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NEW-BRUNSWICK

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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

VOLUME I.

SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1820.

NO. 43.

DIVINITY.

A SERMON,

Preached at the Assizes, Bedford, March 10 1758:

BY THE REV. JOHN WRSLEY, A. M.

[CONCLUDED.]

3. We may, in the third place, consider a few of the circumstances which will follow the general judgment. And the first is the execution of the sentence pronounced on the evil and on the good. "These shall go away into eternal punishment, and the righteous into life eternal." It should be observed, it is the very same word which is used both in the former and the latter clause; it follows, that either the punishment lasts for ever, or the reward too will come to an end. No, never, unless God could come to an end, or his mercy and truth could fail. "Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun, in the kingdom of their father, and shall drink of those rivers of pleasure which are at God's right hand for evermore." But here all description falls short; all human language fails! Only one who is caught up into the third heaven, can give a just conception of it. But even such an one cannot express what he hath seen; these things it is not possible for a man to utter.

The wicked, meantime, shall be turned into hell, even all the people who forgot God. They will be "punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power." They will be "cast into the lake of fire, burning with brimstone," originally "prepared for the devil and his angels: where they will gnaw their tongues for anguish and pain, they will curse God and look upward; there the dogs of hell—pride, malice, rage, horror, despair, continually devour them. "There they have no rest, day or night, but the smoke of their torment ascendeth for ever and ever. For their worm dieth not, and their fire is not quenched."

2. Then the heavens will be shrivelled up as a parchment scroll, & "flee from the face of him who sitteth on the throne, and there will be found no place for them." The very manner of their passing away is disclosed to us by the apostle Peter; "In the day of God, the heavens being on fire, shall be dissolved." The whole beautiful fabric will be overthrown by that raging element, the connexion of all its parts destroyed, and every atom torn asunder from the others. "The earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burnt up." The enormous works of nature; the everlasting hills; mountains that have defied the rage of time, and stood unmoved so many thousands of years, will sink down in fiery ruin. How much less will the works of art, though of the most durable kind, the utmost efforts of human industry—tombs, pillars, triumphal arches, castles, pyramids, be able to withstand the flaming conqueror. All, all, will die, perish, vanish away, like a dream when one awaketh.

It has indeed been imagined by some great and good men, that as it requires that same Almighty Power to annihilate things as to create, to speak into nothing, or out of nothing; so no part of, no atom in the universe, will be totally or finally destroyed.

Rather, they suppose, that as the last operation of fire, which we have yet been able to observe, is to reduce into glass, what by a smaller force it had reduced to ashes; so in the day God hath ordained, the whole earth, if not the material heavens also, will undergo this change, after which the fire can have no farther power over them; and they believe this is intimated by that expression in the Revelation made to St. John: "Before the throne there was a sea of glass like unto Crystal."—We cannot now either affirm or deny this; but we shall know hereafter.

4. If it be inquired by the scoffers, the minute philosophers, how can these things be? Whence

should come such an immense quantity of fire as would consume the heavens, and the whole terraqueous globe? It is easy to answer, even from our own slight and superficial acquaintance with natural things, that there are abundant magazines of fire ready prepared, and treasured up against the day of the Lord. How soon may a comet, commissioned by him, travel down from the most distant parts of the universe! And were it to fix upon the earth in its return from the sun, (when it is some thousands of times hotter than a red hot cannon ball,) who does not see what must be the immediate consequence? But, not to ascend so high as the ethereal heavens, might not the same lightnings which give shine to the world, if commanded by the Lord of nature, give ruin and utter destruction? Or, to go no farther than the globe itself, who knows what huge reservoirs of liquid fire are contained in the bowels of the earth? Aton, Hecla, Vesuvius, and all other volcanos that belch out flames and coals of fire, what are they, but so many proofs and mouths of those fiery furnaces? and at the same time, so many evidences that God hath in readiness wherewith to fulfil his word? Yea, were we to observe no more than the surface of the earth, and things which surround us on every side, it is most certain, (as a thousand experiments prove beyond all possibility of denial,) that we ourselves, our whole bodies are full of fire, as well as every thing round about us. Is it not easy to make this ethereal fire visible to the naked eye? and to produce thereby the very same effects on combustible matter, which are produced by sublunary fire? Needs there any more than for God to unloose that secret chain whereby this irresistible agent is now bound down, and lies quiescent in every particle of matter? and how soon would it tear the universal frame in pieces, and involve all in one common ruin?

5. There is one circumstance more which will follow the judgment, that deserves our serious consideration. "We look (says the Apostle,) according to his promise, for new heavens, and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." The promise stands in the prophesy of Isaiah; "Behold I create new heavens and a new earth; and the former shall not be remembered;" so great shall the glory of the latter be. These St. John did behold in the visions of God: "I saw (saith he) a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away;" and only righteousness dwelt therein. Accordingly he adds; "And I heard a great voice from (the third) heaven, saying, Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God." Of necessity, therefore, they will all be happy; "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain. "There shall be no more curse; but they shall see his face;" shall have the nearest access to, and thence the highest resemblance of him. This is the strongest expression of Scripture to denote the most perfect happiness. "And his name shall be on their foreheads;" they shall be openly acknowledged as God's own property; and his glorious nature shall most visibly shine forth in them; "And there shall be no night there, and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light; and they shall reign for ever and ever."

IV. It remains only to apply the preceding considerations to all who are here before God. And are we not directly led so to do, by the present solemnity, which so naturally points us to that day, when the Lord will judge the world in righteousness? This, therefore, by reminding us of that more awful season, may furnish many lessons of instruction. A few of these I may be permitted

just to touch on. May God write them on all our hearts!

1. And first, how beautiful are the feet of those who are sent by the wise and gracious providence of God, to execute justice on earth, to defend the injured, and punish the wrong doer! Are they not the ministers of God to us for good, the grand supporters of the public tranquility, the patrons of innocence and virtue, the great security of all our temporal blessings? And does not every one of these represent, not only an earthly prince, but the Judge of the earth: Him whose "Name is written upon his thigh, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords!" O that all these sons of the right hand of the Most High may be holy as he is holy! Wise with the wisdom that sitteth by his throne, like him who is the eternal wisdom of the Father! No respecter of persons, as he is none; but rendering to every man according to his works; like him inflexibly, inexorably just, though pitiful and of tender mercy! So shall they be terrible indeed to them who do evil, as not bearing the sword in vain. So shall the laws of our land have their full use and due honour, and the throne of our king be still established in righteousness.

2. Ye truly honourable men, whom God and the king have commissioned in a lower degree to administer justice; may not ye be compared to those ministering spirits who attend the Judge coming in the clouds? May you like them, burn with love to God and man! May you love righteousness and hate iniquity! May ye all minister in your several spheres (such honour hath God given you also!) to them who shall be heirs of salvation, and to the glory of your great Sovereign! May ye remain the establishers of peace, the blessing and ornaments of your country, the protectors of a guilty land, the guardian angels of all who are round about you!

3. You, whose office it is to execute what is given you in charge by him before whom you stand, how nearly are you concerned to resemble those who stand before the face of the Son of Man? those servants of his who do his pleasure, and hearken to the voice of his words. Does it not import you to be as uncorrupt as they? to approve yourselves the servants of God? to do justly and love mercy; to do to all as ye would they should do to you? So shall that great Judge, under whose eye ye continually stand, say to you also, "Well done, good and faithful servants: enter ye into the joy of your Lord!"

4. Suffer me to add a few words to all of you who are at this day present before the Lord. Should not you bear it in your minds all the day long, that a more awful day is coming? A large Assembly this! but what is it to that which every eye will then behold—the general assembly of all the children of men that ever lived on the face of the whole earth! A few will stand at the judgment-seat this day, to be judged touching what shall be laid to their charge; and they are now reserved in prison, perhaps in chains, till they are brought forth to be tried and sentenced. But we shall all, I who speak and you who hear, "stand at the judgement-seat of Christ!" And we are now reserved on this earth, which is not our home; in this prison of flesh and blood, perhaps many of us in chains of darkness too, till we are ordered to be brought forth. Here a man is questioned concerning one or two facts, which he is supposed to have committed; there we are to give an account of all our works, from the cradle to the grave: of all our words, of all our desires and tempers, all the thoughts and intents of our hearts; of all the use we have made of our various talents, whether of mind, body, or fortune, till God send, "Give an account of thy stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer steward." In this court, it is possible some who are guilty may escape for want of evidence; but there is no want of evidence in that court. All men wish whom you had the most secret intercourse, who were privy to all your designs and actions, are ready before your face, &c.

* 2 Pet. iii. 12. † 2 Peter iii. 12. ‡ Ver. 10. § Rev. iv. 16.

* 2 Pet. iii. 12. † Isaiah lv. 17. ‡ Rev. xxi. 1. § 2. Peter ver. 5. ¶ Rev. xxi. 4. ¶ Rev. xxii. 3.

are all the spirits of darkness, who inspired evil designs, and assisted in the execution of them. So are the angels of God, those eyes of the Lord that run to and fro over all the earth, who watched over your soul, and laboured for your good, so far as you would permit. So is your own conscience, a thousand witnesses in one, now no more capable of being either blinded or silenced, but constrained to know and to speak the naked truth, touching all your thoughts, words, and actions.—And is conscience as a thousand witnesses? Yea, but God is as a thousand consciences! O who can stand before the face of God, even our Saviour, Jesus Christ!

See, see! he cometh! He maketh the clouds his chariots! He rideth upon the wings of the wind! A devouring fire goeth before him, and after him a flame burneth!—See, he sitteth upon his throne, clothed with light as with a garment, arrayed with majesty and honour! Behold, his eyes are as a flame of fire, his voice as the sound of many waters!

