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J. G. M. Loughlan Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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

VOLUME I.

SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1830.

NO. 51.

ANNIVERSARY.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Concluded.

The Bishop of Calcutta moved the next resolution, which thanked the Rev. Dr. Singer for his sermon in behalf of the society, the noble president, the vice-president, and friends of the Church Missionary Society. The Right Rev. Prelate said, he could not sit down without expressing his satisfaction at the visible improvement that had taken place in the finances of the society. He trusted that the funds would be increased every year, so that the society might be enabled to repeat to numerous missionaries the command given to the children of Israel—"Go forward."

The Rev. G. Hazelwood rose to second the resolution. He was sure, that the individuals referred to, in his motion, had already received the satisfaction which arose from a connection of their good deeds, which was the best thanks that could be offered to them. With respect to the country to which he belonged (Ireland), the parochial clergy there could all bear testimony to the blessings produced by the labors of the missionaries of that society. In the church of Ireland, missionary feeling had now begun to display itself, and the meeting would be gratified to learn, that the cathedrals had been opened for missionary sermons.

The resolution was put and carried. The Rev. Dr. Singer returned thanks in behalf of the persons named in the resolution, and gave a brief and forcible sketch of the good effected by the society's labourers in the cause of the Gospel, particularly in Ireland.

The Bishop of Winchester moved the next resolution, remarking, that he feared no declension of the missionary spirit that had now gone forth: he grounded this opinion on the increased interest, which the subject had excited in the minds of the present generation, but principally on the indication of a most fervent feeling, that all that is done is to the glory of God. Let but the missionaries remember the divine promise made to the Apostles, "I am with you always, even to the end of the world," and they would assuredly prosper. The resolution was as follows:—

"That this society desires to render its special acknowledgments to Almighty God, for the signal blessing vouchsafed to the labours of the society's missionaries in Timuevelly, and for the encouraging indications in the New Zealand and North West American missions.

The Rev. Mr. Sibthorp, on seconding the resolution, remarked that notwithstanding the nature of the resolution, and the great successes to which it referred, he might be allowed to observe that, in his opinion, we should not rely too much on, nor forget altogether, the gratifying announcement as to the state of the funds. He thought that the fact should be forgot as a local triumph, or a matter of pride, but it should be recollected as an encouragement, and as an assurance that God was the shepherd. The resolution referred to distant parts of the earth. In one part there was a rank and luxurious soil overgrown by weeds: in the other part there was a harsh and barren soil, but both had been subdued by the same instrument. The plough of Christian Civilization passed over both, and the great instrument by which the success had been achieved was the preaching of the Gospel of Christ, and the showing to those who stood in darkness the power of God unto salvation.

The resolution having been passed, W. Wilberforce, Esq. then moved the following:—

That the trials encountered from year to year in carrying on the operations of the society in its different missions, and particularly during the last year, in Northern India, and in the island of Antigua, should impress on the minds of its friends our entire

dependence on Almighty God, who, while he exercises our faith and patience, encourages us to hope, that even adverse occurrences shall be overruled for the ultimate good of his church.

The honourable gentleman commenced by observing that, in moving the resolution, many considerations pressed strong on his mind: The trials and difficulties which we meet in our progress through this world, as well as the obstructions which the society found in its progress, were such as must be expected. Much that had been stated this day was gratifying and satisfactory. How delightful must such accounts be to the missionary in a foreign country, deprived of the blessings and comforts arising from the society of relatives and friends.

Though unsuccessful in his own labours, he might feel that other labourers in the same field were repaid by more immediate signs of success, and he would be taught to wait patiently until the dawn of a brighter day arose. In all undertakings of great moment it should be considered, that there was a great spiritual enemy carrying on a contest for this world, and that we must not expect uniform success. On a subject in which he had at one time taken an active part, he meant the abolition of the slave trade, he might state that the friends of that measure never thought themselves further from the object they had in view, than when that object was near being obtained. This showed the value of patient perseverance, and many other facts might be stated equally encouraging. The Moravian missions to Greenland were continued for thirty years, before they were attended with any success. The inhabitants were dispersed along the coasts for the sake of greater profit, and some persons conceived that on this account, the mission would never be successful.

Subsequently however it furnished an instance of extraordinary success. In the Island of Hayti, too, great opposition and hostility was at first offered to the labours of the missionaries, but those difficulties were ultimately overcome, and they now had access where before they could not enter. The great obstruction to the progress of Christianity in India, appeared to him to be, that the day set apart for the worship of God in other countries, was a day occupied in the labour of the fields in India. However, looking at the signal instances of God's favour which the society had already received, there was no doubt that its missionaries in India would be cheered by the greatness of the task they had undertaken. The account which the meeting had heard of the effects of the society's exertions in Ireland were also most gratifying. He believed, that nothing could be more expedient, as well as useful and meritorious, than the promotion of missionary labours in the sister kingdom. Much as had been done, however, much still remained to do. A wide field was opened for the exertions of the society in India, where barbarous customs kept the female sex in a state of miserable degradation. There could be no doubt, that those who were engaged in missionary labours had much to encounter, and many hardships to submit to: but they had also much to reward and cheer them, for it was a labour full of hope.

Men made exertions for the acquisition of fortune, and similar objects; and surely those who went forth to perform the service of God, need not dread to endure those hardships, and submit to those privations, which men encountered who were merely actuated by little and mercenary motives. Men submitted to the most nauseous remedies to obtain health, and when the object that was to be obtained was everlasting life, and the work in which they were engaged was for the glory of God, how much greater ought not the resolution to be? Appealing to his personal experience, he might be allowed to say, that the progress which the principles of the society had made within his own recollection filled him with delight. Not very many years ago, an opinion prevailed in the highest places, and in ecclesiastical places too, that there ought not to be

any interference with the religious prejudices of other countries. He blessed God that different, and, as he conceived, more exalted views, had now found their way into the hearts of men, and that those views were accompanied by an increase of mutual love and Christian feeling. Men differing in nation and in feeling were united by societies like this, and carried on their operations in different parts of the globe, like detachments of the same army, which, how ever different the courses they pursue, had all the same object in view. Let all the friends of this great cause co-operate zealously, but humbly, and there was no doubt that God would prosper the work. Every individual should feel, that when he endeavored to forward the cause with spirit and zeal in his own sphere, his exertions were not unacceptable to God. He had said so much on this subject, because he feared that some objections which had been made, though in a truly Christian spirit, were calculated to make some hearts say which the Lord had not made sad. (Applause.)

He entirely concurred in the observation, that by every person's retrenching some little enjoyment, a great addition might be made to the funds of the society, and a great extension of benefits would follow. In conclusion he expressed his confidence, founded on experience, that the longer they were engaged in the great work, which it was the object of this society to promote, the more they would rejoice at the result of their labours; and when they advanced to the close of their lives, they might look back on those exertions with joy and gratitude to the "Giver of all good things."—(Loud Applause.)

Matthew Gisborne, Esq. of Calcutta, seconded the resolution. He observed, that the chief reason which induced him to address the meeting was, that he, having recently returned from India, might bear testimony to the great value and importance of the society there—to the zeal and perseverance with which their labours were conducted—and to the happy fruits which had already been derived from those labours. The cause of the heathen had been already so powerfully pleaded that day, that any thing he could say on the subject would only weaken the effect of what had been said before. The society might be compared to a fountain in the desert—it afforded health and refreshment to those who approached it. It had been beautifully said, that there was a fabled alchemy which converted even the basest materials to gold. This was the blessing of God, on the actions and efforts of those who truly meant to serve him. With that divine blessing, he trusted the society would go on until its great end should be accomplished. Then "shall the earth bring forth its increase, and God, even our own God, shall bless us." The resolution was put from the chair and carried.

The Rev. L. Bickersteth, the secretary, here rose to acquaint the meeting, that the Bishop of Luccafield and Coventry had written to express his inability to attend the meeting.

The Rev. Joseph Penn (the society's missionary at Travancore) said, the resolution he had to propose was—

"That the encouragements which it pleases God to vouchsafe to his church in the present day, and the trials with which he permits it to be exercised, call on this meeting again to urge on the friends of the society the duty of earnest and unceasing prayer, for those gracious influences of the Holy Spirit, whereby alone the object of this and of every Christian Society can be attained."

He was sure the meeting would agree with him in the great necessity at all times, but more especially at the present, of humbly imploring the blessing of God, and the influence of the Holy Spirit, upon all their labours. They had to be grateful for the gracious protection which was heretofore evident in their progress, and for the fact, that many serious obstacles which had hitherto existed to the progress of Christianity in India, were gradually removing. One most important step had been at-

readily gained—it was the great desire manifested among many of the native Hindoos, and those of the higher classes, to be instructed in European science and literature. This desire was greatly encouraged by the local authorities and the English residents. An institution had been established at Bombay, for the purpose of giving instruction in the various branches of European science and literature. A sum of ten lacs of rupes had already been raised for that purpose by the Bombay merchants, and eminent scholars were sent from Europe, to become professors of that institution. The government also had given it every encouragement. Such an establishment, if resorted to, as no doubt it would be by the higher classes of Hindoos for the education of their children, would gradually open the way to the reception of Christianity. Much of this spirit, he could state, had been evoked by the labours of such societies as the present. During his residence at Travancore, he was acquainted with many Hindoos of the highest rank and caste, whom he had always found, particularly the more learned men, easy of access, and fond of the conversation of Europeans. From these he had found no opposition in the establishment of schools; on the contrary, many of the natives had no objection to let their children go to them, for instruction. To those who imagined that we had made no progress in the conversion of the Hindoos to Christianity, he felt great pleasure in being able to state, that in the neighbourhood of Travancore, there were many villages, the entire inhabitants of which had renounced Hindooism and embraced Christianity. There was no doubt, that if we acted upon the resolution which he had read to the meeting, and addressed God by frequent and earnest prayer, for his divine blessing on the society, we should find its success equal to our most sanguine hopes.

