

drige), that this text has done more than any other in the Bible, towards preventing me from giving into that scheme, which would make our Lord Jesus Christ no more than a deified creature." By St. Paul he is styled "The Lord of Glory;" and by St. John, "King of kings, and Lord of lords." And thus much for his titles.

As to his attributes, he is declared to be "without beginning of days, or end of life;" (Heb. vii. 3.) unchangeable, remaining the same, when the heavens, and the earth, and all that is therein, shall be changed, and pass away; "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and for ever;" (Heb. xiii. 8.) knowing all things, (John xvi. 30. xxi. 17.) knowing what is man, (John xi. 25.) searching the hearts and reins;" (Rev. xi. 23.) present every where, in the midst of his people wherever assembled, (Matt. xxviii. 20.) to hear the prayers put up at the same time from the different quarters and ends of the earth; which cannot be the case of saints or angels.

Of the actions ascribed to Christ, it may suffice to name four only. According to the Scriptures, he created the world by his power; (John i. 3. Heb. i. 10.) he governs it by his providence; how else can he superintend the concerns of his Church? He redeemed it by his mercy; and he will judge it at the last day. Surely no being, less than divine, can be equal to works like these. When he shall appear on his throne, as the Judge of all the earth, who is the man that will refuse to worship him? (I do not see my Saviour only in "a few detached passages" of either Testament. I see him conducting the economy of divine dispensations, through both, from the creation to the consummation of all things.)

The Holy Spirit is described in Scripture as the immediate author and worker of miracles; the inspirer of the Prophets and Apostles; the searcher of all hearts, and the comforter of good Christians in difficulties. To lie to him, is the same thing as to lie to God. Blasphemy against him is unpardonable. To resist him, is the same thing as to resist God. He is in God, and knows the mind of God as perfectly as a man knows his own mind; and that in respect to all things, even the deep things of God. The bodies of men are his temple, and by being his temple, are the temple of God. He is joined with God the Father, not only in the solemn form of Baptism, as we have seen above, but in religious oaths, and invocations for grace and peace; in the same authoritative mission and vocation of persons into the ministry, "The Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul." (Acts xiii. 2.) Must he not then be a PERSON? In a word, he is LORD, or JEHOVAH, and GOD, and LORD OF HOSTS. (See the Conclusion of Mr. Jones's *Catholic Doctrine*, &c.)

To these testimonies for the Divinity of the Son and Holy Spirit, I shall add only one observation more, namely, that in a great number of instances, the very same things are said, in different places of Scripture, of all the Three Divine Persons, and the very same actions ascribed to them. (See the Conclusion of Mr. Jones's *Catholic Doctrine*, &c.) The whole Trinity is said to be eternal, holy, true, living, and every where present; to have made man; and to instruct and illuminate him; to lead us, to speak to us, and to be with us; to give authority to the Church; to sanctify us; to perform every divine and spiritual operation; and to raise the dead. Therefore these Three were, are, and will be, one God, from everlasting to everlasting. (Such being the fact, all disputations concerning the manner of the Distinction, the manner of the Union, the manner of the Procession, is needless and fruitless—needless, because if we have divine authority for the fact, it sufficeth; that is all we are concerned to know—fruitless, because it is a disputation without ideas; after a long, tedious, intricate, and perplexed controversy, we find ourselves—just where we were, totally in the dark. Such has been the case respecting this and other questions. God is pleased to reveal the fact; man insists upon apprehending the mode; in his present state he cannot apprehend it; he therefore denies the fact, and commences an unbeliever.)

CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

We have received, from a gentleman at

Berlin the following important statement of the mode of cure practised in the Ukraine, for the bite of a mad dog. It is translated from the Berlin State Gazette, (No. 20) of the 14th of February 1822, and does certainly seem entitled to the fullest consideration of all medical practitioners.

"When Mr. Marochetti, an operator in the hospital at Moscow, was in the Ukraine in 1813, in one day 15 persons applied to him for cure, having been bitten by a mad dog. Whilst he was preparing the remedies, a deputation of several old men made its appearance to request him to allow a peasant to treat them, a man who for some years past enjoyed a great reputation for his cures of hydrophobia, and of whose success Mr. Marochetti had already heard much. He consented to their request, under these conditions, 1st that he Mr. Marochetti should be present at every thing done by the peasant; 2dly, in order that he might be fully convinced that the dog was really mad, he, Mr. Marochetti should select one of the patients, who should only be treated according to the medical course usually held in estimation. A girl six years old was chosen for this purpose.

"The peasant gave to his 14 patients a strong decoction of the 'Summit' and 'Fl. Genista luteæ tinctoriæ' (about a pound and a half daily,) and examined twice a day under the tongues, where as he stated, small knots containing the poison of the madness, must form themselves. As soon as these small knots actually appeared, and which Mr. Marochetti himself saw, they were opened and cauterised with a red hot needle; after which the patient gargled with the decoction of the 'Genista'. The result of this treatment was that all the 14 (of whom only, the last bitten, did not show these knots) were dismissed cured at the end of six weeks, which time they drank this decoction. But the little girl, who had been treated according to the usual methods, was seized with hydrophobic symptoms on the seventh day, and was dead in eight hours after they first took place. The persons dismissed as cured were seen three years afterwards by Mr. Marochetti, and they were all sound and well.

