another French factor replied, "No, no, de devil is getting out of de Americans—dey drink no more Brandies."

The Report states that more than 400 dealers, either by wholesale or retail, have relinquished the trade in ardent spirits from a conviction that it was wrong to continue the traffic. More than 50 battalions, regiments, and smaller military bodies, have, during the year, taken orders for the disuse of ardent spirits on their days of parade and drill. A single town in Vermont has saved 8,400 dollars by temperance during the same period, and the state of New Hampshire is calculated to have saved more than \$10,000.

These and other animating facts which were presented, excited a lively interest in the minds of the crowded assembly, which was increased by the addresses of Drs. Cox and Milnor, Rev. J. Leavitt, and Mr. Edwards, Andover, Mass. one of the Society's General Agents. At the close of the meeting a collection was taking up, amounting to \$90.

New-York Journal of Commerce.

A society for the suppression of Intemperance has been formed by the inhabitants of Andover and Beverly, in the Gore District, (Upper Canada.)

AGRICULTURAL.

TO PREVENT THE SMUT IN WHEAT.

As the preparation of wheat seed is now engaging the attention of the farmer, we publish the following account of "an experienced method of guarding against smutty crops of wheat, by a due preparation of the seed." The method may not be a novel one, but it may be equally efficacious notwithstanding; the smut in wheats is an evil greatly complained of, and not without reason, among farmers. As I write from experience, what I communicate may be depended on. I have for many years past, escaped having smutty crops, by a proper care of the seed-wheat before it is put into the ground; and the method I pursue, though efficacious, is in itself simple and cheap. I take four bushels of pigeon's dung, which I put into a large tub; on this I pour a quantity of boiling water, and, mixing them well together, let them stand six hours, fill a kind of strong lye is made, which, at the end of that time, the grosser matter being subsided, I cause to be carefully drained off, and put into a large tub for use. The quantity is sufficient for eighty bushels of seed wheat. My next care is, to shoot into this steep a manageable quantity of my seed, which is immediately to be violently agitated with birch brooms, or the rudders that are made use of in stirring the malt in the mash-tub in a brewing office. As the light grain rises, they must be diligently skimmed off; and after the seed has been agitated in this manner for the space of half an hour, it may be taken out of the steep, and sown out of the hand with great safety; and I can venture to say; that if the land is in good heart, and has been properly tilled, it will not when sown with these precautions produce a smutty crop."

Pigeon's dung, it is well known, is the strongest of all dungs, the alkaline salt being more observable in it. Dr. Horno says, "I have seen the surface of pigeon's dung covered with a white salt, which smelt as strong as the volatile salt of hartshorn. Every one is sensible of his eyes watering when he goes into a pigeon house, owing to the pungent volatile salt in the air. Farmers have discovered, by experience, that the dung of different animals varies very much as to the quantities to be used, and the ground upon which it ought to be laid. And a much smaller quantity of pigeon dung should be employed

than any other, and even that should be laid upon cold wet soil."

The shade of houses or of trees, a soil either ill cultivated, or where the cultivation is fresh and recent, are causes which produce and multiply smut. Experience has proved that wheat sown in the morning, in a thick fog, is more subject to smut than when sown in the middle of the day, when the fog is dissipated. In illustration of this curious fact we annex the following anecdote, which some of our readers may not be familiar with: A farmer, on working the lands of a commandry at Malta, was found by M. Hardoin sitting on a bag of seed; it was a beautiful day, the sun shone brilliantly, and not a cloud to be seen. M. Hardoin asked him why he was not sowing? "Because the earth is ill," said the labourer. "What is the matter with it?" rejoined M. Hardoin. "It sweats," said the other; stoop down, and you will see a cold vapour coming from it. I am sixty years old, and this was pointed out to me by my father. I shall wait, or else I should have black wheat." He considered this transpiration as having an influence upon the seed, if sown during its occurrence. The labourer added, that in the preceding year there had been only two days proper for sowing, and that the harvest had been most abundant; while the part of the field that was sown in unfavourable weather produced a prodigious quantity of smutty corn.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between the Lord Bishop of Ferns and the Earl of Mountcashel, on the subject of the proposed reform in the Church Establishment, to which we recently adverted. The bishop very naturally clings to the present order of things, and defends, with the skill and obstinacy of a sturdy ecclesiastic, the rights and powers that the desired changes would modify. On the other hand the noble earl, whose theological and high-church sentiments are liberal and candid, meets his antagonist on broad principles, casts subtleties to the winds and urges the political necessity of an amelioration in that most gorgeous institution, the Church of Ireland. Some people who cannot separate forms from principles, think it sacrilegious to interfere with the existing incomes and settlements of the clergy, and believe that the overthrow of our doctrines would be involved in the reduction of temporalities. It is well in the first instance, be the result what it may, to clear away fundamental prejudices like these, and to show that the abstract tenets of the faith have nothing whatever to do with the modes by which we pay their exponents, and that a man may be a sincere and exemplary Protestant in heart and deed, and yet desire earnestly a reformation in the financial administration of his religion. What have pluralities, unions, and abuses in the dispensation of patronage, to do with the essentials of Divine truth? Would the meek morality, the universal charities of our creed, suffer in estimation by reducing the income of overpaid bishops, and increasing the salaries of famishing curates? Are the following items articles of belief?

- The Bishop of Ferns.....£5000 per annum.
- The Bishop of Dublin..... 8000
- The Bishop of Derry.....15,000

To distinguish between that which is spiritual and unsusceptible of improvement, and that which is the mere machinery of human construction, is the first duty of those who would render the church more respectable by making its expenses less exorbitant. A sudden, or violent attempt to wound the ministry of the Protestant religion would be resisted with indignation; but a wise, cautious, and salutary temporal purgation would be received with satisfaction by the zealous of all ranks.—Atlas 25th Oct.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The commencement of navigation between Lake Erie and Ontario is an event of great interest, on account of the extent of the great sheets of water thus connected, and the natural obstacle which has been overcome by the great work. A few years ago the sight of the falls of Niagara would have discouraged every idea of ever effecting a safe channel of navigation between the two Lakes; but it has already been accomplished.

The following we copy from the Buffalo Republican of December 2d.

The first Vessel from Lake Ontario.

To the surprise of the citizens of Buffalo and Black Rock, the Lake Schooners Ann & Jane, of York, U. C. and R. H. Boughton of Youngstown, arrived in our harbour on Wednesday last, having on board the enterprising projector of the Welland Canal, William Hamilton Merritt, with a company of gentlemen, (whose names the subjoined certificates disclose.)—The British vessel led the way. The locks were passed on the 30 of November, just five years from the commencement of the important work. The question is not, whether this work will increase or diminish the receipts of the Erie Canal, —we trust that we possess too much national pride, to complain of the success of even a rival work, begun by our neighbours before ours was completed. Its progress to its termination is now flattering, and the news we now communicate, that of the passage of vessels from Lake to Lake, surmounting the difficulty which causes the fall of the Niagara, must be cheering indeed to the stockholders, and gratifying to the inhabitants of Upper Canada. Both vessels passed into the Black Rock basin through the sloop-lock, and were saluted by the steamboat Henry Clay, and cheered by the citizens. On their arrival in our harbour, they were met with bursts of applause, and honoured by discharges of artillery from the terrace. The gentlemen passengers then repaired to the Eagle Tavern, where they were greeted by many of our villagers, who called to shake hands with the navigators of the Deep Cut! The passage of the first vessels was to have taken effect, by a notification of the W. C. C. Directors 24th ult. but owing to the storms, and unfavourable state of the weather, was postponed. The zeal of the projector and persevering Agent, could not be satisfied with a "postponement on account of the weather" so he and the gentlemen who accompanied him, made the attempt; and after cutting ice in some places three inches thick; ascending thirty-two locks, at the mountain; passed the deepest of all "cuts," looking down into the Welland River; sailed down that River, and Chippewa, stemming the strong and broad current of the Niagara; and, finally, the Black Rock harbour, which has been blamed beyond measure, opened its arms and gave the "tars of Ontario" a glorious hug.