But even if no success attended those exertions of the society, it still was pleasant to be engaged in the work of God. The Rev. Gentlemen here read some letters which he had received only a few days back from some friends in India, giving a most encouraging account of the state of the mission. He added, that formerly there were but two presses employed at Travancore, but at present four were employed. Many useful and important tracts were disseminated amongst the natives, who showed no objection to become acquainted with them; and there was no doubt, that the reading of such tracts would be of great advantage in removing their prejudices, and would predispose them to better things. The Rev. Gentleman further observed, that in those parts of India with which he was acquainted, it was pleasing to remark, that polytheism and pantheism were rapidly departing, and deism, or the worship of only one God, was taking place. This, though still far from Christianity, was a considerable step towards it, as it raised the people higher in their notions of religion and would greatly facilitate their ultimate reception of Christianity. (Hear.)

The Hon. and Rev. G. Noel, on seconding the motion, drew the attention of the meeting to the excess of expenditure over the income of the society, notwithstanding the gratifying increase of the latter; and implored to give liberally in support of a society which had so many claims to their attention as Christians. The honourable and reverend gentleman concluded by a feeling allusion to the loss sustained by the society in the death of Bishop Heber; and to the presence of his successor at the meeting then assembled.

The resolution was adopted; and the meeting, after singing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," broke up. The collection at St. Bride's church, Fleet-street, after Dr. Singer's sermon, including the usual benefaction of 50*l.*, was 20*l.*, 2*s.* 10*d.*; and that in the hall, 15*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* making a total of 35*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

COMMUNICATION.

CHAPEL OPENED AT DORCHESTER.

Dorchester, (Westmoreland,) Dec. 29, 1829.

MR. EDITOR,

Being a subscriber to one of your papers, I take the liberty of communicating a circumstance which is characteristic of the manner in which things are done in this very pleasant and prosperous part of

New-Brunswick. It is probably known by many, that as the inhabitants of this place were assembling for Divine Service, on the morning of last Easter Sunday, the Chapel was discovered to be in a blaze, and although in a few minutes, a hundred persons were on the spot, yet, in a short time the whole was consumed. The fire was supposed to have been occasioned by the stove pipe, or by a spark, in carrying fire to light the stove. Two days after the above calamitous event, a public meeting was convened in the Court House, and prompt measures adopted for the erection of a plain substantial building, sufficiently large to accommodate the Protestant part of the community. The dimensions of the building are Forty feet by Thirty-five, with Galleries, in the horse-shoe form, and a Porch in front. The whole of which having been completed, was on Sunday last, solemnly dedicated, by introducing the worship of Almighty God.

The services of the day were as follows:—

Mr. Bushy commenced the service by appropriate singing, followed by prayer, and then read the twentieth chapter of Exodus, and the sixth chapter of the first Book of Chronicles, when having read the third verse, the Congregation simultaneously rose up, and stood, until the whole of that sublime prayer was read. The sermon was preached from Exodus xx, and 24, "In all places where I record my Name, I will come unto thee, and will bless thee." In which discourse was considered, the obligation, nature, and importance of public divine worship; how Jehovah's Name is recorded, and the promise fulfilled. After sermon a collection was taken up, in aid of the building. The service concluded with the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

In the afternoon, Mr. Avard preached from Luke vii, and 48, "Thy sins are forgiven," in which he stated, defended, and enforced the doctrine of Divine Forgiveness. Mr. Avard preached again in the evening from Psalm lxxvii and 6, from which was shown the necessity, nature, fruits, and way of obtaining the new Birth; and the probable happy consequences which would result from the erection and use of that sacred edifice, "The Lord shall count when he writeth up the people, that this man was his there."

Being an eye witness of those services, I can assure you Mr. Editor they were performed with much solemnity; attended with much interest, and I am persuaded with much good effect.

A WESLEYAN.

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

On the duty of Parents to seek the Salvation of their Children.

It is to be feared that Christian parents are not sufficiently impressed with the important duty of seeking the salvation of their children. Yet, to a father or mother fearing God, what can be so proper an object of anxiety? If the apostle Paul felt a most ardent affection for his brethren, a most passionate concern for their spiritual welfare; if it was his heart's desire and prayer to God for them that they might be saved, though he was not more intimately related to them than in being descended from the same patriarchal stock, in tracing back his pedigree 1500 years to the same progenitor, how much more concern should we feel for those who are united to us by the closest and dearest ties of kindred—who are our own children—bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh.

This paper is written for the express purpose of bringing the subject home to the conscience of the Christian parent—of impressing it on his mind—of urging him to discharge a duty of the last importance to himself, to the church of God, and to society at large.

If it be true that charity should begin at home, it is equally so that religion should begin at home.—Most melancholy is the lot of him who is obliged to go from home in order to breathe in the atmosphere of piety! Most melancholy is the lot of him who

can find every thing at home, except religion.—talent, education, wealth, knowledge of business, affection, comfort, harmony, and all the delights of domestic life! Does the terrible thought never come over the mind of a parent so situated, that all this, fair as it is, is under the ban of heaven? that it is claimed by the enemy of God and goodness? that all these attractions are only the gilding of the storm cloud—the calm that precedes the whirlwind? that this habitation of all the domestic charities is a paradise undermined with subterranean fires? And does it not create within him a throbbing agony—an anguish of spirit, deep, unmeasured, uncontrollable, that words cannot utter nor tears relieve?

The binding nature of the obligation to which we refer will not be disputed. If it is our duty to seek the salvation of all within our reach; if we are in this sense our brother's keeper; if we should watch over him for his good, endeavor to snatch him from destruction, and turn his feet into the path of peace—the way everlasting; surely our own particular charge will not be deemed an exception to this general principle. When God gives us children does he require us merely to feed and clothe them? to educate them and teach them some useful business or profession? Does he expect us to care for their persons, and allow us to neglect their souls? to secure the health of their bodies, and to dismiss all concern about the health of their minds? to put them in the way of acquiring the honors and riches of this world, and not assist them in obtaining the honor which cometh from God and the durable riches laid up in heaven? The language of God to us is similar to that of Pharaoh's daughter to the mother of Moses:—"Take this child, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages." But do we bring up our children for God when we forget (or act as if we forgot) that they possessed immortal souls, and are capable of being trained up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord? Is the soul the least important part of their nature, that it may be triflingly neglected? that it may be left out of the account in the estimate of parental duty? Your child might address you thus: You take thought for my temporal welfare, you feed me with food convenient for me, give me the knowledge which is necessary to the present state, make me master of some handicraft, teach me the ways of men, and enable me to appear among them with credit: in all this you labour with unwearied assiduity; but am I not soon to leave all these things, which are now so new and so pleasing, and to follow you into another world? Does that other world require no preparation? Will a seat of felicity be awarded me there as a matter of course? Is there no knowledge, no information, proper to that state? no habits, no qualifications? I cannot conceive how it is that I never hear any thing from you respecting it. Is it forbidden you to speak on the subject, or are you ignorant of it? Is the science so difficult of acquisition, that it is impossible to learn it, or are the interests of eternity trifling and worthless, compared with those of time! Does the knowledge of it, or preparation for it, come by chance—without enquiry, without labor, without care—undesired, unthought, uncollected?

It is to be feared that there are not a few Christian parents who would find some difficulty in framing an answer to such an expostulation. It will not suffice to say, we cannot change their hearts—we cannot impart to them any spiritual gift; because the same objection would lie against all efforts whatever to benefit the souls of others. It would lead to conclusions the most frightful; it would intimate that all ordinances are nothing—that the sabbath, the ministry, the word are all nothing. We must then, if we would avoid contracting guilt in this matter, seek the salvation of our offspring in every way in our power.

We possess peculiar advantages for this purpose—advantages which no other persons can command. We have more frequent access to them; we know more of their tempers, of their failings, of the peculiar snares to which they are exposed. We see them in all states of mind—under all kinds of excitement. We have many opportunities of making salutary religious impressions on their minds, of introducing truth to their notice, of bringing it to bear at the right moment, of using the seal when the wax is melted—of suggesting religion indirectly, of placing it in by-ways and unsuspected corners, of insinuating it into the mind by a thousand ingenious me-

of connecting it with their habits, modes of thinking, feeling, prejudices, and associations, of weaving the golden thread into the web of their being and character, as it is daily forming under your eye. We are the persons who possess these opportunities: and it will scarcely be believed that we can fail to employ them, and remain guiltless.

Though we cannot give them grace, we can give them that instruction, without which, grace cannot enter the soul. Of Timothy it is said that from a child he knew the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make us wise unto salvation. Who taught him? We read of the piety of his grandmother Lois, and of his mother Eunice. Who but they discharged the pleasant duty of storing his youthful mind with scriptural knowledge, and of teaching him to lisp the praises of God? Solomon bears testimony to the parental piety with which his father instructed him: "I was," says he, "my father's son (his darling, his most beloved child), tender and only beloved in the sight of my mother. He taught me also; and said unto me, let thine heart retain my words; keep my commandments, and live. Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not, neither decline from the words of my mouth."

