

tious conclusion—'If knowledge cannot be accused of causing this increase of crime, it has not prevented it.'

On turning to France, and examining tables of the comparative proportion of instruction in its different departments, during a period of three years, the western and central provinces have been found the most uneducated, 15, 14, 13, 12 and 8 per cent. only being able to read and write. But, according to an essay on the moral statics of France, presented to the academy of sciences, the *minimum* of crime is to be found in these uneducated departments: and the *maximum* in Corsica and in the south-eastern provinces, and in Alsace, where nearly half the population can read. The different employments of the population may account for this difference in part; yet still we may again draw the cautious conclusion, that if education has not caused at least it has not been seen to prevent crime.

The only ascertained moral effect of intellectual education was stated last March, by the Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords. In Russia, where education can scarcely be said to exist, out of 5,800 crimes committed within a certain period, 3,500 were accompanied by violence; whilst in Pennsylvania, where education is generally diffused, out of 7,400 crimes, only 640 were accompanied by violence, being in the proportion of one-twelfth of the whole number, instead of three-fifths, as in the former case. Thus, the only ascertained effect of intellectual education on crime, is to substitute *fraud* for *force*, the *cunning* of civilized for the *violence* of savage life. Nor would even this small change be permanent. A highly intellectual community, without moral principles and the habits of self-denial which religion imposes, would only prove a sleeping volcano, ready to awaken every moment, and overthrow those very institutions under which it has been fostered. To increase the intellectual power, and enlarge the knowledge, of a man void of principle, is only to create in him new desires, to make him restless and dissatisfied, hating those that are above him, and desirous of reducing all to his own level; and you have but to realize universally such a state of society to fill the cup of the world's guilt and misery to the brim. What do we say, then? Not, certainly, that education is to be withheld from any member of society; for that question is now decided, whether we will or not; but that, from the infant school upwards to the university, it must be a thorough *Christian* education in which our young shall be trained in the ways of virtuous self control, and piety and righteousness wrought into the understanding and into the whole habit of the man. An imperfect religious education will no longer serve: not mere Bible reading, but Bible education. The understanding must be enlightened, and the heart must be gained over to the side of truth and righteousness. In short, the grand aim of education must become, not merely the formation of intellectual habits, or the acquisition of secular knowledge, (as is too exclusively the case in present times), but the formation of the Christian character. Men have hitherto been prone to take for granted, that it was only necessary to teach the art of reading, and before this new power all voice and error would flee away. These are dreams of men ignorant of our poor nature. Men must be trained to piety and virtue as they are trained to any other habit, whether intellectual or physical; and the moral must advance contemporaneously with the intellectual man, else we see no increase from our increased education but an increased capacity for evil doing.

#### Abstract of the Royal Commission for inquiring into the state of the Irish Church.

The expediency of an inquiry into the state of religious and other instruction, and means of affording the same, now existing in Ireland; it will authorize and appoint the commissioners, and two or more of them, to visit every parish in Ireland; and to ascertain on the spot, by the best evidence which they can procure, there or elsewhere, the numbers of members of, or persons in communion with, the United Church of England and Ireland, in each benefice or parish, distinguishing, in the case of such benefices as comprise more than one parish, the number belonging to each parish separately, and to the union collectively; and also to state the disturbances of the parishes in each union from each other respectively—to state the number and rank of the ministers belonging to or officiating within each benefice, whether Rector, Vicar, or Curate, and whether resident or non-resident—to state the periods at which divine

service is performed in each parish church or chapel, and the average number of persons usually attending the service in each—and to state generally whether those members have been for the last five years increasing, stationary, or diminishing—to ascertain the number of the several other places of worship belonging to Roman Catholics or Presbyterians, or other Protestant Dissenters, and the number of ministers officiating in each—the proportion of the population of each parish, belonging to each of such persuasions respectively—the periods at which Divine Service is performed in each of their chapels, and the average number of persons usually attending the service in each, and to state generally whether these numbers have been, for the last five years, increasing, stationary, or diminishing.

**The Irish Church.**—We understand that the commissioners to be appointed to inquire into the revenues of the Irish Church and their appropriation are to be twenty in number; ten English and ten Irish.

**IMMENSE PETITION.**—At His Majesty's levee on Wednesday last, an address was presented on behalf of the established church, imploring his Majesty to avert any danger to the same, and for continuing its inseparable union with the state. The petition was signed by a greater number of names than was ever signed to any petition before within the memory of man. This petition had the signatures of two hundred and forty thousand of the adult male population of the United Kingdom.

On the 4th June, a deputation waited on the Archbishop of Canterbury, requesting permission to deposit among the archives of Lambeth, a declaration, signed by 250,000 persons, expressing their devoted attachment to the English Church, and which had been already laid before the King. In his reply, the Archbishop, after granting their request, expressed in earnest terms his conviction of the urgent necessity of guarding the Church against the machinations of enemies, avowedly bent on destroying it.

A Russian nobleman lately deceased has left a legacy of 50,000 rubles, to increase at compound interest till the year 1925, when the accumulation capital is to be given as a prize for the best history in Russian of the reign of the Emperor Alexander. The capital it is calculated, will then amount to nearly two millions of rubles.

#### SCOTLAND—General Assembly, May 26.

Proposals for building twenty new parochial churches in the city and suburbs of Glasgow

1. It is proposed to build twenty additional parochial churches, each to contain about 1000 sittings.
2. It is estimated that the cost of the ground, and the building of each church will not exceed £2000.
3. It is intended to endow each church, by vesting in government or other securities, the sum of £2000, which may be expected to yield an annual revenue of about £80.
4. It is proposed to build four churches each year, either in the city or suburbs; thus completing the whole in five years.
5. To each church it is intended to assign a small parish, containing a population generally not exceeding 3000.