How will ye escape? Will ye call to the mountains to fall on you, the rocks to cover you? Alas, the mountains themselves, the rocks, the earth, the heavens are just ready to flee away! Can ye prevent the sentence?—Wherewith? With all the substance of thy house; with thousands of gold and silver? Blind wretch! thou comest naked from thy mother's womb, and goest more naked into eternity. Hear the Lord, the Judge! "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." Joyful sound! how widely different from that voice which echoes through the expanse of heaven, "Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels!" And who is he that can prevent or retard the full execution of either sentence? Vain hope! Lo hell is moved from beneath, to receive those who are ripe for destruction! and the everlasting doors lift up their heads, that the heirs of glory may come in!

5. "What manner of persons then ought we to be, in all holy conversation and godliness?" We know it cannot be long before the Lord will descend with the voice of the Archangel, and the trumpet of God; when every one of us shall appear before him, and give account of his own works. "Wherefore, beloved, seeing ye look for these things, (seeing ye know he will come and will not tarry,) be diligent that ye may be found of him in peace, without spot, and blameless." Why should ye not? Why should one of you be found on the left hand at his appearing? He willeth not that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance: by repentance, to faith in a blessing Lord; by faith, to a spotless love, to the full image of God, renewed in the heart, and producing all holiness of conversation. Can you doubt of this, when you remember the Judge of all is likewise the Saviour of all? Hath he not bought you with his own blood, that ye might not perish, but have everlasting life? O make proof of his mercy rather than his justice! Of his love rather than the thunder of his power! He is not far from every one of us; and he is now come not to condemn, but to save the world. He standeth in the midst! Sinner, doth he not now, even now, knock at the door of thy heart? O that thou mayest know, at least in this thy day, the things that belong unto thy peace. O that ye may now give yourselves to him who gave himself for you, in humble faith, in holy, active, patient love. So shall ye rejoice with exceeding joy in his day, when he cometh in the clouds of heaven.

HISTORY.

INVASION OF BRITAIN BY THE ROMANS.

The Britons had long remained in a rude and independent state, when Cæsar, having over-run Gaul (since called France) with his victories, remained there inactive with a powerful army. Being willing still farther to extend his fame, he determined upon the conquest of South-Britain; a country that seemed to promise an easy triumph, as he had previously gained every requisite intelligence from the masters of trading vessels, who brought tin and other commodities from this country to Gaul.

He landed, after a sharp conflict, at Deal, eight miles from Dover (54 years before Christ); and soon

obliged the Britons to submit to the Roman arms. They were compelled to accept Cæsar's terms of peace, and agreed to deliver up hostages, as a token of their submission to the Roman republic.

As soon as the inhabitants of the whole country heard of the sudden invasion and compulsive truce, they brought together such a powerful force, that Cæsar was repulsed, and obliged to retreat to his ships, and set sail for Gaul; but in the following year he returned with a more formidable fleet and army, landed near the same place as before, and encamped on Barham Downs. Several battles were fought with various successes, till at length Cæsar became victorious, and compelled the Britons to complete their stipulated treaty; and hostages were given for the due performance of it.

In the reign of Vespasian, successor to Nero, the famous Julius Agricola, being appointed governor of Britain, in the space of a few months reduced the whole island to subjection; and it continued to be a Roman province from that era, A. D. 79, to the year 410, when the Romans were obliged to withdraw all their forces to repel the Goths, who had begun to desolate the Roman empire. It was once more left to ancient inhabitants.

For some time after the Romans left it, Britain was in a state of anarchy. The Scots and Picts ravaged the northern boundaries with impunity. At length, advancing farther, Vortigern was elected governor of South-Britain, but made responsible for his conduct to the magistrates of every county. He obtained the consent of the other states to invite a body of Saxons, a warlike people of Germany, to his assistance. Hengist and Horsa, brothers, were the leaders of the Saxons, who landed on the Isle of Thanet, in Kent, A. D. 449; and Vortigern gave his daughter in marriage to Hengist, with the county of Kent as a dowry.—Hengist and Horsa assisted Vortigern in driving back the Scots and Picts to their own country of North-Britain; they then sent for reinforcements from the continent, threw off the mask, and instead of remaining as allies, in a short time became conquerors of one province after another, till at length they became masters of the whole, and established the heptarchy, or the division of South-Britain into seven kingdoms, which were in the following order.

1. The kingdom of Kent, contained the county of Kent, which was founded by Hengist, 445, and ended 823.—
2. The kingdom of South-Saxons contained the counties of Sussex and Surry; the kingdom was founded by Ella, 491, and ended in 636.—
3. The kingdom of the West-Saxons contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks; this kingdom was founded by Cerdic, 519, and ended 828.—
4. The kingdom of East-Saxons contained the counties of Essex, with part of Hertfordshire, and Middlesex; this kingdom was founded by Erchenwin, 527 and ended 827.—
5. The kingdom of Northumberland contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, and a part of Scotland to the Firth of Forth; this kingdom was founded by Ida, 547, and ended 827.—
6. The kingdom of the East-Angles contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely; this kingdom was founded by Uffa, 575, and ended 792.—
7. The kingdom of Mercia contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford; this kingdom was founded by Creda, 582, and ended 827.

The sovereigns of the seven kingdoms, which had been more than a century in forming, made war upon each other at different times, and weakened each others power so much, that in course of time they brought on a dissolution of the heptarchy.

Egbert, of the race of Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of the West-Saxons, the heptarchy had been reduced to five kingdoms, of which his own was the most considerable; and the remaining kingdoms were either defeated or surrendered to him without opposition. As this totally put an end to the heptarchy, so it laid the foundation of the English monarchy.

England, at different periods, has been under the sovereignty of the Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, or Angles (from whom it derived its names), the Danes, and the Normans.

Egbert, the first monarch of England, of the Saxon line, ordered the south part of Britain to be called England, and took the title of the King of England: he reigned from 823 to 838.

Ethelwolf, the eldest son of Egbert, succeeded his father in the year 838, and reigned till 857.

Ethelbald, the eldest son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his father, jointly with his brother Ethelbert, in the year 857, and reigned till 860.

Ethelbert, the second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald, as sole monarch of England, in the year 860, and reigned till 866.

Ethelred, the third son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbert, in the year 866, and reigned till 872.

Alfred, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelred, in the year 872, and died on the 28th of October, 900, in the 28th year of his reign, and was buried at Winchester.

It was Alfred that framed the excellent code of laws for the security of his subjects, which were the groundwork of the present; he divided the kingdom into Shires, or counties, the counties into hundreds, and the hundreds into tithings.

King Alfred knew too well the value of time to lose any part of it in trifling pursuits, but to make the best of every moment; when he was not engaged in war, of which he had his share, for it is said he fought 56 pitched battles with the Danes, he spent eight hours every day for acts of devotion, eight hours to public affairs, and eight hours to sleep, study, and necessary refreshment. As clocks and hour-glasses were not yet introduced into England, he measured the time by the means of wax candles, marked with circular lines of divers colours, which served as so many hour lines; and to cause them to burn steadily he invented horn lanterns, which were made of pieces of horn scraped thin, and fixed in frames of wood to defend the candles from the wind. Thus lanterns were the invention of a king.

Edward the Elder, the eldest son of Alfred, succeeded his father in the year 900, and reigned till 925.

Athelstan, the eldest son of Edward, succeeded his father in the year 925, and reigned till 941.

Edmund I. second son of Edward the elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan, in the year 941, and reigned till 948.

Edred, the next son of Edward the elder, succeeded his brother Edmund, in the year 948, and reigned till 955.

Edwy, the eldest son of Edmund, succeeded his uncle Edred, in the year 955, and reigned till 959.

Edgar, the second son of Edmund, succeeded his brother Edwy, in the year 959, and reigned till 979.

Edward the Martyr, the eldest son of Edgar, succeeded his father, in the year 975, and reigned till 979.

Ethelred II. the second son of Edgar, succeeded his half-brother, Edward the Martyr, in the year 979, and reigned till 1016, nearly 37 years.

Edmund II. surnamed Ironside, son of Ethelred, succeeded his father, in the year 1016, and reigned only till 1017, having been murdered at Oxford by two of his chamberlains. He left two sons and two daughters; from the descendants of one of whom, by marriage with Malcolm III. king of Scotland, his present Majesty George IV. is descended in a direct line. James VI. of Scotland, I. of England, whom Queen Elizabeth nominated her successor, as being her nearest relation, was a descendant of Malcolm.

Canute, son of Swoyn, of the Danish line, succeeded Edmund; though Sweyn had been proclaimed king, in the reign of Ethelred II. by the Danes residing in England, and the English who were disloyal to Ethelred; but as the latter was not deposed, therefore Sweyn is not placed in the list of the kings of England. Canute reigned from the year 1017 to 1035; he made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow. He died at Shaftesbury in the 19th year of his reign.

Harold I. son of Canute by Alswin, his first wife, succeeded his father in the year 1035, and reigned till 1069.

Hardicanute, son of Canute by Queen Emma, the widow of Ethelred II. succeeded his half-brother, Harold I. in the year 1069, and reigned till 1041, and died of a plethory at Lambeth.

Edward the Confessor, youngest son of Ethelred II. married Editha, daughter of Godwin, earl of

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Kent. He was the first king of England that touched for the disease, now called the king's-evil, which was before practised by the French kings. He succeeded Hardeknute in the year 1011, and reigned till 1065. Edward collected the laws made by his predecessors, viz. those of the Danes and Saxons, into one code (begun by Alfred) and called the common Law of England. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, which he rebuilt; and he was considered as a saint by the church, which caused his bones to be enshrined in gold, and set with jewels, in the year 1206. William Duke of Normandy, paid a visit to Edward in England in 1051; and it is probable he then promised to appoint him his successor (Edward dying without issue), as he detested Harold, who was the son of Godwin, though he had married his sister.