Let your children be instructed in the great truths of religion. Make them acquainted with the character of God, their relation to God, and the duties they owe him. Show them their fallen state, and point out to them the remedy of the gospel.—Let it be your delight to make Christ known to them as the great friend of man—the friend that sticketh closer than a brother—the friend whose friendship is above all things desirable; whose love is more dear than life—more sweet and precious than all other employments and consolations; who is exalted to be a Prince, and a Saviour, ready to succour, strong to redeem; and no less admirable in his compassion towards weak and miserable man, than in the dignity and majesty of his person—in the power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing, he is worthy to receive.

God has given you an instrument which may, on particular occasions, be used for the good of your children, viz: parental authority. If the proper employment of that authority can induce them to give reverence, according to the language of the apostle (Heb. vii. 9), why may it not teach them to give reverence to God? or at least why may it not be the means of restraining them from doing many things which are displeasing to God? And will not this effect be produced, if our highest displeasure is always excited by that part of their conduct which is obviously sinful? We cannot eradicate evil from their hearts; but we may check its growth, we may discourage it, and, to a certain extent, suppress it. And can we clear our consciences from blame if we do not avail ourselves of an instrument so well suited to the end? The youthful heart is like a hot-bed, which, if neglected, will soon be overrun with weeds, that will shoot out into rank and wild luxuriance; and smother the plants of a better nature.—*New Bap. Miscellany.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE STEAM CARRIAGE EXPERIMENTS AT LIVERPOOL.

(From the Scotsman.)

It is melancholy to observe how rarely objects, events, or individuals are estimated according to their importance. All the periodical pens in London at this moment are at work upon the Turkish Treaty, the new Police, Cobham's Curu, Mr. Lister's Tragedy, the Newark Meeting—and perhaps, one or two "most bloody and barbarous" murders. We have columns and pages filled day after day with comments on those matters, which two months hence will be completely superseded by something equally ephemeral, while we have not seen in one of the metropolitan prints a single remark on the experiments at Liverpool, which unveil mechanical truths of such stupendous importance, that, if objects are to be judged of by their influence on the condition of man, the Russian campaigns, the Catholic Question—nay, though some may stare, we will add—the French Revolution, sink into nothing in the comparison! How trifling was the effect produced by all the wars of the fifteenth century on the state of the world, compared with the discovery of Printing. And how little were the consequences

of that discovery understood by the contemporaries of Faust and Gottenburgh! The experiments at Liverpool have established principles which will give a greater impulse to civilization than it has ever received from any single cause since the Press first opened the gates of knowledge to the human species at large. They may be said to have furnished man with wings, to have supplied him with faculties of locomotion, of which the most sanguine could not have dreamed a few years ago. Even steam navigation gives but a faint idea of the wondrous powers which this new agent has put into our hands. It is no exaggeration to say, that the introduction of steam carriages on rail-ways places us on the verge of a new era—of a social revolution of which imagination cannot picture the ultimate effects.

We have given in the present and preceding numbers of our paper the full details of these experiments, and need not do more here than sum up in a few words the general results.

The three best engines, when yoked to loads equal to three times their own weight, respectively performed as follows:—

The first travelled at the rate of 11 miles, the second of 14 miles, and the third of 20 3/4 miles in an hour. The distances passed over were not short in these cases, the first having travelled 70 miles, the second 25, and the third 21. In another trial, the lightest engine was proceeding at the rate of twenty four miles an hour, with its full load, when the joint of a pipe failed, and stopped its motion. It is to be observed, too, that the engines worked under considerable disadvantage. The piece of rail road selected for the experiment being only 1 3/4 mile long, the engine had to check its velocity, make full pause and begin again about twelve times in going 20 miles. A great amount of power was thus wasted, and in many cases the engine perhaps had not acquired its maximum or terminal velocity when the stop took place. We run no risk, therefore, in saying, that the performance upon an unbroken line of road, of the full length travelled over, would have been greater than the average of these short trips.

One of the heavier engines (the Rocket) drew 36 passengers in a carriage, at a velocity which sometimes reached 28 miles an hour! The lightest engine (the Novelty,) when loaded with 45 passengers in waggons, made several trips with a velocity of 22 miles an hour, at an average; but when she was going at her greatest speed, she travelled at the scarcely credible rate of 32 miles an hour!

The Rocket also drew a number of passengers (about 30, we believe) upon an inclined plane, rising one foot in 36, at the rate of 12 miles an hour. This single fact shows how much the powers of locomotive engines have been underrated; for Mr. Walker, in the report which was noticed on Wednesday last inferred from the facts he had collected that the entire power of one of these machines would be consumed in dragging its own weight up an inclivity like this, at two or three miles an hour.

We are quite aware that the performance of a single engine when its powers are tested by way of experiment, and for a short time, will exceed the average rate of a number working permanently. But against this we must place, on the other hand, the disadvantage of having the motion checked and renewed every five or six minutes, the inexperience of our engineers in the construction of machines for such rapid rates of motion, and the accidents to which first attempts are liable. The Novelty, the most successful of the engines, was the first which the makers had ever built. Making due allowance for these circumstances, we have not the slightest doubt that we have it now in our power to command a velocity of thirty miles an hour, on a level well made rail-road, or 25 miles, allowing for the necessary stops; and we know that this the opinion of some of the most skillful engineers who witnessed these experiments. Such a rapid rate of travelling, of course, will not be attempted at first. Perhaps it would be attended with too much danger to be permanently adopted at any time; but taking it as the extreme term of what is practicable, we may approach as near to it as circumstances will permit. No one who saw the experiments doubts that 20 or 24 miles an hour are within reach, safely and easily, whenever a double railway is laid (as it will be by and by) to allow of two different velocities being employed; a slow one for goods, and a quick one for passengers.

Twenty years ago, we believe, the mills did not travel faster than about 7 miles an hour. From 7 miles it was raised to 8, and every one cried out what an improvement! From 8 it was raised to 9, and this was hailed as nothing less than "prodigious!" Attempts are now making to force it up to ten miles an hour, but at any thing beyond this, to a certainty, horse power fails us.—How then shall we find terms adequate to express the value of a discovery which lifts us at one from 9 miles to 20 or 24 miles an hour?—which carries us as far beyond the speed of the mail, as the mail is beyond that of a brewer's dray, or a carrier's waggon?

The extraordinary speed of this conveyance is only one of its many advantages. A friend of ours, who was present at all the experiments, and in the wagon when going at thirty-two miles an hour, assures us that the motion is so remarkably smooth and easy, that if you fix your eyes on the inside of the machine, or on any distant object, you cannot believe that you are travelling faster than in an ordinary stage coach, and it is only when you look at the hedges, trees, or bushes close to the road, and see them vanishing like meteors, that you get an idea of the tremendous velocity of your movement. The editor of The Leeds Mercury, who was present, says—"We had the pleasure to travel on a level at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour, with as little appearance of danger, and even of undue speed, as is felt in a stage coach travelling in the highway at the ordinary speed. The motion, indeed, of the carriage was so slight, that the passengers could read with perfect ease at the period of its utmost velocity, and, if the springs on which the carriage for passengers was mounted had been in perfect order, we think it would not have been very difficult to write." Were the vehicles nicely poised on springs, and covered in to exclude the external current of air created by its motion, you might imagine that you were in a state of perfect rest, while you were flying along the surface with the speed of a racer. Then the steam horse is not apt, like his brother of flesh and blood, to be frightened from his sobriety by sudden panics which defy the prudence and skill of his driver. Explosion, if it takes place, will not injure the passengers, for they are in a separate vehicle, and the engine men may be trusted with the care of their own lives. The rails, too, which confine and regulate the motion of the engine and carriage, keeping them upon one invariable line and that line perfectly smooth, lessen the chances of accident in a remarkable degree, as the proceedings at Liverpool shew; for though scores of persons were hanging about the carriages, and thousands standing along the sides of the paths, and pressing within a few inches of the machines, while moving with their utmost speed, not a single individual received the smallest injury. In day-light, and with good arrangements, our friend's opinion is (and few are more competent to judge) that travelling in the steam-coach at 20 miles an hour, may be much more safe as well as pleasant, than in an ordinary stage-coach at eight or nine.

One of the great recommendations of this species of conveyance will be its cheapness. It is expected that goods will be carried from Manchester to Liverpool for less than 5s. per ton.—Men, of course, cannot be packed like bales of calico, but let us allow them five times the space, and suppose that the charge is in proportion. Now, since twelve passengers, with their luggage, are reckoned equal to a ton in the wails, it follows that a place in the steam coach from Manchester to Liverpool should cost the twelfth part of 26s. or 2s. We may arrive at the same result by another process. It may be inferred from one of the experiments that the novelty would carry 50 passengers from the one town to the other at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and would of course yield the proprietors the sum of £5 by an hour and a half's work. Six trips a day performed at this rate would produce £30—which we conceive would make the conveyance of passengers a very profitable branch of trade. As the rail-way Company will have a monopoly, they may probably charge more at first, but when rail-way carriage is subjected like other branches of business to the law of competition, we imagine the terms will not be higher than we have stated.

Let us now take the speed and the cheapness together, and see what changes this new mode of conveyance is likely to produce when rail-ways are made along all our great thoroughfares. Let us

suppose the speed to be twenty miles an hour, and the expence 1s. for 15 miles of road; and fares by ordinary stage coaches about 1d. per mile.

The journey from London to York by the mail costs at present about £5, and occupies 24 hours. By the steam coach it will be accomplished in 10 hours, at an expence of 1s. The saving of money and time will be as great in the case of Liverpool and Manchester, which are at nearly the same distance from the metropolis. A Leeds or Manchester manufacturer may take an early breakfast in his own house at seven, dine in London at five, transact business that night or next morning, and reach his home on the following evening, while a two pound note will cover his whole expences!