The success of our neighbours may give an impetus to our national or State Governments, or a body corporate, in making a Canal or Rail-way from the Niagara River at Schlosser, to the same River at Lewiston. Truly, the bold features of the enterprises of the New World throw those of the Old World far in the shade.

[Here follow the certificate of the masters of the several vessels arrived at Buffalo via the Welland Canal, who certify it as their belief that the passage from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie through the Canal can be made within 24 hours. We subjoin the concluding certificate.]

MANUFACTURES OF PERTH.

About the year 1768, Silesia linens were introduced in Perth; they were made from 700 reeds to 1400, from 23 to 30 inches broad. Many of them were bleached and sent to the London Market, and then exported to the West Indies, under the name of Britannias, but the greater part were sold to the Glasgow printers in their green state. The usual price of weaving for 92 ells 800, 11s. 3d.; 900, 15s. 4d. 1000, 19s. 2d., 1100, 23s. and so on. From that period to about 1785, the Silesias, fine sheetings, some of them 3 and 4 ells wide, some diapers, damasks and shirtings, besides a very few looms on heavy checks, with linen warps and cotton wefts, and a few heavy napkins of the same fabric constituted the whole of the manufacturing in Perth, and the Silesia trade extended to all the country towns within 20 miles round, except to the eastward. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the trade within the town, from the fact, that there were six boiling establishments, which would each average 50,000 spindles annually, 300,000 spindles manufactured in the year. To this 10,000 may be added for cotton wefts, for checks, blunts, and wincies. Much of this yarn was imported from Ireland and from Hamburg. About the year 1785, thin linens for umbrellas were introduced, and great quantities made, also stout 50 inch half ticks, but by this time the spinning of cotton twist had been

spreading, and some fine webs had come from Glasgow to be woven. George Peuney brought some of the yarn, and began the cotton manufacture here. The first web he made was what was then termed a fine muslin; the yarn, No. 54, in 11^o reed, 6 1/4 lbs. wide, for which the weaver received 1s. 3d. per ell. At present he would receive three half pence; it sold when bleached at 5s. per ell, at present it would not bring much more for a 20 ell piece. About this time, Stanloy mill was in agitation, and Sir Richard Arkwright, being the patentee, had a share in it. Being in Perth, and hearing from Mr. William Sandoman, of Luneary, that the manufacture of cotton yarn was begun here, my father was sent for to the King's Arms, to show him the muslin, and I was employed to carry it. It was shown in presence of the Duke of Athol. My father was asked by Sir Richard, if he could weave that himself, and teach others; on answering in the affirmative, they seemed highly gratified, and the work was immediately commenced. The manufacturing instantly became the rage amongst monied people, and many of their sons were put apprentices to the loom; my father alone had no less than ten of these young men. In a few years this trade spread rapidly, until the linen trade almost entirely left the place. The country towns, for some years, continued to make Silesias, and bring them into Perth to sell, but the Glasgow people soon spread the pullicats through all the country. For some time the cotton goods in Perth were chiefly confined to calicoes for printing, but fine cambrics and light grounds were introduced by some Perth houses, and agents were employed to give out for Glasgow and Paisley houses. Different kinds of linen goods were introduced as already stated, amongst these umbrella linens were the chief; they were of a very light fabric, for taking in the wax, which was then used, to keep out the rain. The use of green stout cotton cloth soon superseded these, and for many years the manufacture of these umbrella gingham has constituted a large proportion of the cotton manufacture in Perth. Before the introduction of the power-loom, Cascas and t. aubrics for printing were the leading articles made here; and for a market for these they had chiefly depend on the Glasgow printers, and the Ruthven printfield, which made the Perth manufacturers to be often deeply involved, when any misfortune befell the Glasgow printers. But since the power looms have run away with the printer's goods, the Perth manufacturers have turned their attention to many other fabrics, and found other markets in different quarters. The shawl trade was introduced about 25 years ago, and has since been carried to great extent, both for the home market and for the foreign trade: a great variety of shawls and plaids have been made, both silk and cotton, some of them of very fine quality; and besides what have been done belonging to Perth, a number of hands have been frequently employed on silk plaids and trimmings by houses in Paisley and Edinburgh. After the introduction of the cotton trade, the linen trade left the town almost entirely, and was taken up by the people in Fifo; but of late the cotton trade has again begun to spread here; indeed, it is astonishing, that, with the powerful waterfalls that Perth commands, nothing has been done in the spinning and manufacturing of linen on a great scale; the situation for importing flax, and exporting the goods, is almost equal to any sea-port in the kingdom.—*Correspondent of the Perth Courier.*

On the 6th instant the Star Coach was overturned near Luch, on its way to Aberdeen, having, at the time, thirteen or fourteen passengers, whose escape from destruction, a correspondent describes, as all but miraculous. The part of the road where the coach fell, had been cut out of the shoulder of the steep hill, and is banked up at the open side to the height of several feet, below which the hill slopes precipitously to the bottom of the ravine, the coachman most improperly drove the coach close along this side of the road; and at length getting to the edge, the vehicle, with all its contents, outside and in, was fairly turned over; pitched upon its top; and again made another revolution, and a half; when from the softness of the ground and weight of the coach, it sunk so far as to stop its further progress downwards. The distance, from the point of the road whence the coach fell, to where she thus stopped, has been measured, and is exactly 41 feet. We shall hardly be credited when we state, but the

fact is so, that of all the passengers, only one woman was seriously hurt, & she had no bones broke & is now recovering. Most of the passengers were outside; and their singular preservation, under providence, may be accounted for from the circumstance that when the coach turned over, she lighted on the top, to which was strapped a large and strong box; and her weight resting on this box, she again turned over, carrying the passengers along with her, who were successively thrown off, as the coach made the second revolution. From circumstances that have since transpired, the coachman was apprehended, on the charge of being intoxicated at the time of the accident; and the case having been investigated by the Public Prosecutor, he has been held to bail, to stand trial for the offence.—*Aberdeen paper.*

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1830.

The House of Assembly having this day met, agreeably to Proclamation, a Message from His Honor The President and Commander in Chief commanded their attendance in the Council Chamber; where he was pleased to open the Session with the following SPEECH:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen, of His Majesty's Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, as he announced to you in closing the last Session of the General Assembly, having repaired to Europe on a very important service, of great moment in its result to the interests of this Province, and for the management of which he is, by his accomplished abilities and intimate acquaintance with the merits of the subject, so eminently qualified; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to commit to me the distinguished honor of administering the Government during his absence.

In the exercise of this highly responsible trust, I have on due consideration deemed the present the most convenient time for assembling the Legislature when you can best be spared from your private affairs, and will have ample opportunity afforded you, to despatch all the various and important matters that will necessarily engage the wisdom of your deliberations.

Fully impressed with the arduous nature of the numerous and weighty duties, which have devolved on me, I must greatly rely on the aid of your wise and efficient co-operation, to enable me in such a manner to discharge them, as to fulfil His Majesty's gracious and paternal solicitude, by promoting to the best of my abilities the happiness and prosperity of his faithful subjects in this loyal Province.