Harold, II. son of Godwin, earl of Kent, succeeded Edward the Confessor, in the year 1065; but William, duke of Normandy, made a claim to the crown as his right, it being bequeathed to him by Edward; and Harold had made an oath to him, when on a visit in Normandy, to relinquish his own pretensions in his favour. William sent ambassadors to Harold to summon him to resign his crown; but Harold returned him for answer, that he was able to defend his rights against any one who should dispute them with him. This caused William to fit out a strong fleet, and re-inforce his army; with which he crossed the channel, and landed at Pevensey in Sussex on the 29th of September, 1066, and soon after, viz. on the 14th of October, came to an engagement with Harold at Hastings, and defeated his army. Harold was killed upon the spot; and a great many of his soldiers were slain in that memorable battle between the English and the Normans.

BIOGRAPHY.

DOCTOR BARROW.

Born in London, A. D. 1630.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing with which we fly to heav'n!
SHAKESPEARE.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking largely sobers us again.

POPE.

This great mathematician and divine, having acquired the rudiments of science at the Charter-house, was afterwards removed to a school in Essex, from whence he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen scholar in 1647. With a view of making it his profession, he studied physic; but by the advice of his uncle, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, he forsook it, and devoted himself to theology.

On his travels he was studious, and at Constantinople read over the works of St. Chrysostom. He returned to England a little before the Restoration; an event most anxiously desired by him; but as it brought him no preferment, he wrote the following epigram:—

Thy restoration, Royal Charles, I see,
By none more wish'd, by none less felt than me.

The same year he was episcopally ordained, and chosen Greek professor at Cambridge; the Gresham professor of geometry; and the year following was elected fellow of the royal society. He soon after relinquished the Gresham professorship on being chosen Lucasian professor of mathematics, which chair in 1669 he resigned to his pupil, Mr. Isaac Newton. Being created D. D. and advanced to the dignity of master of Trinity College; his Majesty was pleased to say, "he had given it to the best scholar in England." This high compliment

* That the Dr. was also a man of Courage and wit, the following distinctly proves:—Being on a visit at a gentleman's house in the country, and having occasion before it was day to go to the end of the garden, a fierce mastiff which used to be chained up all day and let loose at night, set on him with great fury. The doctor caught him by the throat, and throwing him down, lay upon him; once he had a mind to kill him, but altered his resolution, on recollecting that this would be unjust, as the dog only did his duty in length he was heard by some of the family, who came out, and freed both from their disagreeable situation.—Meeting Mr. Rochester at court, his lordship, by way of

resulted not from what others had reported concerning the Dr. but from the King's own knowledge of him: for at that time being Court-chaplain, the Monarch frequently conversed with him, and in his humorous way called him "an unfair preacher," because he exhausted every subject, and left nothing for others to say after him!

In 1675 he served the office of Vico-chancellor. His mathematical works are numerous, and his sermons profoundly learned. The following lines on the Doctor's eighth sermon were written by Sir W. Jones.

As meadows parch'd, brown groves, and withering flowers,
Imbibe the sparkling dew and genial showers;
As chill dark air inhales the morning beam;
As thirsty hearts enjoy the gelid stream:
Thus to man's grateful soul from heaven descend
The mercies of his FATHER, LORD, and FATHER.

"The name of Dr. Barrow," says the reverend and learned Mr. Grainger, "will ever be illustrious for a strength of mind and compass of knowledge that did honour to his country. He was unrivalled in mathematical learning, and especially in the sublime geometry; in which he has been excelled only by one man, and that was his pupil, the great Sir Isaac Newton. The same genius that seemed to be born to bring hidden truths to light, to rise to the heights, or descend to the depths of science, would sometimes amuse itself in the flowery paths of poetry; and he composed verses both in Greek and Latin. He at length gave himself up entirely to divinity; and particularly to the most useful part of it, that which has a tendency to make men wiser and better. In his excellent Sermons on the Creed, he has solved every difficulty, and removed every obstacle that opposed itself to our faith, and made divine revelation as clear as the demonstrations in his own Euclid. This excellent person, who was a bright example of Christian virtue, as well as a prodigy of learning, died on the 4th of May, A. D. 1677, in the 49th year of his age." He was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument, adorned with his bust, was soon after erected at the expence of his friends and relatives.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE JOURNAL OF MAJOR LAING.

From the London Literary Gazette of Sept. 26.

[In giving this tragical and disgraceful story to the British public, we may notice that the individual who figures so suspiciously in it, viz. Hassouna d'Ghies, must be well remembered a few years ago in London society. We were acquainted with him during his residence here, and often met him, both at public entertainments and at private parties, where his Turkish dress made him conspicuous. He was an intelligent man, and addicted to literary pursuits; in manners more polished than almost any of his countrymen whom we ever knew, and apparently of a gentler disposition than the accusation of having investigated this infamous murder would fix upon him.—Ed. L. G.]

It was known some years ago that Baron Rousseau, the French consul-general and charge d'affaires at Tripoli, had taken down his flag, in consequence of very serious disputes between the Pasha and him, respecting the papers of Major Laing. If we may credit the information which we have received, Baron Rousseau is implicated in this affair. As soon as the official documents, which we expect have reached us, we shall lose no time in laying them before the public.

News received from Tripoli.

It was about three years ago, that Major Laing, son-in-law of Colonel Hawtner Warrington, consul-

general, thus accosted him: "Doctor, I am your's to my shoe-tie." Barrow, seeing his aim, returned him salute accordingly. With, "My Lord, I am your's to the ground." Rochester improving his blow, quickly returned it, with "Doctor, I am your's to the centre" which was as smartly followed by Barrow, with, "My Lord I am your's to the antipodes."—Upon which Rochester, seeming to be foiled by a rusty old piece of divinity, as he used to call him, exclaimed, "Doctor, I am your's to the lowest pit of hell." On this, Barrow, turning on his heel, immediately answered, "I here, my Lord, I leave you!" He was singular not only for the merit, but also for the length of his sermons, having once preached three hours and a half, and then delivered only half of what he had prepared.

general of England in Tripoli, quitted that city, where he left his young wife, and penetrated into the mysterious continent of Africa, the grave of so many illustrious travellers. After having crossed the chain of Mount Atlas, the country of Pezzan, the desert of Lempta, the Sahara, and the kingdom of Ahudes, he arrived at the city of Timbuctoo, the discovery of which has been so long desired by the learned world. Major Laing, by entering Timbuctoo, had gained the reward of £3000 sterling, which a learned and generous Society in London had promised to the intrepid adventurer who should first visit the great African city, situated between the Nile of the Negroes and the river Gambarou. But Major Laing attached much less value to the gaining of the reward than to the fame acquired after so many fatigues and dangers. He had collected on his journey valuable information in all branches of science: having fixed his abode at Timbuctoo, he had composed the journal of his travels, and was preparing to return to Tripoli, when he was attacked by Africans, who undoubtedly were watching for him in the desert. Laing, who had but a weak escort, defended himself with heroic courage; he had at heart the preservation of his labours and his glory. But in this engagement he lost his right hand, which was struck off by the blow of a yatagan. It is impossible to help being moved with pity at the idea of the unfortunate traveller, stretched upon the sand, writing painfully with his left hand to his young wife, the mournful account of the combat. Nothing can be so affecting as the letter, written in stiff characters, by unsteady fingers, and all soiled with dust and blood. This misfortune was only the prelude to one far greater. Not long afterwards some people of Ghadames, who had formed part of the Major's escort, arrived at Tripoli, and informed Colonel Warrington that his relation had been assassinated in the desert. Col. Warrington could not confine himself to giving barren tears to the memory of his son-in-law. The interest of his glory, the honour of England, the affections of a father,—all made it his duty to seek after the authors of the murder, and endeavour to discover what had become of the papers of the victim. An uncertain report was soon spread that the papers of Major Laing had been brought to Tripoli by people of Ghadames; and that a Turk, named Hussouna Dghies, had mysteriously received them. This in the same Dghies whom we have seen at Marseilles, displaying so much luxury and folly, offering to the ladies his perfumes and his shawls—a sort of travelling Usbeck, without his philosophy and his wit. From Marseilles he went to London, overwhelmed with debts, projecting new ones, and always accompanied by women and creditors. Col. Warrington was long engaged in persevering researches, and at length succeeded in finding a clue to this horrible mystery. The Pasha, at this request, ordered the people who had made part of the Major's escort to be brought from Ghadames. The truth was at length on the point of being known: but this truth was too formidable to Hassouna Dghies for him to dare to await it, and he therefore took refuge in the abode of Mr. Coxe, the Consul of the United States. The Pasha sent word to Mr. Coxe, that he recognized the inviolability of the asylum granted to Hassouna; but that the evidence of the latter being necessary in the prosecution of the proceedings relative to the assassination of Major Laing, he begged him not to favour his flight. Col. Warrington wrote to his colleague to the same effect. However, Hussouna Dghies left Tripoli on the 9th of August, in the night, in the disguise, it is said, of an American officer, and took refuge on board the United States corvette fairfield, captain Parker, which was then at anchor in the roads of Tripoli. Doubtless, captain Parker was deceived with respect to Hassouna, otherwise the noble flag of the United States would not have covered with its protection a man accused of being an accomplice in an assassination.

It was fully believed that this escape was ardently solicited by a French agent, whom we see, with a profound sentiment of grief, engaged in this affair. It is even said, that the proposal was first made to the captain of one of our (French) ships, but that he nobly replied, that one of the King's officers could not favour a suspicious flight,—that he would not receive Hassouna on board his ship, except by virtue of a written order, and, at all events, in open day, and without disguise.

The *Fairfield* weighed anchor on the 19th of August, in the morning.