"Five years after this circumstance, (in 1818,) Mr. Marochetti had a new opportunity in Podolia of confirming this important discovery. The treatment of 26 persons who had there been bitten by a mad dog, was confided to him; nine were men, eleven women, and six children. He gave them at once a decoction of the 'Genista,' and a diligent examination of their tongues gave the following result;—five men, all the women, and three children had the small knots already mentioned; those bitten worst on the third day, others on the 5th, 7th, and 9th, and one woman who had been bitten but very superficially in the leg only, on the 21st day. The other seven also who showed no small knots, drank the decoction of the 'Genista' six weeks and all the patients were cured.

"In consequence of these observations, Mr. Marochetti believes that the hydrophobic poison after remaining a short time in the wound, fixes itself for a certain time under the tongue, at the openings of the ducts of the glandula: submaxillaris; which are at each side of the tongue string, and there forms those small knots in which one may feel with a probe a fluctuating fluid, which is that hydrophobic poison. The usual time of their appearance seems to be between the 3d and 9th days after the bite; and if they are not opened within the first 24 hours after their formation, the poison is absorbed into the body, and the patient is lost beyond the power of cure. For this reason Marochetti recommends that such patients should be immediately examined under the tongue, which should be continued for six weeks, during which time they should take daily 1½ pound of the 'decoct. genistæ' (or four times a day the powder, one drachm pro dosi.) If the knots do not appear in this time, no madness is to be apprehended; but as soon as they show themselves, they should be opened with a lancet, and then cauterised, and the patient should gargle assiduously with the abovementioned 'decoct.'

"We hasten to communicate to our readers this important discovery, (which we borrow from the Petersburg Miscellaneous Treatises in the Realm of Medical Science, for 1821,) which certainly deserves the full attention of all medical practitioners; and which if confirmed by experience may have the most beneficial results."—*Courier*.

*Yellow Broom Flower.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The following are the Regulations of the Columbian Republic, in regard to Foreign Commerce:—

"All vessels belonging to friendly or neutral powers from whatever quarter of the globe they may come, are henceforth to be admitted into the ports of Calao and Huanchau. Within ten hours after their arrival, the captains or supercargoes are bound to exhibit a complete manifest of the cargoes, which the Government Inspector will translate within 48 hours, for the purpose of its being transmitted to the Custom-house; immediately after they may unload, if it suits them; and if not, they must depart within six days from that of their arrival. During the above mentioned 48 hours, the captains or supercargoes are likewise bound to appoint a consignee, who must be a Peruvian citizen. During the unloading of the cargoes, all vessels are liable to admit Custom house Officers on board, and foreign ones to pay an anchorage duty of four reals per ton, which is reduced to two in favour of national vessels. All goods brought in foreign vessels are to pay 20 per cent, according to the market prices, as settled at the beginning of every month by two merchants, whom Government will appoint out of a list of 24, made out by the Tribunal of Commerce. If the goods be under the Columbian or La Plata flag, the duty will be 18 per cent; if under the Peruvian flag, 16. All manufactured articles interfering with the industry of the country, such as ready made clothes, tanned hides, shoes, boots, chairs, sofas, tables, chests of drawers, coaches, and other carriages of pleasure, saddles, and other articles of saddlery, lamps, horse shoes, wax, spermacetti, and tallow candles, and gunpowder, are to pay double the above duties. But all implements of husbandry, or for working mines, all other warlike stores (except gunpowder) all books, scientific instruments, maps, types and presses, and machines of all kinds, may be imported duty free. Stamped silver is to pay, on exportation, five per cent, and coined gold two and a half per cent, in whatever vessel they may be shipped. The exportation of gold or silver in lumps, ingots or wrought, is strictly prohibited, on pain of confiscation. An export duty of four per cent, will be levied on the other products of Peru, when shipped in foreign vessels, of 3½ per cent, when in vessels under the Chilian, Columbian and Rio de la Plata flags, and 3 per cent, under the Peruvian flag. The export duties are to be paid by the exporters at the time of shipping the goods, and for the amount of the import duties the consignees to give at the time of landing the cargo three notes of hand, payable in 40, 120, and 180 days. If a captain or supercargo should find it suitable to re-embark his goods after landing, then he will be allowed to do so, paying a transit duty of 1 per cent, and the amount of the import duties which he may have paid shall be reimbursed him. If there be any difference between the invoices and the contents of the boxes or bales mentioned in them, the penalties will be confiscation, if the difference be great, and double duties if inconsiderable. Consignees are not allowed to retail in their stores. The ceasing trade is reserved to the natives. For the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of the products of the country from one point of the coast to another, an exclusive privilege is granted to the ports of Païta, Huacho, and Pisco, but the landing of foreign goods at those ports will be punished by the confiscation of both goods and vessel.—Smuggling of any kind is liable to the same penalty. And lastly, eight months previous notice to be given by Government, whenever they resolve upon altering the foregoing resolutions.