I am happy to have it in my power on meeting you, to speak favorably of the late Crops, as having proved by the bountiful blessing of divine Providence generally abundant throughout the Country.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly;

I shall order the Treasurer's Accounts, with all the other documents therewith connected, and also the continuation of the Provincial Auditor's Report, to be laid before you; and I rely on your making provision for the ordinary services of the Province.

It is with great satisfaction I have to inform you of the sound and thriving state of the Provincial Finances, the amount of Revenue for last year being more productive than might have been expected. I have therefore been enabled to discharge the greater part of the demands on the Treasury.

The prudent policy adopted last Session, has already been beneficially felt by the Public, and if, as far as consistently with the improvement of the Roads and all other pressing and indispensable objects, that system should be persevered in, the best effects to the Province cannot but result from it.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly;

I am happy to acquaint you that some time ago I had the peculiar gratification to see opened for instruction, on its new and liberal foundation, that noble Institution King's College. From the eminent and sterling abilities of its accomplished Principal, and the other learned Professors, with the

auspicious number of Students already under their charge, that important Colonial object, I feel confident will, with the Divine Blessing, in due time realize the good and salutary purposes of its establishment, to the fullest expectation of its warmest advocates; and reflect great and imperishable honor on the Legislature of New-Brunswick, which I am sure, will vouchsafe to it and our other seminaries of education the cordial continuance of their fostering care and patronage.

But on all the leading and important Interests of this Province, and the best means for protecting and cherishing them, His Excellency Sir HOWARD was wout to address you with so much enlightened and successful zeal and ability, that I need only now express my conviction and confidence that they will continue to engage your most attentive consideration and liberal support.

In prosecution of the measures recommended last Session for facilitating the navigation of our coasts, I am enabled with much satisfaction to inform you that the Grants for that purpose in the Bay of Fundy, have been efficaciously applied.

By the judicious exertions of the intelligent Gentlemen to whom the same were intrusted, there has been an excellent Light for some months in full operation at Head Harbour in Caspo Bello, and another on a substantial new pier erected at the entrance of the Port of St. John.

The accounts, and reports on those works so valuable for the protecting of lives and property, and also the favorable state of the measure in progress, with the humane and laudable views of establishing a Light on St. Paul's Island in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, shall be duly laid before you.

On these and various other important subjects I will have occasion in the course of the Session to communicate with you by Message.

The British Commissioners, respecting the Eastern Boundary of the United States, viz: Sir Howard Douglas and the Hon. Ward Chipman, expected to leave England, in December, for the Netherlands. The United States' Minister, Judge Preble, cannot arrive there till next month—and Mr. Davies is about to depart from the United States, for the Netherlands, as a Government Messenger, with despatches relating to the Boundary Question.—It seems, therefore, that the subject cannot be decided, till February or March.—It is difficult and hazardous to approach the Dutch coast in January and February. The Portland Advertiser conceives Mr. D. a more accomplished individual than Judge P. and supposes he will take part in the argument if he arrives in season.

MISCELLANY.

From the Christian Advocate & Journal & Zion's Herald.

CALVARY TOKENS.

The sinner awakened and on the Threshold of mercy.
"One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see."

JANUARY 25.

The sinner, awakened to a sense of his wretched and undone condition while out of Christ and unconcerned to God, has a full discovery of his own heart. He sees clearly into its deepest recesses, and finds, to his astonishment, that it is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. He used to boast of his innocence, and lay great stress on the benevolent and charitable dispositions of his nature. But, having become acquainted with himself, he finds that he had been greatly deceived in his own character. He now views with horror the pride and folly, the worldly mindedness and ingratitude of his past life. He laments over his evil and unhalloved propensities, and mourns in the dust before the Lord, covered with shame, and despairing of hope. He is not now disposed to think the picture drawn by the faithful pencil of the inspired writers too highly coloured, or too deeply shaded. His pretensions to goodness are all relinquished—his fatal hold on a false hope drops, and, confounded and bewildered, he sinks condemned and speechless at the foot of the cross.

The world now appears to him in its true colours. It no longer affords him joy, nor yields him happiness. He discovers its unsuitableness to his high-born nature, and feels that it is incapable of satisfy-

ing the immortal thirst of the soul. He sees that it is subject to perpetual changes, and that all its charms are more to us and fading away. Its fascinations are no more—the spell is broken, and every enchantment has ceased. For years he had been trying, in vain, to gather celestial fruit in the regions of hope and among the bowers of pleasure. Like Jonah, he looked with complacency on his gourd and the growing comforts of life flourishing around him; but when his eyes were opened to see more clearly, he beheld the worm rising at its root. He therefore begins to turn his thoughts to eternity—to lay up treasure in heaven.—He looses his hold on earth—cuts himself off from its allurements—lifts up his eyes towards the better land, and resolves at the loss of all things, to secure a more durable inheritance beyond the floods and storms of this life.

The magnitude and enormity of sin stares him in the face. Its defiling and God-dishonouring nature and tendency are made manifest. He had formerly acknowledged its existence in the world, but was disposed to think lightly of its power and influence; but a deep conviction of its exceeding sinfulness having reached his heart, he abhors himself in dust and ashes, and weeps bitterly before the Lord. The more he contemplates the subject, the more is he constrained to wonder at his madness and folly, and to lament that he has been so long a wanderer from his God. His idols are all dethroned—his love of sin destroyed—his proud reasonings silenced—the weapons of his rebellion cast on the ground, and an entire change wrought in his views and feelings.

He prays—not as the Pharisee did: not with cold and formal appeals to Heaven. On the contrary, he prays from a consciousness of the depravity of his heart, with a feeling sense of his wants, and an entire abstraction of soul from all earthly supports, or worldly hopes. Knowing that he can neither be comforted by others, nor relieved by himself, he, therefore, humbly relying on the merits and intercession of Jesus Christ, throws his sin-polluted soul upon the atoning blood, and agonizing in the fervent spirit of the publican, strives to enter into the kingdom. It is likely he had hitherto wholly neglected prayer, or considered it quite unnecessary, or that it was well enough for ministers to pray, or persons that were at the point of death: but now he sees the pit yawning at his feet, and the heavens flashing over his head, and the long vista before him flaming with the eternal fires, and aroused to his danger, "Behold, he prayeth!"

The gospel now appears in all its beauty—its head lifted far above the storm—its sheltering bosom wide open, and its deep and broad foundations visible to the eye in all their strength and vastness. With what strange joy he approaches the hope set before him, though impassible obstacles seem to arise to obstruct his way! An unseen and mysterious power conducts him safely through every difficulty—the path gradually grows bright and easy—the burden looses from his soul—the load rolls off—the heavens are lighted up—angel strains are in the air—the spirit of adoption whispers peace, and the awakened sinner is safe and happy.

From the *New-York Journal of Commerce*

INFANT SCHOOLS—The Controllers of the Public Schools for the city and county of Philadelphia, have resolved that it is expedient to establish schools for the instruction of children under 5 years of age, in connection with the existing Public Schools of the first district of Pennsylvania. A committee has been appointed to report to the Board what arrangements are necessary for the accommodation of such infant schools as may be learned in the District, and what further powers, if any, the Board may require from the Legislature, to carry these measures into effect.

This is decidedly the most important movement in favour of Infant Schools, which was overtaken place in this country. Detached institutions of the kind are to be found in nearly all our principal towns; but here is a project to make the system general, and incorporate it as a part of common school education. The committee which reported the resolutions, say in the course of their remarks,—

"The earliest moment at which the physical and mental powers are sufficiently developed, ought to be seized for commencing the work of moral and intellectual culture. And the experiments which have been faithfully tried both in England and

the United States, are conclusive to show that such efforts may be successfully made at an age much earlier than has been recognized by law, for the admission of pupils into the public schools. In fact, there is no doubt, that the operations of the present schools are impeded, and the scope and extent of the education imparted to their pupils, greatly restricted by the large numbers who enter them at more advanced ages, wholly ignorant of the very first rudiments, and who swell the alphabet classes of all the Schools of the District.