The Pasha, enraged at the escape of Hassouna, summoned to his palace Mohamed Dghios, brother of the fugitive, and there, in the presence of his principal officers commanded him, with a stern voice, to declare the truth. Mohamed fell at his master's feet, and declared upon oath, and in writing, that his brother Hassouna had had Major Laing's papers in his possession, but that he had delivered them up to a person, whom we shall refrain from mentioning, for a deduction of forty per cent. on the debts which he had contracted in France, and the recovery of which this person was endeavouring to obtain by legal proceedings.

The declaration of Mohamed extends to three pages, containing valuable and very numerous details respecting the delivery of the papers of the unfortunate Major, and all the circumstances of this strange transaction. The shape and size of the Major's papers are indicated with the most minute exactness; it is stated that these papers were taken from him near Timbuctoo, and subsequently delivered to the person above mentioned entire, and without breaking the seals of red wax,—a circumstance which would demonstrate the participation of Hassouna in the assassination; for how can it be supposed otherwise, that the wretches who murdered the Major would have brought these packages to such a distance without having been tempted by cupidity, or even the curiosity so natural to savages to break open their frail covers?

Mohamed, however, after he had left the place, fearing that the Pasha in his anger would make him answerable for his brother's crime, according to the usual mode of doing justice at Tripoli, hastened to seek refuge in the house of the person of whom we have spoken, and to implore his protection. Soon afterwards the consul-general of the Netherlands, accompanied by his colleagues, the consul-general of Sweden, Denmark, and Sardinia, proceeded to the residence of the person pointed out as the receiver, and in the name of Col. Warrington, and by virtue of the declaration of Mohamed, called upon him instantly to restore Major Laing's papers. He answered haughtily, that this declaration was only a tissue of calumnies; and Mohamed, on his side, trusting, doubtless, in a pretended inviolability, yielding, perhaps, to fallacious promises, retracted his declaration, completely disowned it, and even went so far as to deny his own handwriting.

This recantation deceived nobody; the Pasha, in a transport of rage, sent to Mohamed his own son, Sidi Ali; this time influence was of no avail. Mohamed, threatened with being seized by the *chiaour*, retracted his retraction; and in a new declaration, in the presence of all the consuls, confirmed that which he made in the morning before the Pasha and his officers.

Now the outlines of this affair are clearly laid down, we submit them to the attention of France and of Europe. The reader will easily divine every thing that delicacy renders it our duty to pass over in silence. One consular fact results from these afflicting details: the papers of Major Laing exist, and the learned world will rejoice at the intelligence, but in the name of humanity, in the name of science, in the name of the national honour—compromised, perhaps, by disgraceful or criminal bargains,—it must be hoped that justice may fall upon the guilty, whoever he may be.—(From the *Semaphore of Marselles*.)

[FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY, OCT. 2.]

Church Establishment.—Important public meeting in Cork.

It was our intention to preface the following resolutions with some remarks which naturally arise out of the important meeting held on Thursday last night, at Cork, at which the Earl of Mountcashel presided. Our limits will not, however, permit us to enter on the subject at the requisite length, and we must therefore confine ourselves this week to the resolutions, merely observing that the staunch friends of the Church Establishment have found out, and openly avowed, that it contains rich drones who wallow in wealth, and poor working bees who never taste the ecclesiastical honey. They have long been told this; but those who made the assertion were always called enemies,—Deists, or perhaps Atheists. They

have discovered also that our Bishops are frequently appointed from interested motives and family influence. This they have also been told a thousand times by those whom they brand as Jacobins and Radicals, who would subvert both Church and State.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That we consider the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, as by law established, to be the greatest national blessing which it has pleased the Almighty to bestow upon these kingdoms; it has, through the Divine favor, preserved amongst us the pure doctrines of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and, by its catholic and tolerant spirit, the liberties of the nation have been mainly upheld.

2. That whilst we firmly believe that the confederate powers of darkness can never prevail against the doctrines of our Church, "built on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets—Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone," we must yet take heed lest its establishment in this country be endangered, its hold upon the affections and esteem of the people weakened, and the manifold blessings we derive from it lost, by the abuses which have crept into the administration of its temporal affairs.

3. That many of our most zealous, useful and pious Ministers, who labour with indefatigable exertions to promote the glory of God, and the salvation of immortal souls, receive only a wretched pittance, utterly inadequate to their support; whilst others of the clergy, of whom some reside not on their benefices, and perform none of the sacred duties of their office, possess revenues far exceeding what a respectable and independent maintenance would require.

4. That whilst we readily admit that our excellent and Scriptural Episcopal form of Church Government requires a diversity of orders amongst the Clergy, and a consequent diversity of incomes, we are nevertheless convinced, that the enlightened sentiments of the nation, the dictates of sound policy, the fairest deduction from the principles of Christianity, and the most devoted attachment to the Established Church, unite in requiring that none of the active and blameless members of that sacred profession should, by an insufficiency of income, be exposed to the anxieties and difficulties attendant upon poverty.

5. It is our firm conviction, that until the great distinguishing doctrines of Christianity, which our reformers learned from the holy word of God, be faithfully preached in all our pulpits—until our Clergy, universally, according to the solemn vows of ordination that are upon them, give themselves diligently to their sacred office, and forsaking as much as they may all worldly cares and studies, apply themselves wholly to this one thing, even as watchmen and stewards, to teach and feed the Lord's family; and until Church preferment be applied, as the reward of Christian attainments and learning, and not for purposes of political influence, the purity of our Church establishment can never be restored, its permanence guaranteed by the esteem of an enlightened people, or the slanders of its adversaries put to silence.

6. We are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, that whenever national dangers are to be averted, or national blessings preserved, it must be done by a return to purity, both in principle and in conduct, that we must put away every man the evil of his ways and of his doings. We do therefore feel bound to bear a public testimony against the abuses existing in the administration of our Ecclesiastical affairs, and to petition our revered Monarch, and both Houses of Parliament, in the spirit of these resolutions, praying for the adoption of such remedial measures as will ensure the adequate remuneration of every class of our Clergy engaged in the actual discharge of their duties.

7. That in justice to our feelings of attachment and veneration for our Church, we do distinctly declare that it is not our object to diminish in any degree the revenues thereto belonging. We desire only such a distribution of them for the future as will encourage faithful learned; and zealous Clergymen, give security and respectability to the Establishment itself, and promote the safety, honor, and welfare of our Sovereign and his dominions; being well aware, that any attempt to disturb the rights of Church property, or to alienate its income, must be productive of disastrous consequences, and terminate in revolution and national ruin.

Resolved.—That the petition to the King be transmitted to the Right Hon. Mr. Peel for presentation

to His Majesty, that to the House of Peers be intrusted to the Right Honorable the Earl of Mountcashel, and that to the House of Commons to the Honorable Mr. King, with a request to our other county and city members to support the same.

An alteration in the ecclesiastical law of this country, it is stated, is contemplated, and, in order to promote it, a royal commission of inquiry will issue to the venerable Lord Stowell, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Gloucester, Sir John Nicholl, Dr. Lushington, and others.—*Liverpool Courier*.

STATE OF TRADE.

An uncommonly large quantity of goods was sold in Bradford Market on Thursday last, but without any advance in price.—*Leeds Mercury*.

RIOTS AT NUNCATON.—The Coventry weavers last week committed some gross outrages on different individuals at Nuncaton, and the neighbourhood. They assembled in large bodies to the number of about 6,000. They broke open a factory, and severely beat a Mr. Taylor, whose offence seems to have been his saying to the overseers that many of those who were receiving parish relief might get work if they pleased. Mr. Taylor was afterwards placed on an ass, paraded through the town, and pelted with filth of all descriptions. They treated other individuals, amongst whom was a woman, in the same manner, and several depredations were committed.

THE STOCKPORT TURN-OUT.—This contest which has continued so long, is entirely at an end, as both parties have come to an amicable termination of the question of wages; and we have great satisfaction in stating that the manufactories of spinning and weaving are again filled with hands, and that those who now remain out of employ are persons who suffered their frames and looms to be occupied by others rather than submit to a reduction.—*Stockport Advertiser*.

There has been little alteration for some time in the state of trade in this place. Great as is the stagnation of things in general, our artisans are not yet labouring under privations equally severe with those of a similar class elsewhere. Prices, however, remain lamentably low, and wages are depreciated accordingly. We may state, as a fact, that a plan has been laid, and attempts made to act upon it, the design of which is the mutual protection of the interests of all parties in the cutlery line, by preventing the too common evil of a ruinous depression of prices at one time, and an excessive advance at another.—*Sheffield Iris*.

The cotton manufacture in this quarter, since our last notice, has not much varied; however, intelligent men in the business (without venturing to state any decided amendment) consider that the crisis is past, and that the prospects of the master cotton-spinners are a shade brighter.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.—On Sunday evening last, the year 5590 was ushered, in with the usual rites observed on such occasions by the Israelites. At sunset the people now called Jews, resident in this metropolis, all assembled at their synagogues, when the whole of the Mosaic laws, and the usual prayers, &c. were read over, and the congregation remained until between eight and nine o'clock. On Monday, their New Year's day for the present year, they again assembled at sunrise to celebrate the Feast of Trumpets, in commemoration of Abraham's offering up his son. At ten o'clock the trumpets were sounded, which announced the commencement of the year; and those who thought proper left the synagogue, but many of them remained to a late hour. They met again at sunset the same day, and also yesterday at the same hour, when the observance of these rites terminated. No food is allowed to be taken until the sounding of the trumpets on either day.—*Times*.

From a Correspondent, of the *Liverpool Mercury*.