The journey from Manchester (31 miles) will be performed at an expence of 2s. in an hour. Now, an active pedestrian in the metropolis will spend two hours in going from Grosvenor-square to Wapping; or, with the luxury of a hackney coach, he may go in one hour, at an expence of 7s. Thus, by the admirable invention of Steam carriages, Liverpool and Manchester will be brought nearer to one another in a moral, social, and commercial sense, than the extremities of London now are. If this be not absolutely annihilating time and space, it is a building both in a wonderful degree.

Suppose that an Edinburgh man has a friend to visit or business to transact in London. His journey up costs him two days' travelling, with a sacrifice of two nights' rest, and a sum of £7; and his journey down the same. By the steam-coach and railway he will be able to reach London in 20 hours, without losing one night's sleep, at an expence of 26s. or 30s. including his food; and his journey home will be performed in the same time and at the same expence. If we compare the two cases, the time will be as 24 to 1, the expence as 4 to 1, and comfort and convenience as 6 to 1, in favour of the steam conveyance. The inducements to travel would be in something like a compound ratio of all these, or to speak moderately, as 20 or 30 to 1.

An Edinburgh dealer might send off a letter at 8 at night on Monday, which would be delivered to a manufacturer in Leeds or Manchester at 8 on Tuesday morning. The latter might dispatch the goods ordered in the course of the same day, and they would reach the dealer when his shop opened on Wednesday morning. Thus only one entire day would elapse betwixt writing the order and receiving the articles. The manufacturer's sale-room in Manchester, would in this case, be almost as much at the shop-keeper's command, as his own warehouse in a neighbouring street.

An Edinburgh merchant could leave his house at seven, breakfast in Glasgow at 9 (assuming that a rail-way is made,) transact business there till two, and be home to his own dinner at four, at an expence of 7s. 6d. for coach-hire, and one 1s. 6d. for breakfast. At present the journey, including subsistence and a night's lodgings, would cost him seven times as much.

Within a few years after steam navigation was introduced on the Clyde, the intercourse between Glasgow and Greenock, according to Mr. Cleland, was increased tenfold. The expence in this case was reduced about two-thirds, but the time was not materially shortened. What a vast addition then would be made to the present amount of internal intercourse when the expence is reduced three-fourths, and the time two-thirds; and when the mode of conveyance is as superior in comfort to our present stage coaches, as the coach is to the common cart? To all the active classes, to a person especially who is at the head of an extensive business, time is of still more value than money. If the journey from Edinburgh to Manchester could be performed in ten hours at the expence of 14s. or 15s. every merchant knows that the amount of travelling between the two places, would increase, not ten, but fifty-fold!—Journeys for pleasure would multiply in as great a proportion as those for business; and we are satisfied, that when we enjoy the advantages of rail-ways and locomotive engines on all our great thoroughfares, we shall have, on a moderate estimate, twenty or thirty times as much internal intercourse as we have at present.

When the carriage of goods, which is now about 9d. or 10d. a ton per mile by land, is reduced to 2d. and when in point of speed one day does the work of four, the heaviest commodities, such as corn, potatoes, coals, will bear the expence of carriage for a

hundred miles. The result of this will be, that the expence of living in great towns will be reduced, and the price of raw produce will rise in remote parts of the country. The facility, celerity and cheapness of internal intercourse, contribute more, probably, to the advancement of civilization than all other circumstances put together. Six or seven years ago, the journey from Edinburgh to London occupied twenty days. At present, taking the average of all the modes of conveyance by land and water, it occupies three or four, and the quantity of travelling has increased probably 20 or 30 fold. Are we too sanguine in anticipating another increase equally great, when the time is reduced from three to four days to twenty hours, the expence in almost the same proportion, and when the traveller is put in possession of a much higher degree of ease and comfort? Volumes might be written without exhausting the materials for speculation arising out of such a change. To use our own words, who writing upon this subject in 1821, "With so great a facility and celerity of communication, the provincial towns of an empire would become so many suburbs of the metropolis—or rather the effect would be similar to that of collecting the whole inhabitants into one city. Commodities, inventions, discoveries, opinion would circulate with a rapidity hitherto unknown, and, above all, the intercourse of man, province with province, and nation with nation, would be prodigiously increased."

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Nov. 1.

Considerations of the present state of Trade in some of the Staple Manufactures.

In our last paper we considered the present state of Trade in some of the leading branches of our Manufactures; and as there is now an appearance of revival in many of the principal staples of commerce, whilst others are continuing under great depression, we trust it will not be without use to resume the subject of our last remarks.

There is no doubt but that the last six months have been distinguished by a degree of caution and timidity in capitalists and large retail shops, which have led to undertrading in an unusual degree. This state of distrust was a necessary process in the restoration of credit to that sound state from which it had been disturbed by an undue and rash extension.

It may be assumed as a pretty general rule, that whenever credit has been pushed to a greater extent than usual, there is always a danger of re-action in exact proportion to such extension.

In a highly enterprising, commercial community, like that of this country, there is a constant tendency, in periods of confidence, to an extended or an excessive use, or, more properly speaking, to an abuse of credit, when there is any prospect of employing capital to advantage. And it is, we fear, a necessary consequence, that we should be liable, periodically, to an inconvenient contraction of credit, as a sort of compensatory punishment for the previous undue enlargement of it.

Thus, periodical adjustment of credit to its proper dimensions is always a painful process. And as a contemplation of a state of actual suffering conveys a more vivid impression than the mere recollection of such a state when passed, it is natural enough that any distress present before our eyes, should be reviewed through an exaggerated medium.

A reference to our commercial history will satisfy any unbiassed person, that, during the war, and the restriction of cash payments, there seldom elapsed an interval of five years without a considerable pressure of commercial distress. But a revival has assuredly followed, and consumption and demand have adjusted themselves to that due relation which, in a prosperous community, they should always maintain.

Notwithstanding the fall of prices during the last year, there has been no such re-action from extensive speculations as we have witnessed on former occasions; nor consequently any such great or sudden losses as to break up establishments before solvent, and trading with sufficient means.

The failures heretofore have been confined to houses (we speak principally of the Woolen, Silk, and Sugar Trades,) which were either insolvent for some time past, or which, with little or no capital, had made large purchases, whether for the home trade or export, on large credit,—and had not, in consequence of the diminished facilities of the Money Market been able to stand against a small difference of

price, or the least delay in making sales, or in getting remittance to meet their engagements.

A great number, moreover, of small traders appear to have been going on under insolvency, living upon their creditors till their means of offering securities for fresh loans were exhausted, or till an increased difficulty of negotiating such securities brought them to a stand. Indeed, the large majority of the failures which have occurred within the last six months, prove to have been the failure of parties who were indebted before the commencement of the present stagnation. And it may be observed generally, that upon the periodic occurrence of stagnation of markets, and of a temporary rise in the rate of interest, many traders necessarily fail, who having been previously insolvent could not, under any circumstances, have struggled on much longer.

It is at the same time a matter of just surprise that houses should be able to struggle on so long as several appear to have done in a state of insolvency.

One of the circumstances that mainly contributed to the facility with which credit was recently granted, —(the undue extension of which has produced the stagnation)—was, the general conviction that the revulsion of 1825 and 1826, had effected a complete clearance of all that was unsound in business. It was naturally concluded, that all houses that had withstood the shock of that great crisis must have conducted their business on solid ground. This has proved not to have been the case; inasmuch as several failures have occurred of houses that are now found to have been insolvent in, or prior to 1826;—and the discovery thus made has greatly contributed to the state of distrust which has for some time hung over the money market.

We commence, however, with stating, that there is a general revival of trade in many of the leading manufactures of the country, and this we most confidently assert. No man who looks abroad can deny this.

In Glasgow, Bristol, Liverpool, and London, large shipments are daily preparing for the Mediterranean; and the woollen, cotton, and hardware districts, by the accounts of the country papers, exhibit an unusual bustle and activity. The Treaty of Adrianople has opened a large portion of Europe and Asia to British commerce; and as we are no longer excluded from the accustomed channels of trade with Turkey and the Black Sea, we may expect that our exports will flow thither in their usual abundance.

QUEBEC, Dec. 3.

We hope shortly to be able to lay before the public a statement of what has been done during the past season, towards the settling of the Province by the emigrating population from the Mother Country. This statement, should we have it in our power to complete it, will, we are inclined to believe, prove highly satisfactory.

The number of Emigrants who have landed at this Port during the summer has been unusually great, and may be fairly estimated at 17,000 or 18,000, including children, not always returned among the passengers. Of these, there were 10,000 and upwards from Ireland, 3,500 from England, and 2,500 from Scotland, including children. Of these persons, the total settled in this Province is 3,500; in Upper Canada, 8,000. The remainder are supposed to be scattered through the United States, and many, as experience has shown, may be expected back again, to become, hereafter, profitable settlers in the Canadas. It may be remarked, in this place, that the greater number of those who have passed through the Provinces to settle in the United States, are Englishmen; and we should deeply regret the truth of this fact, were it not easy to account for it, by the success with which the efforts of American speculators have been seconded by their Agents in the country parts of England; and by the little information as yet disseminated there respecting the advantages and capabilities of these Provinces. It appears certain, that the Canadas stand at present in much higher estimation with our Scottish and Irish Brethren, than with Englishmen, who, however, emigrate in fewer numbers than either of the former.