Your committee is also induced to believe, that the numbers of children admissible into the schools by the existing law, who would attend and receive instruction might be greatly increased by the establishment of subsidiary schools for their infant brothers and sisters, whose helpless condition, often requires the whole time of the elder ones at home, and this consideration makes it all important, that any schools which may be established for infant children, should be located in the same or contiguous buildings to those of the present public schools; an advantage which your Committee upon inquiry believes is of easy attainment at a comparatively moderate expence.

A meeting was held at Albion Chapel, London, on the 3rd of November, to take into consideration the alarming prevalence of sabbath profanation. "The meeting was most numerously attended," says the World, "every part of this spacious edifice being crowded to suffocation." Taylor and Carhle, the leaders of the infidel gang in London, attended with some of their associates, and attempted to interrupt the meeting. Why is it that infidels are always found among the bitterest enemies of the Sabbath? After giving vent to some of their blasphemous expressions, and being entreated again and again to desist, they were removed by a police officer. The proceedings of the meeting, including addresses, occupy nine closely printed columns in the paper above mentioned. Several resolutions were adopted, two of which were as follows:

1. That we acknowledge with gratitude and awe the divine and permanent authority of the Christian Sabbath over all classes and conditions of men, and therefore witness with feelings of peculiar sorrow and alarm its open and increasing profanation, by multitudes of every rank in this metropolis; who in unnumbered ways, desecrate its sacred hours, and thereby increase the amount of national depravity, endanger the stability of the empire, and provoke the righteous judgments of the Almighty upon themselves and the community.

2. That conscious of the effect of personal example, we deem it to be our solemn duty on the Lord's Day to abstain from all the pursuits of worldly business, all visits of entertainment or ceremony, and all journeys which are not demanded by cases of urgency, or purposes of charity, and that in our families we will not require our domestics or dependants to engage in unnecessary occupations, and further we pledge ourselves to use our best influence with tradesmen and others in our respective employ, to discountenance a practice which is afflictive to all true Christians, and subversive of the best interests of the country.

It is worthy of remark that the art of printing, so important an engine in the political world, is confined to those nations where Christianity is allowed to mingle with and influence the laws. Whether there be any such necessary connection between this art, and pure religion, we shall not attempt to decide. It is clear, however, that this art, of such amazing potency, grew up in connexion with Christianity,—for the first printed book was the Bible;—that it has spread with Christianity,—for all missionaries have borne it with them; and that it has been most clearly limited by the bounds of the Christian religion—for neither Turks, nor Persians, nor Hindoos, nor Africans,—nor any other unchristian nation, have yet been willing to accept the aid of an independent press, except as they may have been influenced by Christianity.

Flowers, in all ages, have been made the representatives of innocence and purity. We decorate the bride, and strew her path with flowers: we present the undefled blossoms, as a similitude of her beauty and unstained mind; trusting that her des-

tiny through life will be like theirs, grateful and pleasing to all. We scatter them over the coffin, the bier, and the earth, when we consign our mortal blossoms to dust, as emblems of transient joy, fading pleasures, withered hopes; yet rest in sure and certain trust that each, in due season, will be renewed again. All the writers of antiquity make mention of their uses and application, in heathen and pagan ceremonies, whether of the temple, the banquet, or the tomb—the rites, the pleasures, or the sorrows of man.—*The Journal of a Naturalist.*

Too many young men who commence business in the present day, begin where they ought to end. To such, the following extract from the life of Dr. FRANKLIN may be useful:—

Commencing business, on his own account, as a printer and stationer, he says, "I began to pay off, by degrees, the debt I had contracted; and to ensure my credit and character as a tradesman, I took care not only to be really industrious and frugal, but also to avoid every appearance of the contrary. I was plainly dressed, and never seen in any place of public amusement. I never went a fishing or hunting. A book, indeed, enticed me sometimes from my work but it was seldom, by stealth, and occasioned no scandal; and to show that I did not think myself above my employment, I conveyed home, sometimes in a wheelbarrow, the paper I purchased at the warehouses. I thus obtained the reputation of being an industrious young man, and very punctual in my payments. The merchants who imported articles of stationery, solicited my custom; others offered to furnish me with books, and my little trade went on prosperously."

HOW TO LAY UP A PORTION FOR CHILDREN.

Thomas Scott's way of doing this, may be seen from the following extract of one of his letters, dated Aston Sanford, Dec. 14, 1811:—

"I have now sold the copy right of the Bible, and nearly all of the complete sets. I am to have £2,000, for the copy right; but even that when paid will not clear all my debts. But I have a considerable quantity of printed paper, which will gradually bring in something; and at last, if we can say with good old Jacob, when near death, 'God that fed me all my life long, the Angel that redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads!'—bless our children and our children's children; and then add as he does, 'I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord;' no matter whether we grow rich or impoverished: all things are ours; and we shall leave the blessing of God to our children—and how many tens of thousands of pounds is that worth?"

If the divines do rightly infer from the sixth commandment, *Thou shalt not kill*; scandalizing one's neighbour with false and malicious reports, whereby I vex his spirit, and consequently impair his health, is a degree of murder.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Virtue will catch as well as vice, by contact, and the public stock of honest manly principle will daily accumulate. We are not too nicely to scrutinize the motives, as long as action is irreproachable. It is enough (and for a worthy man perhaps too much) to deal out its infamy to convicted guilt and declared apostacy.—*Burke.*

Coco Tree in Colombia.—Mr. Lockhart, a celebrated Botanist, writes from Trinidad, one of the west India Islands, and speaks thus of the milk tree in Colombia.

I have just returned from an excursion to Caracas where I collected the juice of the cow-tree, (*Palo de Vaca*.) and I have now the pleasure of sending you a phial of the milk, together with a few leaves, and a portion of the root of the tree. The *Palo de Vaca* is a tree of large dimensions. The one that I procured the juice from, had a trunk 7 feet in diameter, and it was one hundred feet from the root to the first branch. The milk was obtained by making a spiral incision in the bark. The milk is used by the inhabitants wherever it is known. I drank a pint of it, without experiencing the least inconvenience. In taste and consistence, it much resembles sweet cream, and possesses an agreeable smell. I was so fortunate as to procure some young trees and roots of the *Palo de Vaca*, which I will endeavour to increase.

A SINGULAR LETTER FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Communicated by Mr. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.

(Concluded from Page 404.)

About three months after this sad calamity, one evening, after returning home from my labour, my Agnes was missing, and neither her maid-servant, nor one of all the settlers, could give the least account of her. My suspicions fell instantly on the Kousi chief, Karoo, for I knew that he had been in our vicinity hunting, and remembered the threat. This was the most grievous stroke of all, and, in order to do all for the preservation of my dear wife that lay in my power, I and three of my companions set out and travelled night and day, till we came to the chief's head quarters. I have not time to describe all the fooleries and difficulties we had to encounter; suffice it, that Karoo denied the deed, but still in such a manner that my suspicions were confirmed. I threatened him terribly with the vengeance of his friend Capt. Johnstone, and the English army at the Cape, saying, I would burn him and all his wives and people with fire. He wept out of fear and vexation, and offered me the choice of his wives or any two of them, many of whom he recommended for their great beauty and fatness; and I believe he would have given me any number if I would have gone away satisfied. But the language of the interpreter being in a great measure unintelligible, we all deemed that he said repeatedly, that Karoo would not give the lady up.