There is various reports about the state of the revenue; I can, however, state positively that at this moment there is a very great deficiency, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the last year. If a different statement should appear on the 10th October, when the accounts will be made up, it can only arise from very unexpected returns, or the usual hocus focus of the Treasury. There has been falling off in every branch of the revenue except the customs, and the increase in that branch arises solely from the duties on foreign corn.

am assured that the deficiency at this moment far exceeds £350,000.

The Heads of the clergy have received an intimation that it is the intention of the Duke of Wellington to interfere with the Church temporalities; but they console themselves with the belief that the present incumbrances will be held sacred, and one of the great measures which the Duke proposes, in order to meet the deficiency of the revenue, as compared with what it would be if the burdens and receipts of the population were more equally divided.

The British Cabinet has at length received positive and un-doubted information of a secret treaty between Spain and Portugal. A formal disavowal of such treaty has been demanded.

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE POOR.—A highly respectable and numerous meeting, composed of individuals of all sects and parties, to consider of the state of the poor in the city, and devise some means for their relief, was held in Dublin, on Friday last. There were present the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Meath, Lord Ardee, Dr. Murray, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, G. Moore, Esq., M. P. Sir C. Morgan, Mr. J. D. Latouche, Mr. Sheil, and several other gentlemen of distinction. The chair was occupied by the Lord Mayor. A long report was read, describing the destitute state of the woollen and silk weavers of Dublin, and other manufacturers, and ascribing it principally to foreign competition and the free-trade system. Various plans were proposed by the different speakers, one of which was, that a kind of national league should be formed for the encouragement of Irish industry, and another that a modified system of poor laws (though it was not explained in what manner they were to be modified) should be recommended for the adoption of Parliament. Nothing was done in furtherance of either of these plans, but it was determined to enter into a subscription for the relief of the existing distress.

STATE OF TIPPERARY.—The Lord Lieutenant has caused it to be signified to the High Sheriff of Tipperary that he cannot consent to recommend to Parliament the application of the Insurrection Act to the county of Tipperary.

Mr. George Robert Dawson, has been drawn in his Carriage through several parts of the north by the Roman Catholic population, and presented with addresses for supporting the Relief Bill.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

FRANCE.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

"PARIS, September 12.—The *Journal du Commerce* was seized yesterday at the Post-office for an article which was repeated word for word in the Ministerial Journal of the evening, which has also been seized.—To-day the *Journal des Debats*, the *Courier Francais*, and the *Figaro*, and the *Constitutionnel*, which inserted the same article, either entirely or in part, have likewise been seized and stopped at the Post office.—A Commissary of Police who came to our office seized the only copy we had left, though it was observed to him that this copy was necessary to us for our defence. Our readers may be assured that this seizure will not for a moment relax our zeal for the defence of the constitutional throne, and public liberties.—The morning edition of the *Gazette*, which was put into the post at two o'clock, contains the notice, that the *Constitutionnel*, *Debats*, and *Courier*, had been seized. Now the seizure did not take place till five o'clock in the afternoon. How was the *Gazette* informed of it beforehand? The *Gazette* of yesterday morning was seized. The number distributed in Paris in the evening contained the same article which was the ground of the seizure.—*Constitutionnel.*

PORTUGAL.

The fight of Miguel to the Portuguese throne is denied at Rome. It appears that a certain Chevalier de Sylva arrived there some days prior to the accession of the present Pontiff, as Charge de Affaires of Don Miguel; but all his intrigues, and the protection of foreign ministers, could not insure him the promised success of his mission. The following are some of the details of the affair:

The Chevalier de Sylva, provided with Austrian recommendations, was charged to procure the recognition, canonically by the Holy Father, of Don Miguel as legitimate sovereign of Portugal. The cardinal Albani desired nothing better, and spoke

to Prus VIII. on the subject, who repulsed the advances of his Secretary of State, because, after his Council of Trento, he should first of all consult the Santa Camara. But he consented to the appointment of a committee of eight cardinals, and eight members of the consulta, to examine the legitimacy of the grounds on which he wished to obtain the recognition. Fifteen secret meetings were held, and it was definitively and unaniously decided that the Pope could not comply with the demands of Don Miguel. Thus, the intolerants of Portugal, and all their satellites, have received a check which they little expected. This Chevalier de Sylva left Rome yesterday on his return to Lisbon, where he will neither be escorted by Don Miguel nor by his monks."

SPAIN. By accounts from Madrid, it appears that Ferdinand has been attacked by an apoplectic fit, shortly after entering a church and placing himself on his knees. He remained insensible for nearly twenty minutes, when by bleeding and other remedies, he was restored to his senses. He remained in a precarious state. Some persons attributed the king's malady to poison administered by the Carlists.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Despatches from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 5th ult. have been received at the Foreign Office. The news of the occupation of Adrianople and the advance of the Russians had caused a great commotion in Constantinople, and a plot, in which the Janissaries and other enemies of the Sultan, and the new system which he has introduced were implicated, was fortunately discovered in time to prevent its success. Its object is variously described; by some it was stated to be the destruction of the Sultan, and by others the massacre of the European inhabitants. Upwards of 500 of the conspirators were put to death, and the efforts of the Sultan and his government to maintain the peace and tranquility of the city seem to have been successful. On the 25th of August the Russian outposts were stationed about eighteen leagues from Constantinople, the road being open to them, and there being no prospect of any efficient resistance. Count Diebitsch is said to have prevented the further advance of his troops, in consequence of the representations of several foreign ministers in Constantinople that it would probably be the signal for an indiscriminate massacre of the Christian inhabitants. Accounts from Adrianople to the 2d ult. have also been received at the Foreign Office:—It is stated that a body of Russian troops had been sent to occupy Enos, in order to open a communication with the Russian fleet cruising near the Dardanelles. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries had arrived at Adrianople, and it was supposed that the treaty of peace would be signed by the 13th ult. All the points are said to have been settled, with the exception of that relating to the indemnity claimed by Russia, on which a reference to Constantinople was necessary. The demands of Russia are said to be very moderate, but probably the statements given as to their nature are nothing more than suppositions of the continental journalists.

The accounts from the east are full of contradictions. The *Globe* of Tuesday contains the following article:—

"The Turkey mail arrived this morning with dates from Constantinople to the 29th, and from Smyrna to the 20th ult. The principal merchants have, however, letters by express to the 5th inst. The latter are quite at variance with the official despatches. They state, indeed, that the Turkish negotiators sailed from Constantinople in the English vessel of war the *Riflemen*, for Rodosto, and that they arrived on the 26th of August at Adrianople, the headquarters of the Russian army; but they add that the negotiators did not succeed in any part of their mission, either in negotiating terms of peace, or even a cessation of hostilities; that the answer of General Diebitsch was decisive, that no terms could be granted but those of a soldier—an unconditional surrender, with a pledge for the Sultan's safety, and that all matters of negotiation must be referred to St. Petersburg. The Plenipotentiaries returned to Constantinople; the only person left, was the Prussian interpreter that had accompanied the mission. These letters say that the despatches from the English Admiral Malcom to the British Consul at Adrianople had been intercepted. The Russian army was ex-

pected to advance, and the report was that Diebitsch would form a cordon of troops from Rodosto to Midija, for the purpose of preventing all communication, and also to prevent all plans of military operations between the forces at the capital and those of the north. In the mean time Constantinople was in the greatest agitation. A plot against the life of the Sultan had been discovered, and about one hundred and sixty executions immediately followed. All males were armed; their numbers were taken; and the troops from Asia daily arrived: a dreadful struggle, and frightful massacres, were anticipated. The British fleet had approached the Dardanelles to procure intelligence from the English Ambassador. The Pacha of Smyrna had marched on the capital with the levy en masse.

The point in question by the Turkish plenipotentiaries was believed to be the indemnity demanded by Nicholas, which is fixed at 25 millions of silver roubles, about £4,000,000. Whilst waiting for the definitive signature on the 14th, Gen. Diebitsch continued his operations, and the army held itself in readiness to march, if, on the day in question, the Sultan had not come to a decision. Immense magazines had been established at Adrianople for the Russian troops. On the other side, the *Augsburgh Gazette* of Sept. 5, says that, "by intelligence direct from Constantinople, it appears that the Sultan does not quit his camp at Barnis Tschiftick. The Mussulmans are enjoined not to lay aside their arms. This measure, and the appearance of Russian troops at Karaburnu, on the Black Sea, and at Czurli, indicate but too clearly that Gen. Diebitsch intends to follow up his operations until the conclusion of peace."

PERA, AUG. 16.—The Turkish commissioners have at length received orders to repair to the Russian head-quarters, and the city appears more tranquil. Many difficulties, however, must be removed before peace can be made, and it is inconceivable that the Porte can expect its proposals to be accepted. They are said to be the evacuation of the Turkish territory and all the fortresses by the Russians, and the integrity of the empire, with the exception of the Morea and the Cyclades, which it will recognize as independent, provided the tribute is equal to the taxes formerly levied there. On these terms, the Porte will consent punctually to execute the treaty of Ackerman, and to open the Bosphorus to the commerce of Russia. The progress of the Russian arms will probably make the Porte change its tone. The following statement will show, however, the degree of its infatuation and insensibility to the situation in which it is, and to its own weakness. When Baron Muffling, who arrived here ill on the 4th of August, was presented to the Reis Effendi some days afterwards, the latter expressed his surprise that he should make so long a journey in such a state of health, merely to show the Porte the necessity of making peace, and he (the Reis Effendi) did not conceive what interest other nations could have in the differences between Russia and the Porte, or think so much of them, as nothing extraordinary had occurred, and the good understanding of the two Courts had merely experienced a temporary interruption. He spoke as if peace still subsisted, and only the diplomatic relations were disturbed. The general is said to have shown some surprise, and to have observed that cannon-balls had been exchanged. To which the Reis Effendi replied, "Those are every-day occurrences, and of no importance." In the second conference, the Reis Effendi is said to have taken a different view of the event, but to have expressed himself in a manner not calculated to give a high idea of Turkish diplomacy.—Another letter from Pera, on the contrary, says, that the Grand Vizer is commissioned to negotiate with Gen. Diebitsch, on the basis of the conditions brought by Gen. Muffling, and that the latter, whose health was restored, intended to set out on the 1st of September, to return home by the way of Malta and Genoa.