With respect to actual settlement near Quebec, we are happy to state, that in various situations in the vicinity of Craig's Road, and in other parts of this District, there have been located (to use a word generally adopted) 350 families, of whom 75 have settled in the Township of Inverness. The capital possessed by these settlers is fairly estimated at 25,000 l.

Notwithstanding the usual influx of strangers during the summer, it is worthy of remark, that the number of unemployed poor is by no means proportionably increased. On the contrary, we have good reason to believe that Quebec, and its neighbourhood, were never more free from this burthen than at the present moment. The facility with which locations are now obtained, is one cause, and amply sufficient, alone, to account for it.

There has been a pretty general error in imagining that the settlers who arrive from Europe, are almost universally paupers. Hence has arisen the coldness with which the mere influx of numbers, without capital, has been viewed by persons who otherwise had the welfare of these provinces much at heart. During the late season, our enquiries have led us to a perfectly different conclusion. It is a bold thing to say, but strong ground exists for believing that the amount of capital brought into the province by the settlers of the season will not fall far short of £150,000. Various instances have come to our knowledge where Emigrants have possessed each from £100 to £200. The party headed by a Mr. Jones, and who are now settled in Upper Canada, brought with them £20,000 in cash. Two individuals had, the one fourteen, and the other, whose name we have, and who arrived in the ship *Clarkson*, forty pounds weight of sovereigns. Many officers on the half-pay of the Army and Navy, brought with them considerable sums.

The benefit of the provinces by the progress of Emigration and New Settlements, without any visionary idea, must be considered of vast importance. When we regard the increased number of persons arriving, and remaining as settlers in the province—the money expended by them, and the capital they possess—the favourable condition of the working population—the few unemployed and unproductive poor, notwithstanding so large an influx of Emigrants—and the great extent of settlement, even in this district—it is impossible to deny that the prospect is cheering, and the consequence to be anticipated highly interesting and satisfactory. In every part of the province, opinion seems to have changed to a decidedly favourable direction, and Emigration and New Settlements, formerly viewed with suspicion or indifference, now excite feelings the most liberal and inspiring. Land has advanced in value in various proportions, but still has advanced. In the line of Craig's Road it has increased 50 per cent. and in Stoneham and Tewkesbury more than double.

Looking at the operations of the summer, it would be an act of injustice to pass over the indefatigable exertions of the gentleman, appointed by the Imperial Government to reside here as Agent for Settlers and Emigrants. We are far from saying that the labours which are known to have been freely bestowed, have alone produced the effects we have above alluded to, but we may say, without any fear of contradiction, that they have materially promoted the present state of things, as regards Emigration and New Settlements in the Canadas.

TEMPERANCE.

Warning for temperate drinkers.

A correspondent of the Rochester Observer, under date of *Pittsford*, Nov. 23, says:

Our minister yesterday broke ground on the subject of Temperance.—But though the preacher was truly eloquent, yet there was one in the assembly who though mute as the grave, spoke in a language far more touching than his. It was a female—the wretched wife of an intemperate husband. When the man of God came to speak of the distress caused by drunkenness, and portrayed the miseries of a tender mother, surrounded by her half-naked, half-starved and helpless offspring, begging in vain for bread, she saw in his description, the picture of her own wretchedness. It was too much—tears rushed to her eyes, and she seemed whelmed in grief.

Never were my feelings more sensibly moved. I knew her condition. I pondered the means by which it had been occasioned, and trembled at the thought, that perhaps my own "temperate drinking" was one of the tributary streams to her tide of woe. Indeed I remembered, and it came like an arrow to my heart, that her miserable husband, once being reproved for sipping at the fatal bowl, replied by way of excuse, "Mr. ——— takes a little occasionally, and may not I?"

Strength diminished by Alcohol.—The acquisition of strength is found to be only temporary; dulness, both of the passions and intellect succeeds, together with a diminution of the muscular power; a tendency to sleep ensues; and it is seen that the subsequent exhaustion is in reality proportionate to the previous excitement; in short, that the drinker, instead of increasing, has only used up his vital powers, and is now weaker than before. Hence it is that, although spirituous liquors create a temporary energy, which may, under some circumstances, possibly enable him who drinks them to accomplish more than at another period, yet the reverse is the case in the long run; and, both as regards a consecutive series of daily labour, and the prolongation of life, alcoholic drinks are a real disadvantage.—The experience of all those who have employed numerous workmen, and who have made comparative trials is decidedly confirmatory of what we here allege. In mechanical strength, in the capability of enduring hardship and fatigue, in the force and clearness of the intellectual powers, the intemperate can stand no comparison with individuals endowed with the same natural advantages, who abstain totally from the use of ardent spirit.

Phil. Med. Soc. Report.

MISCELLANY.

From an English Periodical.

THE NEW YEAR.

"Whatsoever thine hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

Where is yesterday? It has passed by, and a fresh day has dawned in its stead. But will it not return? Never! Similar scenes may present themselves; the same routine of duties and pleasures may again offer themselves, and command your attention; but the hours of yesterday, with their pleasures, their cares, and advantages, are gone for ever; they are lost in the chaos of past ages! Where is to-day? Its moments are on the wing! Where is to-morrow.

—In another world!

To numbers this is certain;
The reverse is sure to none!

Of what infinite value is time! 'Tis the space given for repentance, or to fill up the measure of iniquity:—'tis the prelude, the forerunner of heaven or hell, and yet, how short, how uncertain its duration!

Time has no tardy pace, admits of no delay,
Hours, days, weeks, years, haste onward to decay;
Swifter than lightning from the fire fraught sky,
Or radiant sun-beams, all our moments fly.

Is it then certain that yesterday, as well as to-day, was bestowed in order to give us opportunity to redeem our neglect of the past, by the improvement of the present? This truth no one will deny; it has been allowed by the wise and good of all ages and nations. Surely then the irrecoverable departure of yesterday must fill even the vain and thoughtless with alarm; must urge them to seize upon the present hour, lest it should escape also.—Alas, No!—Such a one will readily confess that past duties were not fulfilled, and that those before him are not more complete; nor is he ignorant that to-day will be quickly added to his neglected calendar. Does any one reproach him with folly for this delay, no one is more ready to acknowledge the culpability of it; but when urged to immediate reformation—"Such and such an engagement," he cries, "prevents me to-day, but to-morrow, mark, to-morrow! I will begin in earnest and I pair my negligence." To-morrow shines upon him, and claims the performance of his promise; but new pursuits and allurements arise with it, and fresh excuses are framed. continued negligence again deplored; and promises of speedy amendment again given, binding as the former, and which will be as easily broken, when by the hasty strides of time to-morrow is transformed into yesterday.

Such is the conduct of numbers in every affair of importance throughout life: 'tis thus they trifle with time, till it is no longer theirs; and to-morrow, so often depended upon, rises no more for them!

If with the Emperor (who called himself to an account every night for the actions of the past day; and, as often as he found he had slipped any one

day without doing good, he entered upon his diary this memorial, "Perdidi diem,") we could only lament the loss of a day, how sweet would be the reflection, and how heartfelt the delight! But, proud as we are by nature to do that which is forbidden, and to omit doing that which we are commanded, in taking a retrospective view of the last twelve months, we shall find that a large portion of our time has been occupied in pursuits more culpable than total idleness." "Every fool, (observes Lord Chesterfield,) who slatters away his whole time in nothings, has some trite observation at hand, to prove both its value and its flectness; and though they pretend to feel the necessity of employing it well, they squander it away without considering that its loss is irrecoverable." This remark is too just to be considered as a libel upon society; but to censure imperfections without pointing out a remedy, is as unavailing, as it would be for a physician to describe all the minute symptoms of a disease without recommending a proper mode of cure.

Dr. Young's sublime description of time was never surpassed, and can scarcely be equally in any language:—

—We take no note of time,
But from its loss, To give it then a tongue,
Is wise in man,—As if an angel spoke,
I feel the solemn sound!

He then proceeds to tell us that the stroke of the clock is "the knell of our departed hours," and warns us not to waste them! Time is every man's moral estate, and happy is he, who has early learned not to squander his patrimony! A just and correct knowledge of the importance of time should be looked upon as the greatest mark of a sound head. A man who suffers moments to glide away imperceptibly, unemployed, except in listless, idolent inactivity, or in trifling and irritable amusements, fails in the great duty he owes himself and his fellow-creatures; he fails in the duty he owes himself, for he neglects to strengthen the virtuous principles of his character by proper exercise, without which they become corrupted and inert; and he fails in the duty he owes to his fellow-creatures, because no man should live for himself alone! action is his sphere: he should do something towards the general stock, or else he is to be regarded as an intruder upon the labours of his brethren!—

Man, like the generous vine, supported lives,
The strength he takes, is from the strength he gives.

The retrospect of the past year may fill the reflecting mind with anxiety and regret; but while there is life there is hope, and though the year be as yesterday, and cannot be recalled, the one on which we have just entered, holds out renewed opportunities and advantages. 'Tis true the same temptations may again assail you, heretofore but too successful. Be, therefore, more vigilant; you have, or ought to have, increased experience to detect the foe, and more resolution to withstand the assault. Avoid the errors of the past, and remember that the present hour is all that you can call your own; make the best use of it while it is so; and re-joice, without fear, on that power which will reward your sincere though feeble exertions.

The departure of another year, the arrival of a new one, have induced me to send the above piece to the Magazine; and I hope it will be the means of exciting diligence in all who read it, to make their calling and election sure. O how speedily will the consummation of all things commence! For yet a very little while and the commissioned archangel lifts up his hand to Heaven, and swears by the Almighty Name, *That time shall be no longer.* The abused opportunities will never return, new opportunities will never more be offered. Then should negligent mortals wish ever so passionately for a few hours,—a few moments only, to be thrown back from the opening eternity, thousands of worlds would not be able to procure the grant.