What was I now to do? We had not force in our own small settlement to compel Karoo to restore her, and I was therefore obliged to buy a trained ox, on which I rode all the way to the next British settlement, for there are no horses in that country. There I found Capt. Johnstone with three companies of the 72d, watching the roads of the savage Boesmen. He was greatly irritated at Karoo, and dispatched Lieutenant M'Kenzie, and fifty men along with me, to chastise the aggressor. When the chief saw the Highlanders, he was terrified out of his wits, but nevertheless, not knowing what to do, he prepared for resistance, after once more proffering me the choice of his wives.

Just when we were on the eve of commencing a war, which must have been ruinous to our settlement, a black servant of Adam Johnstone's came to me, and said that I ought not to fight and kill his good chief, for that he had not the white woman. I was astonished and asked the Kaffre what he meant, when he told me that he himself saw my wife carried across the river by a band of pongos (ourang-outangs); but he had always kept it a secret, for fear of giving me distress, as they were too far gone for pursuit when he beheld them. He said they had her bound, and were carrying her gently on their arms, but she was either dead or in a swoon, for she was not crying, and her long hair was hanging down.

I had kept up under every calamity till then, but this news fairly upset my reason. I fell a blaspheming, and accused the Almighty of injustice for laying such fearful judgments on me. May he in mercy forgive me, for I know not what I said; but had I not been deprived of my reason I could not have outlived such a catastrophe as this, and whenever it recurs to my remembrance, it will make my blood run chill till the day of my death. A whole year passed over my head like one confused dream; another came, and during the greater part of it my mind was very unsettled, but at length I began to indulge in long fits of weeping, till by degrees I awakened to a full sense of all my misery, and often exclaimed that there was no sorrow like my sorrow. I lingered on about the settlement, not having power to leave the spot where I had once been so happy with those I loved, and all my companions joined in the cultivation of my fields and gardens, in hopes I would become resigned to the will of the Lord and the judgements of his providence.

About the beginning of last year a strange piece of intelligence reached our settlement. It was said that two maids of Kamboo had been out on the mountains of Narroweldt gathering fruit, where they had seen a pongo taller than any Kousi, and that the pongo had a beautiful white boy with him, for whom he was gathering the choicest fruits, and the boy was gambolling and playing around him, and leaping on his shoulders.

This was a piece of intelligence so extraordinary, and so much out of the common course of events, that every one of the settlers agreed that it could

not be a forgery, and that it behoved us immediately to look after it. We applied to Karoo for assistance, who had a great number of slaves from that country, much attached to him, who knew the language of the place whither we were going, and all the passes of the country. He complied readily with our request, giving us an able and intelligent guide, with as many of his people as we chose. We raised in all fifty Malays and Kousis; nine British soldiers, and every one of the settlers that could bear arms, went with us, so that we had in all nearly a hundred men, the blacks being armed with pikes, and all the rest with swords, guns and pistols. We journeyed for a whole week, travelling much by night and resting in the shade by day, and at last we came to the secluded district of which we were in search, and in which we found a temporary village or camp, of one of these independent inland tribes. They were in great alarm at our approach, and were apparently preparing for a vigorous resistance; but our guide going up to them, who was of their own tribe, and explaining our views, they received us joyfully, and proffered their assistance.

From this people we got the heart-stirring intelligence, that a whole colony of pongos, had taken possession of that country, and would soon be masters of it all; for that the Great Spirit had sent them a Queen from the country beyond the sun, to teach them to speak, and work, and go to war; and that she had the entire power over them, and would not suffer them to hurt any person who did not offer offence to them; that they knew all she said to them, and answered her, and lived in houses and kindled fires like other people, and likewise fought rank and file. That they had taken one of the maidens of their own tribe to wait upon the Queen's child; but because the girl wept, the Queen caused them to set her at liberty.

I was now rent between hope and terror—hope that this was my own wife and child, and terror that they would be rent in pieces by the savage monsters rather than given up. Of this last, the Lockos (the name of this wandering tribe) assured us, we needed not to entertain any apprehensions, for that they would, every one of them die, rather than hurt a hair of their Queen's head. But that it behoved us instantly to surround them; for if they once came to understand that we were in pursuit, they would make their escape, and then the whole world would not turn or detain them.

Accordingly, that very night, being joined by the Lockos, we surrounded the colony by an extensive circle, and continuing to close as we advanced. By the break of day we had them closely surrounded. The monsters flew to arms at the word of command, nothing daunted, forming a close circle round their camp and Queen, the strongest of the males being placed outermost, and the females inmost, but all armed alike, and all having the same demure and melancholy faces. The circle being so close that I could not see inside, I went with the nine red-coats to the top of a cliff, that, in some degree, overlooked the encampment. In order that, if my Agnes really was there, she might understand who was near her. Still I could not discover what was within, but I called her name aloud several times, and in about five minutes after that, the whole circle of tremendous brutal warriors flung away their arms and retired backward, leaving an open space for me to approach their Queen.

In the most dreadful tropication I entered between the hideous files, being well guarded by soldiers on either hand, and followed by the rest of the settlers; and there I indeed beheld my wife, my beloved Agnes, standing ready to receive me, with little William in her right hand, and a beautiful chubby daughter in her left, about two years old, and the very image of her mother. Conceive, if you can, sir, such a meeting! Were there over a husband and wife met under such circumstances before? Never since the creation of the world! The two children looked healthy and beautiful, with their fur aprons, but it struck me at first that my beloved was much altered: it was only, however, caused by her internal commotion, by feelings which overpowered her grateful heart, against which nature could not bear up, for on my first embrace she fainted in my arms, which kept as all in suspension and confusion for a long space. The children fled from us, crying for their mother, and took shelter with their heads the pongos, who seemed in great amazement,

and part of them began to withdraw as if to hide themselves.

As soon as Agnes was somewhat restored, I proposed that we should withdraw from the camp of her savage colony; but she refused, and told me, that she behoved to part with her protectors on good terms, and that she must depart without any appearance of compulsion, which they might resent; and we actually rested ourselves during the heat of the day in the shades created by those savage inhabitants of the forest. My wife went to her hoard of provisions, and distributed to every one of the pongos his share of fruit, succulent herbs, and roots, which they ate with great composure. It was a curious scone, something like what I had seen in a menagerie, and there was my little William, serving out food to the young ourang-outangs, cuffing them and ordering them, in the broad Annaudala dialect, to do this, that, and the other thing, and they were not only obedient, but seemed flattered by his notice and correction. We were then presented with delicious fruits, but I had no heart to partake, being impatient to have my family away from the midst of this brutal society; for as long as they were there, I could not conceive them safe or fairly in my own power.

Agnes then stood up and made a speech to her subjects, accompanying her expressions with violent motions and contortions, to make them understand her meaning. They understood it perfectly; for when they had heard that she and her children were to leave them, they set up such a jabbering of lamentation as British ears never heard. Many of them came cowering and fawning before her, and she laid her hand on their heads; many, too, of the young ones came running, and lifting up the children's hands, they put them on their own heads. We then formed a close circle round Agnes and the children, to the exclusion of the pongos that still followed behind, howling and lamenting; and that night we lodged in the camp of the Lockos, placing a triple guard round my family, of which there stood great need. We durst not travel by night, but we contrived two covered hurdles, in which we carried Agnes and the children, and for three days a considerable body of the tallest and the strongest of the ourang-outangs attended our steps, and some of them came to us fearlessly every day, as she said, to see if she was well, and if we were not hurting her.