According to this estimate, the twenty churches would cost £80,000, which sum it is proposed to raise in the following manner.

1. In the city and suburbs there are 40,000 families or heads of families; one tenth, or 4000 of whom are supposed to be capable of affording £200 for such an object.
2. Of the 4000 who are able to afford £200, it is presumed that one tenth, or 400, may be willing to contribute this sum for the accomplishment of so important an object. And 400 persons, each contributing £200, will produce £80,000.
3. As it is proposed to build four churches each year, thus completing the whole in five years, so it is proposed that each contributor should pay the £200 in five years, by successive instalments of £40 a year.

Subscriptions of £200 each from 51 individuals, have already been received to forward the above object.

**DEATH OF BISHOP WALDRON.**—Died in Armaroe, on Tuesday the 27th May, Dr. Waldron, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilala in the neighborhood Ballina, and through the whole extent of his diocese, the death of this good Bishop will be sincerely lamented.

## AUCTIONS.

**HULL, & MATERIALS OF THE AIMWELL.**  
To be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st September, at 11 o'clock, forenoon. The

**HULL, and MATERIALS, of the Brig Aimwell,** John Morrison, late Master, consisting of—Standing & Running RIGGING; Boats, Sails, Anchors, Chain Cables, &c. &c.; as they now lie at Alston Point, in the harbour of Bathurst. Terms to be made known at the time of Sale.

SAMUEL WAITT, Auctioneer.

Bathurst, 1st August, 1834.

To be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY next, the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Mill of John Jardin. Napan, the following Articles, viz:—

1 young MARE, 4 years old, gentle in harness or under the saddle; 1 MILCH COW; 1 HEIFER 2 years old; a Cart and Harness; a Wood Sled & Harness; 6 acres of WHEAT and OATS; 1 acre of Potatoes; 5 tons of good Upland HAY; 1 Blacksmith's Vice; 1 new Side Saddle; a Whip Saw; 1 sett of Jam Stones for a kitchen fire place; 1 hand Spinning Wheel & Reel; Chairs, Tables, and sundry other articles of Household FURNITURE.

The Oats, Hay, and Potatoes, will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers. A Credit of one Month will be allowed by giving security.

WM. LETSON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, August 5.

#### ESTATE OF DANIEL ENGLISH.

To be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of September next, at the Court House, in Richibucto, by virtue of a License from his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and the Hon. His Majesty's Council, of this Province.

The REAL ESTATE of Daniel English, late of Richibucto, Farmer, deceased; consisting of three hundred acres of LAND, with the HOUSE and BARN thereon, situate on the North side of the West Branch of the Saint Nicholas River, in the parish of Richibucto, in the county of Kent; or so much thereof as will pay the debts of the deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

By Order of the Administrator,  
MICHAEL SAMUEL, Auctioneer.

Richibucto, 29th July, 1834.

#### ESTATE OF JOHN ENGLISH.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 25th August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the residence of the late John English, in the parish of Newcastle, by Virtue of a License from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and the Honorable His Majesty's Council.

All, or such part of the REAL ESTATE of the late JOHN ENGLISH, as may be necessary for the payment and satisfaction of the debts against the Estate of the said deceased, consisting of the following Lots, Pieces, or Parcels of LAND, viz:—

Two Lots of Marsh Land, situate at the Grand Downs, being the half of Lot No. 26, containing 65 Acres, more or less, and the half of Lot No. 23, containing 35 acres more or less.

Also—six Lots of Land on the lower side of Bartibogue river, viz:—Lot No. 71, commonly called Moody's Point; the two Lots next below Moody's Point; Lot No. 10, now occupied by Michael Hickey; Lot No. 9, occupied by Cornelius Johnston; and Lot No. 8, unoccupied.

Also—the Lot No. 68, situate on the upper side of Bartibogue river, wherein the said late John English resided, with the Stone House and buildings thereon, save and except so much of the said lot as was leased by the said John English to one George Fowlie.

Also—all that part of the said Lot No. 68, which was leased by the said John English to the said George Fowlie, containing about four acres, and particularly described in the said lease together with the Mill, House, and other improvements thereon.

Also—a Lot containing about 200 acres, situate in the rear of the said Lot No. 68.

TERMS made known at the time of Sale.

The above Properties are for Sale by order of the Administrators on said Estate. For further particulars apply at the office of JAMES H. PETERS, Esq. in Chatham, or to

J. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

Miramichi, 21st July, 1834.

**NOTICE.**—The Subscribers being duly appointed Commissioners to inquire into the insolvency of the Estate of the late WILLIAM LUKE, of Newcastle, deceased, and to report thereon—

Hereby give Notice, that they will meet at Mr. McKenzie's Hotel, Chatham, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining and settling the claims of all the Creditors, and the amount of the said Estate—at which time all persons having demands against the said Estate will exhibit them duly attested.

DAVID SHAW,  
ROBERT STEWART,  
HENRY SIMPSON.

July 26, 1834.

#### TO COVER FOR THE SEASON.

That beautiful thorough-bred Horse SPORTSMAN, now in the possession of Dr. Benson. He will be at Mr. Hamill's stables in Newcastle, every Tuesday and Friday, and at the stables of Dr. Benson, in Chatham, the remaining days of the week, during the season, where every information regarding the terms, &c. may be obtained.

Chatham, April 17, 1834.

Custom House Blanks for Sale at this Office.