Letters in the German papers from the Levant say that "notwithstanding the happy prospect of peace, the activity of the forces on the left bank of the Danube is not relaxed. It seems to be fully intended to attack Rutschuk and Chumla, as these fortresses still contain good troops, and the Russians cannot think of taking up their winter quarters until they have fallen into their hands.

The storm of the 31st ult. in which two vessels, and thirteen lives were lost at Herring Cove, in the vicinity of Halifax, and which occasioned much damage, at Prince Edward Island, and also at Boston and along the American coast, was severely felt at Quebec also. At that place, considerable damage was done to vessels, and boats, and their cargoes, but we are happy to observe that no lives were lost. The following account is copied from Nelson's Gazette of 2d November:—

SEVERE STORM.—This fall has been remarkable for the unfrequency of easterly winds. On Friday morning, however, it blew a strong breeze from that quarter which increased at night and overturned some fences about town. On Saturday afternoon the wind rose to a gale, and in the early part of the night blow with extraordinary violence, continuing unabated till morning. Throughout yesterday it moderated a little, but the high tides and the agitation of the sea completed the destruction of almost every thing that had been injured, and finished by doing probably as much damage as has ever been done to the shipping, craft, boats and timber, from a similar cause. To day the gale has much abated.

The following damage has been ascertained to have been done:—

At the Palaco ground, there were about thirty small vessels and boats, and more than one half of them are much damaged, sunk, or broken up. The schooner of Lizotte of St. Roch, lost bowsprit and foremast; of Chouinard of Kamouraska, stern boate in, but cargo, rye, safe; of Dechene, Riviere Ouelle, injured in the Hull; of Renuffe of Trois Pistoles, and several other schooners damaged, one shattered. Six to eight boats and bateaux's completely shattered.

At Morrison's wharf, Miller's schooner Gaspe, dismasted and gone to pieces; cargo belonging to Mr. Stewart of Gaspe, about 50 barrels of oil and 150 cwt. codfish totally lost. John Grant's Schr. of Carleton, totally dismasted, waterlogged, cargo 400 barrels of mackarel.

From St. Roch to the New Exchange a great quantity of deals and timber are carried off the wharves and lost, &c.

The new India Wharf, now building, lost several tiers of logs and was much damaged.

Savarro's schooner at the Lauzon wharf dismasted, cargo of timber safe. The Lauzon stairs washed away.

At Goudie's wharf the brig Sprightly of Aberdeen, drove from her wharf, and fell across the stern of the ship Noiter, from Greenock, carrying away her rudder. The Sprightly was made fast inside Hunt's wharf, after losing her bowsprit, foremast and starboard bulwarks and stanchions. The John Molson, steamer, got under weigh in the night, anchored above town and returned this morning, receiving some damage.

At McCallum's wharf, a Montreal schooner dismasted and sunk, cargo coals.

At the Lower Town market place, about 140 cords fire wood lost, and boats damaged.

The British Sovereign, and Endeavour, from London, Cherub, from Liverpool, and Cherub, from Greenock, and four or five others rode out the gale in the stream.

The damage done in the Coves above the town is not considerable. The timber is however mixed indiscriminately from Mr. Campbell's yard to Pointe à Puisseau, and must be selected at considerable expense and loss of time. All the booms, except those of Messrs. Leather, and Bonnor, are broken.

The schr. Providence, Urin, belonging to Mr. Holcomb, supposed from Buctush, with a cargo of oysters, watertight, and the clothes of the crew on board, was found abandoned this morning ashore behind Point Lovi. The owner had received no intelligence of the crew at two o'clock.

The loss sustained in the Little River, by this gale and during one last fall, shews the necessity of a pier for the protection of craft and market-boats. The general interests of the Province suffer, and it is not too much to say that £1 to £6,000 uninsured property has been lost there within the last 12 months.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—We have this day the painful task of recording one of the most distressing

shipwrecks which has taken place on this coast for a number of years—the loss of the schr. Ann & Margaret, Capt. McKenna, of this port, from Quebec; which vessel was driven on shore in the gale, about half past 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, a little to the northward of Herring Cove, where she shortly went to pieces, and melancholy to relate, 13 out of 19 persons who were on board, perished: viz.—Mr. Alexander Ross, merchant, and Mr. W. McKenzio, of this place; Mrs. Davies, of Quebec, sister to Mr. M. Andros, of this town; Mr. W. Knodde, mate; a young man, passenger, three women, wives of sergeants of the 31st Regiment, and four children, whose names we have not been able to obtain, and the cook, a coloured man. The survivors are—Capt. McK. two of the crew, and three women of the 31st Regt. who have saved nothing but what they had on. The bodies of Mrs. Davies and a child have been picked up and brought to town.

The schooner Mary-Eliza, Hay, for St. John, (N. B.) was totally lost near the same place about the same time—crew saved.—We are fearful, from the severity of the gale, that more wrecks than these have occurred.—*Halifax Journal, November 2,*

TEMPERANCE.

WASTE OF LIVES BY THE CONSUMPTION OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

"The quantity of beer, porter, gin, and compounds, which is sold in public houses, in the metropolis (London) and its environs, has been estimated at nearly £3,300,000 a year.

"This immense sum, equal to double the revenue of some of the kingdoms and states of Europe, independent of other evil consequences in producing indigence, and promoting crimes, must, in a certain degree, debilitate manhood: in lessening the powers of animal life, and in shortening its duration long before the period arrives, when an adult ceases to contribute by his labours to the resources of the state.

"It is a mistaken notion, that a large quantity of even malt liquor is necessary to support laborers of any description. After a certain moderate quantity is drunk, it everts the body, and stupifies the senses. A coal-heaver would receive more real nourishment, and perform his labor with more ease, and a greater portion of athletic strength, if he were to restrict himself to only one third of the quantity of porter which he ordinarily consumes; he would also enjoy better health, and be fitter for his labour the following day. On a supposition, that the excesses in which perhaps 200,000 of the labouring classes in the metropolis indulge, shortens the natural period of their existence only five years each, on an average, the labour of one million of years is lost in the lives of this class of men, after the expense is incurred in raising them to maturity: which, during a period of 36 years of adult labour, at £25 a year establishes a deficiency to the community of twenty-five millions sterling: independent of the numerous other trains of evils, which arise to a nation, from idle, dissolute, and immoral habits, by which the rising generation is contaminated, and the great inconveniences imposed on the innocent and peaceful subjects, from the increase of crimes, which are generated through this medium."—*Colquhoun.*

HON. JUDGE JAY.

It cannot be uninteresting, Gentlemen, to those who are engaged in the administration of justice, to investigate the sources of crime; for till these are known, all attempts to dry up or lessen the streams of vice which pollute and poison society, must be unavailing. It is indeed true that all that is wrong, may be traced to the evil passions of human nature; but it is also true, that these passions may be excited, aggravated, or moderated and controlled, by the institutions and customs of society. Ignorance and poverty are usually associated, and are often abundant sources of crime, in consequence of the temptations they offer, and the absence of those moral and prudent restraints, of which they are too frequently destitute. Education, therefore, although totally distinct from moral principle, is a most valuable auxiliary to peace and good order, and it is the interest as well as duty of every citizen, to promote its universal diffusion.

But, Gentlemen, the most powerful and malignant agent, of raising the evil passions of our nature

into action, is INTEMPERANCE. The experience of all who are conversant with the administration of justice, testifies that a very large proportion of the crimes that disturb society, flow from this source.—Intemperance of itself, supplies almost every incentive to crime. While it inflames the passions, it releases them from the control of reason. If it finds its victim ignorant, it keeps him so—if in the possession of knowledge, it deprives him of its use—it prevents him from acquiring property, and leads him to dissipate what he has—it takes from him that self respect, which is often the only preservative of decency and morality, and renders him insensible to shame and disgrace; and lastly, it too frequently obscures his moral sense, and destroys within his breast that reverence for his maker, and that dread of future retribution, which have ever been found the most powerful restraints on human depravity. In short, it is impossible to mention any one vice so fatal to individual virtue and happiness, and so dangerous to public peace and security. It is therefore, the duty of all, and especially of those whose official stations render them more sensible than others, of the aggravated evils it produces, to use their influence in suppressing intemperance. It is a circumstance auspicious to the best interests of our country, that the public attention is now directed to this subject, and that strenuous efforts are making to effect in this particular, a reformation in our national manners. That some should be found disposed to thwart and ridicule these efforts, will not surprize us when we recollect that in all ages and countries, every attempt to benefit mankind, has experienced obloquy and opposition. It is due, however, to candour, to admit, and the fact is creditable to our country, that the members of Temperance Societies find themselves applauded and countenanced by the wise and good, and they are seldom called to encounter the frowns of any, whose approbation or censure, can confer either honour or disgrace.

As the guardians of the public peace and morals, you, Gentlemen, I am confident, will cheerfully lend your influence in suppressing a vice, which, while it inflicts on Society innumerable and incalculable evils, consigns its victims to wretchedness in this life and that which is to come.

MISCELLANY.

From the Missionary Herald for October.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

BOMBAY.—The native female schools at the Bombay station held their first public examination, Oct. 31. About 330 pagan girls were present, from the age of 6 to 18, and were examined in reading writing, and Scriptures, which they had committed to memory. Specimens of plain sewing were also exhibited. Their improvement was as unexpected as it was gratifying to spectators. The female schools wear a very interesting aspect, more so even than those of boys.