We reached our own settlement one day sooner than we took in marching eastward; but then I durst not remain for a night, but getting into a vessel, I sailed straight for the Cape, having first made over all my goods and chattels to my countrymen, who are to send me down value in corn and fruit; and here I am, living with my Agnes and our two children, at a little wigwam about five miles from Cape Town.

My Agnes's part of the story is the most extraordinary of all. But here I must needs be concise, giving only a short and general outline of her adventures; for among dumb animals, whose signals and grimaces were so liable to misinterpretation, much must have been left to her own conjecture. The creatures' motives for stealing and detaining her appeared to have been as follows:—

These animals remain always in distinct tribes, and are perfectly subordinate to chief or ruler, and his secondary chiefs. For their expedition to rob our gardens, they had brought their sovereign's sole heir along with them, as they never leave any of the royal family behind them, for fear of a surprisal. It was this royal cub which we killed, and the Queen his mother, having been distractedly inconsolable for the loss of her darling, the old monarch had set out by night to try if possible to recover it; and on not finding it, he seized on my boy in its place, carried him home in safety to his Queen, and gave her him to nurse! She did so. Yes, she positively did nurse him at her breast for three months, and never child thrived better than he did. By that time he was beginning to walk, and aim at speech, by imitating every voice he heard, whether of beast or bird; and it had struck the monsters as a great loss, that they had no means of teaching their young sovereign to speak, at which art he seemed so apt. This led to the scheme of stealing his own mother to be his instructor, which they effected in the most masterly style, binding and gagging her in her own house, and carrying her from a populous hamlet in the fair forenoon, without having been

discovered. Their expertness, and the rapidity of their motions, Agnes described as inconceivable by those who had never witnessed them. They showed every sort of kindness and tenderness by the way, proffering her plenty of fruit and water; but she gave herself totally up to despair, till behold! she was introduced to her own little William, plump, thriving, and as merry as a cricket, gambolling away among his brutal compeers, for many of whom he had conceived a great affection,—but then they far outgrew him, while others as fast overtook him in size.

Agnes immediately took her boy under her tuition, and was soon given to understand that her will was to be the sole law of the community: and all the while that they detoured her, they never refused her in aught save to take her home again. Our little daughter she had named Beatrice, after her maternal grandmother. She was born six months and six days after Agnes's abstraction. She spoke highly of the poegos, of their docility, generosity, warmth of affection to their mates and young ones, and of their irresistible strength. She conceived that, however, to have been a tribe greatly superior to all others of the race, for she never could regard them in any other light than as dumb human creatures. I confess that I had the same sort of feeling while in their settlement, for many of the young females in particular were much comelier than negro savages which I have seen, and they laughed, smiled, and cried very much like human creatures. At my wife's injunctions, or from her example, they all wore aprons: and the females had let the hair of their heads grow long. It was glossy black, and neither curled or woolly, and on the whole, I cannot help having a lingering affection for the creatures. They would make the most docile, powerful, and affectionate of all slaves; but they come very soon to their growth, and are but short-lived, in that approximating to the rest of the brute creation. They lived entirely on fruits, roots, and vegetables, and taste no animal food whatever.

I asked Agnes much of the civility of their manner to her, and she always describes it as respectful and uniform. For a while she never thought herself quite safe when near the Queen, but the dislike of the latter to her arose entirely out of her boundless affection for the boy. No mother could possibly be fonder of her own offspring than this affectionate creature was of William, and she was jealous of his mother for taking him from her, and causing him instantly to be weaned. But then the chief never once left the two Queens by themselves; they had always a guard day and night.

I have no objection to the publication of these adventures in Britain, though I know they will not obtain credit; but I should not like that the incidents meet in the Sydney Gazette, as I intend emigrating to that country as soon as I receive value for the stock I left at the settlement, for I have a feeling that my family is scarcely safe as long as I am on any part of the coast of Africa. And for the sake of my rising family, I have an aversion of its being known that they were bred among creatures that must still be conceived to be of the brute creation. Do not write till you hear from me again; and believe me ever, your old affectionate friend.

WM. MITCHELL.

Vander Creek, near Cape Town, Oct. 1, 1826.

EFFECTS OF TICKLING.

From the "Petit Courier des Dames" of 15th Nov. 1829.

Mrs. de L* mixed much with the fashionable world last winter, accompanied by her daughter Emily. Young and handsome, the latter was the object of general attention.—Although without fortune, she received many advantageous proposals for her hand—but as her heart remained unaffected, she selected from the crowd of her admirers Mr. de V** as the one best suited to gratify her *amour propre*; he was about forty, rich and respected—he adored her and would thus make her happy. Emily made a *confidante* of her mother, who could not avoid expressing her surprise at the selection. M. de V** had already lost two wives—there was a disparity in their ages, and she felt an invincible repugnance, for which she could not account, to the union. Emily thought so good an opportunity of securing a rich establishment, might not again present—her mother yielded, and she was married to Mr. de V**. Some time after, Emily's brother urged her to frankly

confess to him, whether she had realised the happiness which she had anticipated from the union. "I have indeed said she; my husband anticipates my every wish, and would render me fully happy, but for a single request which he has made, and which as I cannot understand the object, troubles me and I have to refuse it. It must be very serious and Edward. Oh no, it is very silly, replied his sister—you would never imagine what. Only think of a request to bind myself with linen bandages—in a word to be a living copy of an Egyptian mummy.

So extraordinary a caprice, surprised Edward full as much as it had his sister.

His curiosity was too strongly excited to be spent in inquiries, and he urged his sister to yield, but with the condition that he should, unknown to the husband, be stationed during the operation in an adjoining room.

Thus placed, his sister informed her husband that she determined to yield to his request. With joy at this information, the husband found not words to express his gratitude, yet promptly commenced his operations. Edward listened attentively. Profound silence reigned for some minutes in the room, his sister broke it by saying in a trembling tone, "and the arms too?" He involuntarily trembled as if they were to be the last words of his sister. Yes my dear replied the husband gaily, I beg you—head and feet only free; just like a Mummy you know. All was again quiet—the silence lasted so long as again to frighten Edward, and he was upon the point of entering the room, when his sister commenced laughing most immoderately—he felt assured and listened. Emily stopped, and all was again silent. Again she laughed, and more immoderately than before, and again all was silent. This tomb-like repose, broken by loud and immoderate laughter and succeeding the laughter, was alarming—he knew not what to think of it, and burst into the room. At this appearance Mr. de V. fled, and Edward found his unfortunate sister stretched on the floor, cold and inanimate. Her husband had bound her that he might freely tickle her feet. Another fit of laughing, and Emily would have followed the two other wives of Mr. de V. The best attendance has but recalled her to existence, a *perfect Idiot*. The nervous system being entirely destroyed.

This adventure known to all Paris for some days, is too well proved to be doubted. We suppress the names, solely out of regard to a highly respected family.

IMPROVED SHIP'S RUDDER.—We understand that Captain Hendry R. N. has invented an ingenious piece of iron-work, which he terms a heel-brace, and which is applicable to the lower part of ships' rudders, in case the lower pintles are broken by the ship's grounding, or from any other casualty. This instrument is previously fitted to the lower part of the ship, that, when required, it may be better suspended by two guys from the after-part, and kept in its place by two guys leading forward. It has a hinge in it, in line of the pintles, and is secured to the rudder by two or three bolts, with fore-locks. To provide for the whole of the pintles going, he proposes that ships should be furnished with a hoop or cap, to embrace the head of the rudder, into which the tiller is to be shipped, which will render the rudder affectually serviceable as ever. Captain Hendry also suggests a new mode of making a temporary rudder, to which the above heel-brace and clasp-hoop are to be attached, the whole of which can be put together in a short time, and without the use of a forge.—*London Reg.—Arts for Dec.*

Divinity Hall, Glasgow.—We are informed that the Faculty of Glasgow College, on the 16th inst., unanimously resolved that the Professor of Divinity should be authorised to take a fee of two guineas every session from each of his students.—*Glasgow Herald.*

There is a project on foot at Paris of forming a cemetery after the manner of the ancient pyramids, capable of containing five million bodies.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

PLEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE.