Let me just remind the righteous that they now have

"A twelvemonth less to struggle with the world,
A twelvemonth nearer on the road to Heaven."

"Whatsoever thine hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," is a thought I would recommend to the reader as well as myself, as a motto for the new year 1830.

EXTRACTS

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

CONTINUED.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF THE AUBURN STATE PRISON.

To the Hon. the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The Inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn, respectfully report:—

That the expenditures for the general support of the prison during the year ending the 31st day of October, 1828, amounted to \$33,571 84

During the same period there was received \$36,908 61.

To this may be added, in the hands of the agent 31st Oct. 1827, \$2,438 39 \$39, 367 20

October 1821, \$5,795 36

On the 1st day of January last there was in the treasury a balance of a previous appropriation for building, of \$3,376

The Legislature last winter added to this fund - 2,000

And also appropriated for ordinary repairs of the prison, and for the expense of discharged convicts, - 2,000

Making a fund for objects above stated, - \$7,376

This sum has been expended for the purposes designed, and was all duly accounted for to the comptroller on the 31st day of last October; since which the agent has not only paid all the ordinary current expenses for general support from the earnings of convicts, but also for the repairs of the prison and appurtenances and the expense of discharged convicts.

On the night of the 23d day of October last, an alarming fire broke out in a paint shop in the north yard of the prison, which was connected with a lumber and a wood shed. These erections were contiguous to the north wing of the prison, and extended nearly its whole length, and were placed in that position for the want of room elsewhere.

Besides consuming the buildings spoken of, with their contents, the fire destroyed most of the windows and wooden frames of the north wing, and shattered to pieces the free stone window caps, sills, and sills, which had been injudiciously used instead of line stone.

The amount of damages which the State has sustained by this fire cannot yet be accurately stated; but considering the direct loss of buildings and other materials, the interruption of business, and other consequential damages which are of an uncertain character, the loss to the state will probably be from three to four thousand dollars.

Contractors lost about two thousand dollars.

It is proper to remark, that as the fire endangered the lives of the convicts in their cells, they were all taken out, and employed from about midnight till nearly sunrise the next morning, in suppressing and extinguishing the fire. No occasion could have so favorably exhibited the discipline of the convicts, without whose exertions, it is feared, the fire could not have been arrested in its progress through the main buildings of the prison.

The most astonishing order was preserved, and no escape or attempt to escape was made.

It will be observed that we have had no find in the treasury to defray the expense of repairs, and of discharged convicts, since the 31st Oct. last.

Notwithstanding the ordinary as well as the above mentioned extraordinary repairs that will be required, the agent believes that no appropriations by the present Legislature will be necessary, and none will be solicited.

On the first day of January, 1828, there were 525 convicts in this prison, and on the first day of January, 1829, 570.

During the year 1828, there have been 174 convicts received; 9 have died, 44 have been discharged by the expiration of their sentences, and 76 have been pardoned.

There are now as many convicts as can be confined separately in the north wing; and it is scarcely necessary to state that the south wing was not designed for solitary confinement. The number of convicts can not therefore be increased here consistently with their non-intercourse and correct discipline, until a new block of cells shall be constructed, either by altering the south wing or otherwise.

On the subject of female convicts, much has been heretofore said, and we will now only add to the following extract from a memorial presented to the last Legislature by the agent, the simple remark, that we consider the provision made for female convicts to be a blot upon the fair character of the State.

"The only place where the females can be confined and communication with the male convicts prevented, is a large single room in the attic story of the south wing, and the windows of which, even there, are necessarily closed at all seasons, to prevent communication with the male convicts, with which the entire wing is surrounded.

"Here there are already crowded together more than twenty females, of all ages, colors, and crimes, without the means of discipline or useful employment.

"This is the outline of a picture of human degradation which the imagination can scarcely fill up to the reality. And if many more shall be thrown into this receptacle of wretchedness and sin, physical as well as moral death will be the inevitable consequence.

"The undersigned represented to the late Gov. Clinton the lamentable condition of female convicts, and the manifest and gross impropriety of their ever being confined in the same prison with male convicts, and that distinguished statesman presented the subject to the Legislature in strong and forcible language."

We have also heretofore deemed it our duty to speak of the liberal, not to say injudicious, exercise of the pardoning power, and will now only add the following facts:—

In 1826 there were 86 convicts pardoned in this prison, the average number being 426.

In 1827, 43 were pardoned from an average number of 476; and in 1828, 76 were pardoned from an average number of 544; making the aggregate of pardons at this prison in three years 205, while during the same period there were only 122, the terms of whose sentences expired. Does this exhibit the prompt, steady, and uniform, execution of the laws?

The degree of health which has prevailed in this institution for several year past, probably surpasses any in the world of an equal number of convicts; the number of patients confined to the hospital being about one per cent, and the number of deaths one and a half.

Of the nine deaths during the last year, two only were occasioned by fever, and three others were occasioned by diseases which the convicts brought with them to prison, as will appear by a reference to the physician's report hereto annexed.

It is an interesting fact that there are few Indian convicts who can long endure confinement without destroying their health and depressing their spirits.

To show the moral influence of this institution upon the convicts, we refer with great satisfaction to the annexed statement concerning the characters of discharged convicts, the facts in which statement have been collected with great labour and considerable expense.

The agent expresses to us his acknowledgements for the able and efficient assistance of the resident chaplain, in preparing these two valuable documents, as also for his discreet, faithful, and beneficial services in his appropriate department. The Sabbath School, which is under his general superintendence, is highly flourishing, and embraces 125 scholars.

On the subject of a rail-road to connect this prison with the Erie Canal, we can only refer to the documents in the journals of the last Legislature, and add, that another year's experience has fully sustained the views and facts therein presented.

In conclusion, we beg leave to invite the special attention of the Legislature to the compensation paid to the subordinate officers and guard of the prison, and more particularly to the latter.

It is difficult for those who are not personally acquainted with the subject, duly to appreciate the character and services of these men.

It is not the mere duty of a common soldier, that our guard are required to perform. The trust reposed in them is of an important character, requiring judgment, fidelity, and vigilance. Every night they have in charge the keys of the whole institution;—and upon their honesty and watchfulness depend its safety from fire, from the nocturnal incursions of discharged convicts, or other daring villains from without. And to a certain degree, the lives of officers and convicts are put in the keeping of the guard; they should therefore be men of character, having families and a stake in society.

And it is reasonable to suppose that such men can be obtained for \$18 per month, and without the least requisite in board or otherwise from the prison? Experience has admonished us that it cannot be done.

We therefore, in behalf of the public interest and safety, do respectfully but earnestly solicit, that a law may be passed allowing the agent to pay the guard twenty-five dollars, per month, the same as the sergeant of the guard is now paid, there being no sufficient reason for his receiving more than the rest, their duties being equal.

A SINGULAR LETTER FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Communicated by Mr. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.

My Dear Friend.—In my last I related to you all the circumstances of our settlement here, and the prospect that we had of a peaceful and pleasant habitation.

In truth it is a fine country, and inhabited by a fine race of people, for the Kousies, as far as I have seen of them, are a simple and ingenious race, and Captain Johnstone having ensured the friendship and protection of their chief, we have lived in the most perfect harmony with them, trafficking with them for oxen, for which we gave them iron and copper in exchange, the former held in high estimation by them. But alas! sir, such a fate has befallen to me since I wrote you last, as I am sure never fell to the lot of a human being. And I am now going to relate to you one of those stories which, were it to occur in a romance, would be reckoned quite out of nature; and beyond all bounds of probability, so true is it, that there are many things in heaven and earth that are not dreamed of in our philosophy.

You knew my Agnes from her childhood—she was at our wedding at Beattock, and cannot but remember what an amiable and lovely girl she then was. I thought so, and so did you, at least you said you never had as honny a bride on your knee. But you will hardly believe that her beauty was then nothing in comparison with what it became afterwards; and when she was going about our new settlement with our little boy in her arms, I have often fancied that I never saw so lovely a human being.

So that as it may, the chief Karoo came to me one day with his interpreter, whom he caused to make a long palaver about his power, and dominion, and virtues, and a great desire to do much good. The language of this fellow being a mixture of Kaffre, High Dutch, and English, was peculiarly ludicrous, and most of all so when he concluded with expressing his lord's desire to have my wife to be his own, and to give me in exchange for his four oxen, the best that I could choose from his herd!

As he made the proposal in presence of my wife, she was so much tickled with the absurdity of the proposed barter, and the manner in which it was expressed, that she laughed immoderately. Karoo, thinking she was delighted with it, eyed her with a look that surpasses all description, and then caused his interpreter to make another palaver to her concerning all the good things she was to enjoy, one of which, was that she was to ride upon an ox whose horns were tipped with gold. I thanked the great Karoo for his kind intentions, but declared my incapability to part with my wife, for that we were one flesh and blood, and nothing could separate us but death. He could comprehend no such to as this. All men sold their wives and daughters as they liked, as I was told,—for that the woman were the sole property of the man. He had bought many women from the Tambookies, that were virgins, and had never given above two cows for any of them; and because he desired to have my wife, he had offered me as much for her as would purchase four of the best wives in all the two countries, and that therefore I was bound to give her up to him. And when I told him finally that nothing on earth could induce me to part with her, he seemed offended, bit his thumb, knitted his brows, and studied long, in silence, always casting glances at Agnes of great pathos and languishment, which were perfectly irresistible, and ultimately he struck his spear's head into the ground, and offered me ten cows and a bull for my wife, and a choice virgin to boot. When this proffer was likewise declined, he smiled in derision, telling me I was the son of foolishness, and that he foretold I should repent it. Three times he went over this, and then he went away in high dudgeon. Will you, sir, believe, or will any person alive believe, that it was possible I could live to repent this?