The missionaries, notwithstanding the opposition of the Brahmins, have succeeded in persuading all who attended their meetings to rise and stand in singing and prayer. The change in the solemnity of the meetings is almost like that from pagan to Christian worship.

CEYLON.—Dr. Scudder has made a successful attempt to form a native congregation at the village, Sautillipay. Those who attach themselves to it sign an agreement to renounce false gods, and idols, to conform no more to heathen customs and ceremonies, to desert heathen temples, abstain from work on the Sabbath, and attend the house of God, avowing their belief in Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

The Missionary Seminary at Batticotta, at its last anniversary, graduated a class of 16 youths, of whom 9 were members of the mission church. These young men are variously employed for the improvement of their countrymen, as teachers, physicians, &c. and are exerting a very beneficial, and considerably extensive influence.

THE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

The Missionary enterprise, irrespective of its grand and ultimate object, has been productive of innumerable incidental benefits. Among these we may notice not only a diffusion of arts, sciences, and civilization, wherever it has gained a permanent establishment; but its innumerable contributions to

our stock of actual knowledge; bringing us acquainted with the geography, the natural productions, together with the manners and customs of far distant lands, which, but for the ardor and perseverance of Missionary zeal, would never have been explored.—On this account we are not ashamed to acknowledge, that the Missionary character is naturally associated in our minds with a high degree of moral energy; that we are accustomed to approach it with profound respect; and then when a writer comes before us who has sustained the character with credit to himself and the class he represents, instead of awakening our prejudices, he conciliates our favor; instead of irritating our latent and unconcealed infidelity, he reminds us of the glorious achievements of our faith, and heightens our complacency in that benevolent system, whose Missionaries are the messengers of mercy to a guilty world. We are not extraneous according to the fashion of the *New Monthly Magazine* and its semi-theistical contributions! A man is not in our view a fool, a fanatic, or a knave, simply because he deems Christianity worth propagating and the souls of men of sufficient importance to justify the greatest sacrifices that can be incurred in their behalf. We do not sit down to condemn a book which we disdain to read, for no other reason but its author has spent the best years of a laborious life in teaching savages that religion, which we profess at least to consider as divine, and the diffusion of which we acknowledge to be obligatory upon all who have embraced it. We do not seize with avidity the first book that bears the name of Missionary on the title page, for the purpose of making a parade of our omnivorous Christianity, under the mask of zeal for its promotion, and of holding up to contempt both the agents and instruments of the noblest undertaking that religion ever prompted, and human devotedness ever achieved. We have too much regard for truth in the abstract, and for our own character for voracity, to stigmatize as visionaries, bigots, and enthusiasts, the men who have really driven Idolatry from the Islands of the Southern Ocean, who have framed a system of government on the basis of equal laws, and before whose instructions, ignorance, barbarism, and crime have vanished.

Spirit and Manners of the Age.

CHRISTIAN HOPE.

Could we follow into the regions of blessedness the spirit of a just man made perfect—could we see the entire conformity of his nature to the glorious image of the sons of God, and the blissful communion which he is permitted to hold with the Saviour that bought him—could we estimate his growing capacity for the enjoyment of divine things, and the renewed communication of divine love, whereby he is ever made blessed up to the full measure of that capacity—or could we conceive aright of the eternally progressive enlargement of all his moral and intellectual faculties, and endless succession of new discoveries respecting the character and government of God, wherein these faculties may be exercised; then how small a portion would the Christian's attainments in this life appear to that eternal accumulation of moral good which the Redeemer died to commence, and is exalted to carry on! Of these fruits of his sufferings and death we can form no adequate idea. They constitute a field of discovery on which the glorified spirits of the just shall enter at death, and which an eternity of intellectual and moral advancement will not exhaust. Till this body of sin and death shall be laid down, we can see but a feeble glimpse of them, through the imperfection by which we are encompassed; and after all our efforts to conceive of them aright, we must adopt the language of the Apostle, that "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which God hath prepared for those that love him."—*Dr. Gordon.*

THE GREAT PLAGUE.

The moral lesson conveyed in the following passage, in *Defoe's* account of the great plague of London, is worthy of being kept in everlasting remembrance:—"As it brought the people into public company, so it was surprising how it brought them to crowd into the churches; they inquired no more whom they sat near to, or far from; what offensive smells they met with, or what condition the people seemed to be in; but looking upon themselves all as so many dead corpses, they came to the churches without the least caution, and crowded

together, as if their lives were of no consequence, compared to the work which they came about. Indeed, the zeal which they showed in coming, and the earnestness and affection they showed in their attention to what they heard, made it manifest, what a value people would put upon the worship of God, if they thought every day that they attended to the church, that it would be their last. Nor was it without other strange effects, for it took away all manner of prejudice, or scruple about the person whom they found in the pulpit, when they came to the churches. It cannot be doubted, but that many of the ministers of the parish churches were cut off among others in so common and so dreadful a calamity; and others had not courage enough to stand in it, but removed into the country as they found means to escape. As then some parish churches were quite vacant and forsaken, the people made no scruple of desiring such dissenters as had been a few years before deprived of their livings, by virtue of the acts of parliament, called the acts of Uniformity, to preach in the churches; nor did the church ministers, in that case make any difficulty of accepting their assistance; so that many of those whom they called silenced ministers, had their mouths opened on this occasion, and preached publicly to the people."

THE RED SEA.

Mr. Madden, a late traveller in Syria and Egypt says—"One of my first objects at Suez was to ascertain if the sea was fordable opposite the town at ebb tide—all whom I asked, assured me of the contrary. I enquired for any Indian soldier who wished to earn a dollar by crossing the gulf. At eight in the evening a man came to me, and offered to make the attempt. I directed him to walk straight across as far as it was possible to do so, and to hold his hands over his head, as he walked along. He was in the water forthwith; proceeded slowly and steadily, his hands above his head, and in nine minutes he was at the other side of the Red Sea. On his return he, told me what I knew to be a fact, that he walked every step across—the deepest part being about the middle of the gulf, where the water was up to his chin. I proceeded now to follow his course, and gave him another dollar to cross over before me, and as I was nearly eight inches taller than my guide, where his chin was in the water my long beard was quite dry. The tide was now coming in fast, and by the time we reached the middle of the sea, my Indian thought it imprudent to proceed further as I was not an expert swimmer.

Had we remained ten minutes longer we should inevitably have shared Pharaoh's fate; for the opposite bank was perceptibly diminishing, and at ten o'clock the sea which two hours before was hardly more than the breadth of the Thames at London Bridge, was from two to three miles broad—the difference between the ebb and flow I ascertained to be six feet two inches." Mr. Madden goes on to say that he considers himself the only European who had walked across, in which he is mistaken; Napoleon and some French officers crossed the Red Sea higher, and very narrowly escaped drowning on their return.

THE ROUTE TO CHINA.—Steamboats may go up from Quebec to Lake Superior ere three years from this time; from thence, with little trouble, they will pass through the notch of the Rocky mountains, and be locked down the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. The route, however, will be better to be kept off the American frontier, which is Columbia, and to go down Cook's River, or the large Salmon river, at Nootka Sound. The town of Nootka is likely yet to be as large as London, and ought to be laid out on an extensive plan, as the trade between it and the Oriental world may become wonderfully great in a short time. Then, when the steam packet line is established between Quebec and London, as it soon will be, we may come and go between China and Britain in about two months. The names of the stages will be, London, Cove of Cork, the Azores, Newfoundland, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Port Dalhousie, Port Maitland, Erie, Huron, Superior, Rocky Mountains, Athabaska, Nootka, and Canton. Can this be called a foolish prophecy, or an idle dream? By no means—it is perfectly practicable.—*MacLaggan's Three Years in Canada.*

PLUMBAGO.—The use of plumbago to the works of clocks and watches, is likely to supersede that of oil. The plumbago is prepared by repeatedly grinding and

washing it over, by which means, the gritty particles that occur, even in the best black lead, are removed, and which, if allowed to remain, would neutralize every advantage the pure plumbago is said to give. The done the prepared substance is applied with a camel-hair pencil, either in the state of powder or mixed up with a drop or two of pure spirit of wine. It readily adheres to the surface of a steel pivot, as well as to the inside of the hole in which it runs, so that the rubbing surfaces are no longer one metal upon another, but plumbago upon plumbago. These surfaces, by their mutual action, speedily acquire a polish only inferior to that of the diamond and then the retardation of the machine from friction is reduced almost to nothing, and wear and tear from this cause is totally prevented. An astronomical clock, made by Mr. Herbert, of which the pivots, and holes, and teeth of the escape-wheel had been covered on the rubbing parts with fine plumbago fourteen years before, was not long ago taken to pieces by a committee of the Society of Arts and examined; the surfaces of plumbago were found to be for the most part broken and highly polished, and neither the pivots nor sockets required, on examination with high magnifiers, to have undergone the slightest degree of wear.

The author of *Roue*, describing a winter in London, says, "People of fashion lamented the distress of their countrymen, and gave hundreds to some foreign sinner: wept for the unemployed weavers, and ordered their dresses of French silk: subscribed for the relief of the Worcester glovers, but clothed their top fingers in Parisian manufacture."