Wool Carding.

THE Subscriber respectively returns his thanks to the public for their past favors, and likewise informs them that his Machines will be in operation on the first of June. He trusts that the addition which he has received to his Mill, and the complete repair which his Machines have received this spring, will promote the satisfaction of the community.—He furthermore states that his Machinery is more extensive, and can accommodate customers at shorter notice. Wool will be received at the Mill, and at Mr. Thomas Pickard's Store in Town. All wool left at Mr. Pickard's, or at the Mill, will be most punctually attended to at the former prices.

R. C. ROGERS, by H. ESTY.

Fredrickton, 28th May, 1822.

New Goods.

MARK NEEDHAM, has imported by the Willington, from London; the Hannah, and Jesse, from Liverpool; and the Ann Grant, from Greenock, an Assortment of Merchandise, among which are—Loaf Sugar, Teas, Candles, Soap, Cheese, Porter, Brandy, Geneva, Paints and Oil, Nails, Glass, China, Glassware and Crockery, Ladies' Kid, Morocco, and Seal Skin Shoes and Boots, of a superior quality, Cottons, Muslins, Selampores, Homespuns, Calicoes, with a number of articles too tedious to mention—all of which will be sold low for Cash, good Furs, or such Country Produce as may be wanted.

Persons who have not paid their balances to the end of last year, he cannot advance further credit to; and those who have no means at present to make payments for sums due previous to the Spring of 1820, he earnestly requests to call and renew their Notes, with security if required, without delay; and all those who may take goods from him on approved credit, must punctually pay every six months (in July and January) or their credit will be stopped, as punctual payments must be made both in Britain and Saint John, otherwise goods cannot be obtained.

Fredrickton, 11th June, 1822.

JAMES TAYLOR, Sen & Co have received per the Willington, from London, and the Ann Grant, from Greenock, a part of their Spring supply of Goods, consisting of Muslins, Cambricks, Gingham, Handkerchiefs, Steam Loom Shirtings, White Calico, Scotch Homespuns, Russia Drill, Sheetings, Ribbons, Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Loaf Sugar, Cognac Brandy, Hollands Gin, &c. all of which will be sold very low for cash or short credit.

Fredrickton, 10th June, 1822.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to the Public in general, for their liberal encouragement since his residence in this place, and begs leave to inform them, that he has on hand a very general assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Boot and Shoe Materials, with a general assortment of Grocery and Dry Goods; and having made such arrangements with his friends in Great Britain as will enable him for the future to sell at very reduced prices for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Furs, or Country Produce.

JAMES WILLOX

N.B.—Payment of all accounts will be expected for the future at the end of every three months from the opening of the same, or interest must be paid.

WANTED a smart Boy, who can be well recommended, as an Apprentice to the Saddle and Harness Business.

Fredrickton, 4th June, 1822.

LOOK SHARP!

THE Subscriber having taken most of the debts due E. B. WILLIAMS, to collect, requests all debtors to call and liquidate their accounts without delay; good lumber will be taken in payment if delivered soon. The honest man need not fear to call. Every allowance will be made for the depression of the market, and the greatest lenity shown to those who exert themselves to discharge their debts, while those who endeavour to protract or evade payment by secretly disposing of their lumber, shuffling or deceit, must Look Sharp.

P. FISHER.

As Notes have been taken for most of the above debts, no further notice will be given.

Fredrickton, 14th May, 1822.

THE Subscriber wishing to close his Lumber concerns for the season, requests his customers to forward their Timber as soon as possible; prompt payments will be made for balances, in British and West-India goods, Building Materials, Farming Utensils, Provisions and Cash.

WANTED.

A few Sticks of round White Ash, from one foot diameter and upwards.

P. FISHER.

Fredrickton, 14th May, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is about closing his business in the Mercantile line, and requests all persons indebted to him to settle the same with P. E. PAYSON.

JONATHAN PAYSON.

Fredrickton, 3d June, 1822.

It being the intention of the Subscriber to leave this place, for England, in July next, he therefore requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment; and those having accounts against him, to render them for adjustment.

STEPHEN WHITE.

Fredrickton, 8th April, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of M-PHERSON & WILLOX, are requested to call forthwith and pay up their respective balances to either of the Subscribers, as all accounts remaining unpaid after the 24th day of June, will without discrimination, be put into the hand of an Attorney to collect.

J. R. M-PHERSON.

J. WILLOX.

Fredrickton, 3d June, 1822.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the Subscriber not calling to settle their Accounts by the 24th June next, will be proceeded against without further delay.

JEDEDIAH SLASON.

Fredrickton, 21st May, 1822.