My William was at this time eleven months old, but was still at the breast, as I never could prevail

on his lovely mother to wean him, and at the very time of which I am speaking, our little settlement was invaded one night by a tribe of those large baboons called ourang-outangs, pongos, or wild men of the woods, who did great mischief to our fruits, yams, and carrots. From that time we kept a great number of guns loaded, and set a watch; and at length the depredators were again discovered. We sallied out upon them in a body, not without alarm, for they are powerful and vindictive animals, and our guns were only loaded with common shot. They fled at the first sight of us, and that with such swiftness that we might as well have tried to catch deer, but we got one close fire at them, and doubtless wounded a number of them, as their course was traced with blood. We pursued them as far as the Keys river, which they swam, and we lost them.

Among all the depredators, there was none fell but one youngling, which I lifted in my arms, when it looked so pitifully, and cried so like a child, that my heart bled for it. A large monster, more than six feet high, perceiving that he had lost his cub, returned brandishing a huge club, and grinning at me. I wanted to restore the abominable brat, for I could not bear the thought of killing it, it was so like a human creature; but before I could do this, several shots had been fired by my companions at the hideous monster, which caused him once more to take to his heels, but turning off as he fled, he made threatening gestures at me. A Kousi servant that we had, finished the cub, and I caused it to be buried.

The very morning after that but one, Agnes and her black maid were milking our few cows upon the green: I was in the garden, and William was toddling about pulling flowers, when, all at once, the women were alarmed by the sight of a tremendous ourang-outang issuing from our house, which they had just left. They seem to have been struck dumb and senseless with amazement, for not one of them uttered a sound, until the monster, springing forward in one moment, snatched up the child and made off with him. Instead of coming to me, the women pursued the animal with the child, not knowing, I believe, what they were doing. The fearful shrieks which they uttered alarmed me, and I ran to the milking green, thinking the cows had fallen on the women, as the cattle of that district are ticklish for pushing when any way hurt or irritated. Before I reached the green where the cows stood, the ourang-outang was fully half a mile gone, and only the poor feeble exhausted women running screaming after him. For a good while I could not conceive what was the matter, but having my spade in my hand, I followed spontaneously in the same direction. Before I overtook the women, I heard the agonized cries of my dear boy, my darling William, in the paws of that horrible monster. There is no sensation of which the human heart is capable that can at all be compared with the horror which at that dreadful moment seized on mine. My sinews lost their tension, and my whole frame became lax and powerless. I believe I ran faster than usual, but then I fell every minute, and as I passed Agnes she fell into a fit. Kela-kal, the black girl, with an astonishing presence of mind, had gone off at a tangent, without orders, or without being once missed, to warn the rest of the settlers, which she did with all expedition. I pursued on, breathless, and altogether unnerved with agony; but, alas! I rather lost than gained ground.

I think if I had been fairly started, that through desperation I could have overtaken the monster, but the hopelessness of success rendered me feeble. The truth is that he did not make great speed, nor nearly the speed those animals are wont to make, for he was greatly encumbered with the child. You perhaps do not understand the nature of these animals—neither do I; but they have this peculiarity, that when they are walking leisurely or running down-hill, they walk upright like a human being; but when hard-pressed on level ground, or up-hill, they use their long arms as fore-legs, and then run with inconceivable swiftness. When flying with their own young the greater part of them will run nearly twice as fast as an ordinary man, for the cubs cling to them with both feet and hands, but as my poor William shrunk from the monster's touch, he was obliged to embrace him closely with one paw, and run on three, and still in that manner he outran me. O may never earthly parent be angu-

ged in such a heart-rending pursuit! Keeping still his distance before me, he reached the Keys river, and there the last gleam of hope closed on me, for I could not swim, while the ourang-outang, with much acuteness, threw the child across his shoulders, held him by the feet with one paw, and with the other three stemmed the river, though then in flood, with amazing rapidity. It was at this dreadful moment that my beloved babe got his eyes on me as I ran across the plain towards him, and I saw him holding up his little hands in the midst of the foaming flood, and crying out, "Pa! pa! pa!" which he seemed to utter with a sort of desperate joy at seeing me approach.

Alas, that sight was the last, for in two minutes thereafter the monster vanished, with my dear child, in the jungles and woods beyond the river, and then my course was stayed, for to have thrown myself in, would only have been committing suicide, and leaving a desolate widow in a foreign land. I had therefore no other resource but to throw myself down, and pour out my soul in lamentation and prayer to God. From this state of hapless misery, I was quickly aroused by the sight of twelve countrymen coming full speed across the plain in my track. They were all armed and stripped for the pursuit, and four of them, some of whom you know, Adam Johnstone, Adam Halliday, Peter Carruthers, and Joseph Nicholson, being excellent swimmers, plunged at once into the river and swam across, though not without both difficulty and danger, and without the loss of time continued the pursuit.

The remainder nine of us in number, were obliged to go half a days journey up the river, to a place called Shokah, where the Tambookies dragged us over on a hurdle; and we there procured a Kousi who had a boat, which he pretended could follow the track of a ourang-outang over the whole world. Urged on by a sort of forlorn and desperate hope, we kept at a running pace the whole afternoon; and at the fall of night, came up with Peter Carruthers, who had lost the other three. A singular adventure had befallen to himself. He and his companions had agreed to keep within call of each other; but as he advanced he conceived he heard the voice of a child crying behind him on the right, on which he turned off in that direction, but heard no more of the wail. As he was searching, however, he perceived an ourang-outang, steal from a thicket, which, nevertheless, he seemed loth to leave. When he pursued it, it fled slowly, as with an intention to entice him from the spot; but when he turned to watch the thicket, it immediately followed. Peter was armed with a pistol and rapier; but his pistol and powder had been rendered useless by swimming the river, and he had nothing to depend on but his rapier. The creature at first was afraid of the pistol, and kept aloof; but seeing no fire issue from it, it came nearer and nigher, and seemed determined to have a scuffle with Carruthers for the possession of the thicket. At length it shook its head, grinning with disdain, and motioned him to fling the pistol away as of no use; it then went and brought two great clubs, of which it gave him the choice, to fight it. There was something so bold, and at the same time so generous in this, that Peter took one, as if apparently accepting the challenge; but that moment he pulled out his gleaming rapier, and ran at the hideous brute, which frightened it so much, that it uttered two or three loud grunts like a hog, and scampered off; but soon turning, it threw the club at Peter with such a certain aim, that it had very nigh killed him.

He saw no more of the animal that night; but when we found Carruthers, he was still lingering about the spot, persuaded that my child was there, and that if in life, he would soon hear his cries.—We watched the thicket all night, and at the very darkest hour, judge of my trepidation when I heard the cries of a child in the thicket, almost close by me, and well could I distinguish that the cries proceeded from the mouth of my own dear William, from that sweet and comely mouth which I had often kissed a hundred times a day. We all rushed spontaneously into the thicket, and all to the same point; but strange to relate, we only ran against one another, and found nothing besides. I cried out my boy's name, but all was again silent, and we heard no more. He only uttered three cries; and then we all heard distinctly that his crying was stopped by something stuffed in his mouth. I still wonder how I retained my reason, for certainly no parent had

over such a trial to undergo. Before day we heard some movement in the thicket, and though heard by us all at the same time, each of us took it for one of his companions moving about; and it was not long after the sun was up, that we at length discovered a bed up among the thick branches of a tree, and not above twelve feet from the ground; but the occupants had escaped, and no doubt remained but that they were now far beyond our reach. This was the most grievous and heart-breaking misfortune of all;—and I could not help giving vent to my grief in excessive weeping, while all my companions were deeply affected with my overpowering sorrow.

We then tried the dog, and by him we learned the way the fiends had taken; but that was all, for as the day grew warm, he lost all traces whatever. We searched over all the country for many days, but could find no traces of my dear boy, either dead or alive; and at length were obliged to return home weary and broken-hearted. To describe the state of my poor Agnes is impossible. It may be conceived, but can never be expressed. But I must haste on with my narrative, for I have yet a great deal to communicate. [To be continued.]

State of the female Sex in Otaheite.—The commencement of the year 1815 is distinguished in the annals of Tahiti, by changes in society affecting deeply not only the religious but the domestic condition of the people especially the females. Idolatry had exerted all its withering influence not only over every moment of their earthly existence, but every department of life, destroying, by its debasing and unsocial dictates, every tender feeling, and all the enjoyments of domestic intercourse. The father and the mother, with their children, never, as one social happy band, surrounded the domestic hearth, or assembling under the grateful shade of the verdant grove, partook together, as a family, of the bounties of Providence. The nameless but delightful emotions experienced on such occasions were unknown to them, and all that we are accustomed to distinguish by the endearing appellation of domestic happiness. The institutes of Oro and Tans inexorably required not only that the wife should not eat those kinds of food of which the husband partook, but that she should not eat in the same place or prepare her food at the same fire. This restriction applied not only to the wife, with regard to her husband, but to all the individuals of the female sex from their birth to the day of their death. In sickness, or pain, or whatever other circumstances, the mother, the wife, the sister, or the daughter, might be brought into it, it was never relaxed. The men, especially those who occasionally attended on the services of idol worship in the temple, were considered *ta*, or sacred, while the female sex, altogether was considered *soa*, or common: the men were allowed to eat the flesh of the pig, and fowls, and a variety of fish, co-nuts and plantains, and whatever was presented as an offering to the gods, which the females on pain of death were forbidden to touch; as it was supposed they would pollute them. The fires at which the men's food was cooked were also sacred, and were forbidden to be used by the females. The baskets in which their provisions were kept, and the houses in which the men ate, were also sacred, and prohibited to the females under the same cruel penalty. Hence the inferior food, but for wives and daughters, &c. was cooked at separate fires, deposited in distinct baskets, and eaten in lonely solitude by the females, in little huts erected for the purpose.—[Ellis's Polynesian Researches.]