The study of moral philosophy, how exceedingly beneficial may it be to us, suggesting to us the dictates of reason, concerning the nature and faculties

of our soul, the chief good and end of our life, the way and means of attaining happiness; the best rules and methods of practice; the distinctions between good and evil, the nature of each virtue, and the motives to embrace it; the rank wherein we stand in the world, and the duties proper to our relations; by rightly understanding and estimating which things, we may know how to behave ourselves decently and soberly towards ourselves, justly and prudently toward our neighbours; we may learn to correct our inclinations, to regulate our appetites, to moderate our passions, to govern our actions, to conduct and wield all our practice well in proportion to our end, so as to enjoy our being and conveniences of life in constant quiet and peace, with tranquillity and satisfaction of mind!

But especially the study of theology, how numberless, inexpressible advantages doth it yield! For it enlighteneth our minds with the best knowledge concerning the most high and worthy objects, in order to the most happy end, with the firmest assurance. It certainly and perfectly informs us concerning the nature and attributes, the will and intentions, the work and providence of God. It fully declareth to us our own nature, our origin, our designed end, our whole duty, our certain way of attaining eternal life and felicity. It exactly teacheth us how we should demean ourselves in all respects piously toward God, justly and charitably toward our neighbour, soberly toward ourselves, without blame in this world, with satisfaction of our conscience, with assured hope of blessed rewards. It propoeth those encouragements, and exhibiteth assurances of those helps which serve powerfully to engage us in all good practices. It setteth before us a most complete and lively pattern of all goodness; apt most clearly to direct, most strongly to excite, most obligingly to engage us thereto; especially instructing and inclining to the practice of the most high and hard duties, meekness, humility, patience, self-denial, contempt of all worldly vanities. It discovereth those sublime mysteries and stupendous wonders of grace, whereby God hath demonstrated an incomprehensible kindness to mankind, and our obligation to correspondent gratitude. It representeth manifold arguments and incentives to love God with the most intense affection, to commend him with most firm assurance, to delight in him continually with joy unspeakable; which are the noblest, the sweetest, the happiest operations of our soul. It reareth our hearts from vain thoughts and mean desires concerning these poor transitory, earthly things, to contemplations, affections, and hopes, towards objects most excellent, eternal, celestial. It engageth us to study the book of God, the book of books, the richest mine, of most excellent knowledge, containing infallible oracles of truth and heavenly rules of life; which are able to make us wise to salvation and perfect to every good work.

And how can we be so well employed as in meditation about such things? What occupation doth neerer approach to that of the blessed angels? What heaven is there upon earth like to that of constantly feasting our minds and hearts in the contemplation of such objects? Especially considering that this study doth not only yield private benefit to ourselves in forwarding our own salvation, but enableth us by our guidance and encouragement to promote the eternal welfare of others, and by our endeavours to people heaven, according to the exhortation of St. Paul pressing on Timothy this study with diligence; "Meditate upon these things, give thyself wholly to them, that thy profiting may appear to all: Take heed unto thyself and to the doctrine; continue in them; for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee."

So considerable is each part of learning, so extremely profitable are some parts of it. Indeed, the skill of any liberal art is valuable as a handsome ornament, as a harmless divertisement, as a useful instrument upon occasions, as preferable to all other accomplishments and advantages of person or fortune; for who would not purchase any kind of such knowledge at any rate; who would sell it for any price who would not choose rather to be deformed or impotent in his body than to have a mis-shapen and weak mind; rather a lank purse than an empty brain; to have no title at all, than no worth to bear it out? If any would, he is not of Solomon's mind; for of wisdom, he saith, "The merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold; she is more precious than rubies, and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her."—*Dr. Barrow.*

POETRY.

From the Token, for 1830.

THE LEAF.

BY S. G. GOODRICH.

It came with spring's soft sun and showers,
Mid bursting buds and blushing flowers;
It flourish'd on the same light stem,
It drank the same clear dews with them.
The crimson tints of summer morn
That gilded one, did each adorn.
The breeze that whisper'd light and brief
To bud or blossom, kiss'd the leaf,
When o'er the leaf the tempest flew,
The bud and blossom trembled too.

But its companion pass'd away,
And left the leaf to lone decay,
The gentle gales of spring went by,
The fruits and flowers of summer die,
The autumn winds swept o'er the hill,
The winter's breath came cold and chill.
The leaf now yielded to the blast,
And on the rushing stream was cast.
Far, far it glided to the sea,
And whirl'd and eddied wearily,
Till suddenly it sank to rest,
And slumber'd in the ocean's breast.

Thus life begins—its morning hours,
Bright as the birthday of the flowers—
Thus passes like the leaves away,
As wither'd and as lost as they.
Beneath the parent roof we meet
In joyous groups, and gaily greet
The golden beams of love and light,
That kindle to the youthful sight.
But soon we part and one by one,
Like leaves and flowers, the group is gone.
One gentle spirit seeks the tomb,
His brow yet fresh with childhood's bloom.
Another treads the paths of fame,
And braves the world to win a name;
Another still tempts fortune's wave,
And seeking wealth, secures a grave.
The last grasps yet the brittle thread—
Though friends are gone and joy is dead,
Still dreads the dark and fretful tide,
And clutches at its power and pride,
Till suddenly the waters sever,
And like the leaf he sinks for ever.

THE JOURNAL.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for this City and County, and the Court of Nisi Prius, commenced their sittings in the New Court House. The Hon. Judge Botsford presides.

In charging the Grand Jury, the Hon. Judge observed, that the frequent sittings of the Superior and Interior Courts rendered the duty of Grand Jurors familiar to them, and the charges delivered on those occasions had a tendency to cherish in the minds of the people a lively sense of the inestimable blessings we enjoy under our happy and incomparable Constitution.

The Sheriff's Calendar, containing the names of eight or nine persons, chiefly charged with larcenies, and one other very serious offence, he said was heavy, in comparison with the Calendars for some time past. Grand larceny, though a felony of death, is entitled to benefit of Clergy, the punishment therefore in the first instance, is fine and imprisonment, or more commonly, in consequence of incapacity in offenders to pay a fine, it is from six months to two years imprisonment. Under the present mode of prison management the confinement of offenders for the longest term became very burdensome upon the public, the shortest, or an intermediate term, unless under circumstances of peculiar aggravation was therefore most frequently awarded. The mildness of this sentence, the learned Judge thought had a tendency to lessen the horror of punishment, and to weaken the restraint from committing the crime of Larceny. He had pleasure in stating, that the subject of a Penitentiary for the Province, which had been for some time an object of desire, was now under the consideration of the Legislature, that due enquiries were making, and there was reason to expect, that as soon as a proper plan and system were matured, the work would be undertaken.

When a Penitentiary conveniently constructed, and under a proper system of management, shall get into operation; it will have a most favorable effect in the prevention of crime.

The Hon. Judge further observed, that Laws, however just, and well adapted, and however faithfully administered, could not of themselves effectually secure the stability and welfare of a nation;—Religion and Morality he added, are the foundation of true greatness. They are the pillars upon which the British Constitution rests, and by which it is supported.