The best Castor Oil now used is made in this country. Several years since, this medicine was a very nauseous one: it not infrequently caused the throats of patients to smart by reason of its rancidity. It is now sold destitute of every unpleasant smell, and as transparent as water.—*America paper.*

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES

Among the curious relics of antiquity recently discovered in the tomb of St. Cuthbert, at Durham, are part of the pontifical vestments of a bishop consisting of a maniple and stole, in a high state of preservation. These interesting remains having been by the permission of the dean and chapter, forwarded to London, are now in the Tower. The gold lace, which appears to be constructed solely of gold wire, partially flattened, and without any admixture of silk thread, retains its metallic color and brilliancy almost as freshly as when it was first put on, 1100 years ago; nor is the ground-work on which it is laid in a greater state of decay. By an inscription in embroidery, perfectly legible to the most inexperienced eye, these robes appear to have been the gift of Alfred to Frithstan, a circumstance which at once fixes their date, beyond all dispute, to the earlier part of the tenth century. In the whole catalogue of English bishops there is but one Frithstan, or Frithestan, who, according to all the most received authorities, succeeded Benewhiph, in the see of Winchester, A. D. 909. Being one of the seven prelates simultaneously consecrated by Plegwin, Archbishop of Canterbury. Among the figures worked in the embroidery, are those of Sixtus, Gregory, St. Laurence the Deacon, &c. with several other saints and popes which afford a very pleasing illustration of the costume of the period, and the then state of the art of embroidery.

These are few things which patience and persevering diligence will not accomplish. The famous Lord Burleigh was remarkable for the number of offices he filled, and the quantity of business he despatched. Besides other matters, he often had 60, sometimes 100 petitions in a day, which he commonly read that night and gave every man an answer next morning. It was a maxim with him when persons were urged to settle any concerns, we shall sooner get through our business by doing one thing at a time.

Dr. Franklin, the greatest philosopher and statesman of America, was once a printer's boy; Simpson, the Scotch mathematician, and author of many celebrated works, was at first a poor weaver; Herschel one of the most eminent astronomers now living, rose from the low station of a spher boy in the army. These examples show us the happy effects of assiduity and perseverance.

POETRY.

HYMN.

ADAPTED TO A FAVOURITE AIR.

By Caroline Matilda Thayer.

No more shall fancy's golden dreams
Awake my harp's melodious lays,
I'll strike its notes to nobler themes,
And sing my great Redeemer's praise.
Awake, awake, my trembling lyre,
And strike up every tuneful string;
My longing heart is all on fire,
To sound the praise of Christ my King.

How boundless is Jehovah's love!
Unmerited and free:
How boundless is Jehovah's love;
The Saviour died for me.
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
Jesus died for me.

Let Hesperian Poets tune their lays
Of halcyon streams, and fabled groves,
And songs of adoration raise
To fancied deities and loves;
I'll sing the God who built the sky,
Yet groan'd and died on calvary;
Who heav'd the agonizing sigh,
To save a rebel worm like me.

How boundless is Jehovah's love, &c.

Let all creation join their voice
And loud hosannas sweetly sing;
In songs of noblest praise rejoice;
Jehovah is the sovereign King.
He spake and Earth from chaos came.
He form'd the Planets by his word:
Let nature's universal frame,
Unite to praise the sovereign Lord.

How boundless is Jehovah's love! &c.

But when he lays his glories by,
And veil'd in flesh, for man appears;
And dies, that we no more may die,
What stubborn eye refrains from tears!
With love and grief his praise I'll sing,
Who groan'd and died on calvary;
Hosanna to my Lord and King!
He died for all; he died for me!

How boundless is Jehovah's love! &c.

But soon he burst the darksome tomb,
The mighty God triumphant rose;
Nor could the grave's eternal gloom,
Nor vanquish'd death his arm oppose.
The rising, reigning God I'll sing,
By all in heaven and earth ador'd;
Hosanna to my Lord and King!
Eternal Saviour mighty God!

How boundless is Jehovah's love! &c.

And when th' eternal fiat's done,
The mountains melt, the seas retire;
The Planets from their orbits run,
And nature sinks, involv'd in fire;
Then, then his faithful saints shall sing,
And shout their great Redeemer nigh;
Fly up to meet their Lord and King,
And reign with him above the sky.

How boundless is Jehovah's love!
Unmerited and free!
How boundless is Jehovah's love!
The Saviour died for me!
Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
Jesus died for me!

THE JOURNAL.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, the 7th instant, three men, Capt. James Armstrong, Manassah Leith, and—Marr, were crossing the Joggins between Digby and Clements, the place of their residence;—the night being dark and the wind boisterous, the boat swamped, and sunk, and all three were drowned. Their bodies were found on Sunday morning—each of them had a family.

LOSS OF THE SHIP WATERLOO, OF THIS PORT.—On Saturday the 31st ult. the Ship Waterloo, Captain Chestnut, from Liverpool, for this port, was off the Northern Head of Grand Manan, with every expecta-

tion of getting up during the day, having a Pilot on board; but a violent Easterly gale springing up, she put into Little River, near Machias, for a harbour, and about 11 o'clock the same night, the gale increasing, dragged both anchors and drove on a rugged point of rocks, where she lay at the last accounts, bilged, and full of water. She filled before getting any of the cargo out, which consisted principally of coals, with some crates, &c. It is supposed the ship will be a total wreck, but a few crates, &c. have been saved. The Waterloo was a fine new ship, and in excellent condition.—The barque William Booth, (since arrived here,) and a brig from St. Andrews, bound to the West-Indies, followed the Waterloo into Little River; they also dragged their anchors, and were driven on the beach, but got off without receiving any material damage.

Extract of a Letter from Parsborough, dated November 2, 1829.

A painful accident occurred at Fox River, in this place on Wednesday evening the 14th ult. As Mr. Alexander Fullerton, Junr. his hired man Wilson Simpson, and Elijah De Wolfe, a lad 11 years old, were returning from their work on the Salt Marsh, with oxen and sled, in attempting to ford the river as they had usually done, it is supposed the oxen took a direction different from what was intended and rushed precipitately into deep water though the breadth of it did not exceed twelve feet, yet lamentable to say the whole were drowned, in sight of their home and within call of their friends.—Mr. Fullerton was an active industrious young man of virtuous habits and pleasing manners, universally respected by all who knew him, his premature death is truly and very justly lamented.

Halifax Acadian.

On Tuesday, the 27th ult. a boy named Lollar, in the employ of Mr. Stanford, Lower Water Street, and whose business was to feed a bark mill, met with a melancholy accident. While at his usual employ his fingers came in contact with the works and were crushed; his cries brought assistance; but before the mill was stopt, his arm was drawn in and shattered in a dreadful manner.—*Ibid.*

QUEBEC, 26th October.

Loss of the Bonito—This vessel sailed from Riviere du Loup for London, on the 1st instant, and on the 7th was totally wrecked, on the S. W. point of Anticosti, her bottom falling at short tly after striking—all hands were saved. The Captain and crew were 4 days on the Island, but not near either of the posts; they put to sea in the jolly-boat, and were afterwards taken on board a schooner bound to Quebec; subsequently, off Bic, Capt. Cockburn, with four apprentices, took passage in the *Romanoff*, Capt. Thompson hence for London; the remainder of the crew have arrived at this port.

The crew of the *Bonito* mention having seen four new made graves near where they were wrecked, one of them containing the body of a man dressed in a sailor's clothes; a quantity of deals and staves with ship's materials were lying about the spot, some piled in good order.

The Steamer Niagara arrived here on the 14 inst. from Burlington, passing through the canal: landed near Hamilton 150 persons—men, women and children—settlers from Rosshire, Highlands of Scotland, all bound for the township of Zorrou, London District, where we understand, lands are located to them.

Niagara Paper.

QUEBEC, October 29.

The Committee of Trade made its annual report on Tuesday to a Meeting of the Merchants.

It appears that the Committee applied last fall by petition to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government for redress against the Court of Vice Admiralty; His Excellency referred the petition to Mr. Justice Kerr, of the Court, who made his observations on it, and both were transmitted to the Principal Secretary of the Colonies.

In alluding to the late decision of the King's Bench on the suit relative to the new value given to the dollar in payment of duties, the report informs the merchants that an appeal will be instituted.

No answer to the memorial of the Merchants complaining of the Collector of the Customs has been

received, nor any decision obtained in the cases in which he is a party.

The Committee recommend anew the establishment of Steam-boats between this port and Halifax in Nova Scotia.

After submitting its register of cases referred to the Committee for arbitration, the report alludes to the information which came before it on references connected with the shipwrecks at Anticosti last fall, and states its opinion of the inadequacy of the provision posts.

The Committee then mention the uniform urbanity they have experienced from the Administrator in Chief in its intercourse with His Excellency.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal states that a letter has been received from Mr. O'Connell, in which he states, that immediately after his arrival in Dublin, he intends to propose the plan of a Society whose object shall be the repeal of the Union.—*St. Andrews Herald.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Right Rev. Dr. SCALLAN Bishop of Drago, and Vicar Apostolic of Newfoundland, has received despatches from the See of Rome, enclosing Bulls for appointing the Rev. MICHAEL A. FLEMING, his coadjutor, Bishop in that Island, by the style and title of Bishop of Carposion.

Collect for the Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.

Lord, we beseech thee to keep thy household the Church in continual godliness; that through thy protection it may be free from all adversities, and devoutly given to serve thee in good works to the glory of thy Name, through Jesus Christ our Lord Amen.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. WILLIAM FLAHERTY, Merchant, to Miss HARRIET MARIA, daughter of Mr. James Brown, of Nauverville.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Burns. Mr. JOSHUA HAMMOND, of this city, to Miss SUSAN STURK, of Digby, N. S.

Also, on the 8th inst. by the same, Mr. JAMES MOODY, to Miss ISABELLA CLARKE, both of this city.

Also, Monday evening, by the same, Mr. ROBERT W. MILLS, to Miss GRACE BRODIE, both of this city.

DIED.

At his Residence in Queen's County, on the 9th instant, ROBERT SMITH, Esq. in the 77th year of his age. Mr. Smith was one of the American Loyalists who emigrated to this Country at the end of the Revolutionary war.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

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