The sciences have two extremities, which touch one another; the first is pure natural ignorance, the state of all mankind at their birth: the other extremity is that at which all great minds arrive, who after traversing the whole circle of human knowledge, discover that they know nothing, and find themselves in the same ignorance from which they set out; but it is a scientific ignorance, which is acquired with self. Those who have left the state of natural ignorance, and have not been able to reach the other, have some tincture of that self-sufficient science, and are puffed up with conceit. These are disturbers of society, and their judgments are more false than those of any of the others. The vulgar and the real scholars compose the mass of the world; the others despise and are despised by them.—Pascal.

POETRY.

GRATITUDE AND CONFIDENCE.

Say, shall I give to Sorrow's hand
The harp that Love has tun'd so long?
Shall she its tender chords command,
And trembling breathe the mournful song?
No! rather from my slighted lyre
Awake the cheerful notes of praise,
And He, to whom my thoughts aspire,
Will not disdain my humble lays.
From infancy his hand has been
Outstretch'd to guard, to save, to bless,
My varied wanderings he hath seen,
And yet he hath not lov'd me less!
In youth's gay morn, when not a cloud
Obscur'd the atmosphere serene,
My haughty heart reluctant bow'd
To own the Author of the scene.
Yet He, with fon' parental love,
Still bent on me his gracious eye;
Draw my young heart to things above,
And fix'd my hopes beyond the sky.
And oh! amidst the changing scenes
Of earthly joy or earthly care,
How sweet to dart a thought to heaven,
And feel we have a Father there!
Sometimes to cast a trembling glance
Forward into futurity,
And, gazing on the vast expanse
Embosom'd in Eternity.
To feel that as its ages roll
In countless myriads away,
The joys that now support the soul
Shall still be found its certain stay.

THE JOURNAL.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, Mr. JOHN BRITAIN, a settler residing about 5 miles from Lyon's on the Nerepis Road, in cutting down a tree, had his thigh broke, and his skull fractured. There is a probability of his recovering, if he can get proper assistance, and nourishment; but the man is poor and destitute, and has a wife who is helpless, having lost the use of her limbs four years since, and also four small children. Any assistance that can be rendered, will be well bestowed, and thankfully received.

On Wednesday morning, a man named HAMILTON, was found frozen to death, on the road in the Nerepis Settlement, near Robert Hamilton's. He is reported to have been in a state of intoxication at the time of his death. We understand that M. James Hazen, lately appointed Coroner, at Oromocto, was proceeding to hold an inquest on the body.

This is one more instance of the fatal effects which frequently result from intemperance.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday, a Coroner's Inquest was held at Mispeck, in the Parish of Portland, on view of the body of SAMUEL GRAHAM.—Verdict—*The deceased came to his death, by some cause unknown to the Jurors.*

There is reason to fear, that intemperance, at least indirectly, was the means which led to this apparently premature death.

It is stated that Mr. Richard Hoal, of Grand Lake, while skating within a short distance of his own dwelling, a few days since, broke through the ice, and melancholy to relate, was drowned. His body was shortly found, and efforts made to restore animation, which however were ineffectual.—The deceased was a native of England, and aged about 24 years.—*Obs.*

We learn that Mr. Jacob Dean, formerly of this City, being on his way to town from Queen's County, on Christmas day, broke through the ice in the neighbourhood of Long Island, and was drowned.

On Monday last, we had a few inches of snow from the S. E. It appears likely to remain on the ground, and winter may now be considered as having commenced.

On Tuesday next, the Legislature of this Province will meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of business.

On the same day, the Circuit Court will be opened in this City; we understand the Hon. Judge Dorsford will preside.

The Collection in the Baptist Meeting-House, on New-Year's evening, for the benefit of the Poor, amounted to the sum of £7: 16: 6.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—*Saint Andrews is likely at last to be immortalized*—all the skill and ingenuity displayed in the manufacture of Railways and Steam Carriages, at once sink into insignificance, when compared with the grand and important discovery of *Perpetual Motion*. An ingenious mechanic of this Town, has been upwards of four years contriving this grand desideratum of human ingenuity. His machinery, which we are told is extremely simple, is in a state of great forwardness.—A few weeks close application will complete it in all its parts, when the bounty of £30,000 will be awarded him for his trouble and ingenuity!—We have not yet seen the instrument, but are promised an examination of it when completed, when our readers may expect a minute description thereof. Connected with the discovery of perpetual motion, the great Sir Isaac Newton once made a prophecy, whether the truth of it will be verified in this instance or not, would be improper in us to state.—*Saint Andrews Herald.*

St. Andrews, December 29.—**The Revenue.**—Nearly £6000 has been remitted from the Office of the Deputy Treasurer here, to the Province Treasurer at St. John, since the 1st January last: three months ago, we stated that the Revenue collected under the Laws of the Province had fallen off as compared with last year. We now learn, and we state it with pleasure, that the receipts of the whole year fall little, if any, short of the preceding one.—*Herald.*

VARIETY.

ADVANTAGES OF KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge in general expands the mind, exalts the faculties, refines the taste of pleasure, and opens innumerable sources of intellectual enjoyment.

By means of it, we become less dependent for satisfaction upon the sensitive appetites; the gross pleasures of sense are more easily despised, and we are made to feel the superiority of the spiritual to the material part of our nature. Instead of being continually solicited by the influence and irritation of sensible objects, the mind can retire within herself, and expatiate the cool and quiet walks of contemplation.

The poor man who can read, and who possesses a taste for reading, can find entertainment at home without being tempted to repair to the publick house for that purpose. His mind can find him employment when his body is at rest, he does not lie prostrate and afloat on the current of incidents, liable to be carried whithersoever the impulse of appetite may direct.

There is in the mind of such a man an intellectual spring urging him to the pursuit of mental good, and if the minds of his family also are a little cultivated, conversation becomes the more interesting, and the sphere of domestic enjoyment enlarged.

The calm satisfaction which books afford, puts him into a disposition to relish more exquisitely, the tranquil delight inseparable from the indulgence of conjugal and parental affection: and as he will be more respectable in the eyes of his family than he who can teach them nothing, he will be naturally induced to cultivate whatever may preserve, and shun whatever would impair, that respect.

He who is inured to reflection will carry his views beyond the present hour; he will extend his prospect a little into futurity, and be disposed to make some provision for his approaching wants; whence will result an increased motive to industry, together with a care to husband his earnings, and to avoid unnecessary expense.

The poor man who has gained a taste for good books, will in all likelihood become thoughtful, and when you have given the poor a habit of thinking, you have conferred on them a much greater favor than by the gift of a large sum of money, since you have put them in possession of the principle of all legitimate prosperity.

State of Literature in the South Sea Islands.—The Sacred Scriptures, and the codes of laws, are the only standard works of importance yet printed. The whole of the new, and detached portions of the Old

Testament, have been finished, and the remaining part in progress. In the native language they also possess Old and New Testament histories; several large editions of spelling books, reading lessons, and different catechisms; a short system of arithmetic; the codes of laws of the different Islands; regulations for barter, and their intercourse with shipping. Numerous addresses on the subject of Christian practice: several editions of the native hymn-book, the reports of their different societies: and, lastly, they have commenced a periodical publication, called *the Repository*. I have received the first number, and most earnestly hope they will be able to carry it on. Every work yet printed has been prepared by the missionaries, with the assistance of the most intelligent among the people. But we look forward with pleasing anticipation to the time when the natives themselves will become writers. In the investigation and illustration of many things connected with the peculiar genius and character of their own countrymen, they will have advantages which no individual who is a foreigner can ever possess; and we may hope that the time is not far distant, when they will not only have standard works by native authors, but that their periodical literature will circulate widely, and spread knowledge and piety among all classes of the people.—[Ellis's Polynesian Researches.]

Let it be your aim to unite solidity of judgment with softness of temper; firmness of resolution with tenderness of conscience; attachment to truth with indifference to trifles.

Collect for the first Sunday after Epiphany.

O LORD, we beseech thee mercifully to receive the prayers of thy people which call upon thee; and grant that they may both perceive and know what things they ought to do, and also may have grace and power faithfully to fulfil the same, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—*Amen.*

MARRIED,

At Indian Town, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. JOHN COWAN, to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Mr. P. Snider, all of the Parish of Portland.

At St. Stephens, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Skeffington Thomson, Mr. JAMES MARSHAL, to JANE, youngest daughter of Mr. Donald Brown.

At Greenwich, (N. C.) on Wednesday last, by JAMES BRITTON, Esq. Mr. DAVID LYONS, of Kingston, to ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of Mr. Caleb Flewelling, of the former place.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

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

NOVA-SCOTIA.

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlotte Town, Mr. John Bowes.

CANADA.

Quebec, John Bignall, Esq. P. M.

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