He adverted with much pleasure, to the number of Day Schools, and of Sunday Schools established in this City for

the instruction of the rising generation, and particularly noticed the efforts of the Rev. Mr. CARROLL, the Roman Catholic Clergyman, in collecting a large number of the children of parents belonging to his communion, for the purpose of giving them instruction.

He considered the difference of religious opinion which prevails among men, as in itself useful, and as having a tendency to greater good, than if the whole nation were of one opinion; inasmuch, as the zeal of the different denominations to promote their separate views might be exercised without a violation of the law of charity; and the diligence and exertions of one body would excite the diligence and the exertions of all.

In conclusion the Hon. Judge, paid a tribute to the mechanical skill of the Gentleman by whom this New Court House was erected, he congratulated the community upon having such an edifice for the accommodation of the Courts of justice, and expressed a strong hope that the building might long stand, as a monument of the public spirit of the people of this City and County, of the interest which they take in the administration of justice, and also—that these walls would never be polluted by a partial and corrupt administration. *Gazette.*

Emigrants arrived at this Port during the year 1829:—	
From Great Britain,	146
Ireland,	2064
Total,	2210

FREDERICTON SAVING'S BANK.—On the 31st December the Semi-annual Meeting of the Trustees of that Institution took place. The accounts then exhibited stated the amount of deposits since 1st July to be £973 10s. 6d. and withdrawn in the same time £685 18s. 3d. The amount of deposits vested in securities was £2276 3s. 7d. Cash in hand £279 7s. 3d. Total £2,555 10s. 10d. At the Meeting it was Resolved, that Interest be allowed the Depositors at the rate of 5½d. per cent per annum; for the last half year; as in consequence of several large sums having at different times during that period remained on hand, the Trustees were unable to realise the usual rate of 6 per cent.

A sermon preached in Fredericton Church, before the University on Advent Sunday 1829, by the Rev. Edwin Jacob, D. D. Vice President, entitled **THE PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS OF KING'S COLLEGE NEW BRUNSWICK**, is now in the Press of the Royal Gazette Office.

The Medical Society of Massachusetts, have addressed that community on the necessity of legalizing the Study of Anatomy. By the expression, "legalizing the Study of Anatomy," is understood, the passing of a law, by which the bodies of those paupers who die in the hospital or poor houses, and which are reclaimed by relatives or friends for interment, shall be placed at the disposal of the authorities in whose custody they may be, to be delivered over to the Medical Profession for dissection. It is supposed that in the City of Boston there die annually about a hundred such persons.—The address commences with some general remarks on the great utility of anatomical studies, and the impracticability of pursuing them with advantage, without having subjects for dissection.

This Number completes the First Volume of the Journal. As several of our Subscribers have signified their intention of having the Volume bound, we beg leave to suggest, that the first and second Volumes bound together, will make a saving in the expence of binding, and will make a book of better size, than if each Volume were bound separately. An Index and Title Page to the First Volume will be furnished with all convenient speed. Distant Subscribers are invited to send through their respective Agents, a list of missing numbers, and if possible they will be supplied.

A few entire sets of the First Volume are still on hand.

We have received through the Post office, five shillings, enclosed under date of the 9th inst. for the benefit of Mr. John Brittain, whose distressed circumstances we noticed last week; also a parcel containing some articles of raiment, from a society of benevolent ladies in this City.

Collect for the Second Sunday after Epiphany.
ALMIGHTY and everlasting God wilt dost govern all things in heaven and earth; Mercifully hear the supplications of thy people; and grant us thy peace all the days of our life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the City Gazette Office, also at Mr. William Reynolds' and Mr. John McMillan's Book Stores, and at other places in the City—

THE SAINT JOHN ALMANACK,
OR NEW-BRUNSWICK FARMER'S CALENDAR,
For 1830.

"Owing to a series of 'unfavourable circumstances,' which the Publisher could neither foresee nor controul, this Almanack, has not made its appearance as early as was intended; in consequence of which, only a limited number of copies have been struck off. The same causes have prevented him from accomplishing the work completely to his own satisfaction; so that in some of its parts, it can be considered only as a first attempt. Should however, the present effort be approved of, the probability is, that a similar work will be undertaken for the succeeding year; in which case, he will gladly avail himself of information or suggestions from any quarter to render it more perfect, and will endeavour to have it published sufficiently early to meet general expectation."

"A natural order in the arrangement of Counties, and Public Institutions, and in the classification of Professions and Officers, considering the City and County of Saint John, as the first in order, has been aimed at."

"The Astronomical Tables are calculated to apparent time. The table of the Sun's Declination being computed for the meridian of St. John, (Lat. 45, 20, Long. 66, 6, W.) and being it is thought, more correct than the Declination inserted in the Books of Navigation, will answer with little or no correction, for the neighbouring Coasts and to the West Indies, there being no great difference in the meridians; and will be particularly useful to Mariners, and Masters of Coasting Vessels, especially as many of them are in the habit of using the Sun's Declination as given in Epitomes for noon at Greenwich, without any correction whatever."

"The suggestions given on the important subject of husbandry, will it is hoped be of some use to practical farmers; and those on economy and morals are of general application."

MARRIED,

At Tilbury, Ireland, J. DUNDEN, Esq. to Mrs. ENGELL, mother of Dr. Edgell. There was at the wedding, two fathers, one mother-in-law, one father-in-law, one son, one daughter, one daughter-in-law, one son-in-law, one grand-father, one grand-daughter, two nieces, two nephews, two uncles three first-cousins, and one second-cousin—yet there were only six persons present, and the bride and bridegroom no kin before marriage!

DIED,

On Tuesday 12th inst. in the Parish of Portland after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN MASTEN, in the 62 year of his age.

On Thursday after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian patience, Mrs. HARRISON, wife of Mr. William Hewitt, aged 43 years.—The funeral will proceed from her late residence in Union Street, near the Brewery to the Wesleyan Chapel, to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

At Granville, (N. S.) on the 21st ult. in the 27th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM LANE, Carpenter, third son of Capt. George Lane, of Carleton.

At New-York, on the morning of the 27th December. at the residence of his son, J. L. Mason, Esq. the venerable and Reverend JOHN M. MASON, D. D.

Dr. Mason was originally settled in the ministry in that city, as successor to his father, in the pastoral charge of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Cedar-street. From this place he was transferred to the Murray-street Church, created for the accommodation of the increasing numbers whom the distinguished talents and popularity of the Preacher had attracted. On the retirement of Dr. Johnson, of Connecticut, from the presidency of Columbia College, Dr. Mason was appointed to fill the vacancy with the title of Provost. Being subsequently chosen President of Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania, he removed to Carlisle, where he continued to fulfil the duties of his station, until compelled by loss of health to resign his office.

Returning to this city, he has since resided with his children; having long sustained a great and accumulating weight of infirmities, his career was closed by the event yesterday: his spirit—as was met—taking its upward flight on the morning of the Sabbath.

Eminent as a theologian and a scholar, an acute and learned disputant, not less than orator of great celebrity, Dr. Mason has long occupied the first rank in the Presbyterian Church, and his name and his fame will never cease to be held in the fondest and most exalted remembrance.—

At Roseberry, Aberdeenshire, during the month of September last, of the family of Mr. John Wilson, Peat-hill; on the 2d, Aune, aged 9 years; on the 7th, Alexander, aged 17; on the 13th, William aged 14; on the 22d, John, aged 22; and on the 30th, Mrs. Wilson, aged 47. The disease that has proved so fatal in this family, was putrid ulcerous sore throat, which has prevailed for some time in that neighbourhood, though not with an equal degree of malignancy. Mrs. Wilson had overcome the virulence of the distemper, but sunk under the successive bereavement of the affectionate mother.

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