

an use all your endeavors to preserve the faithful lambs from the before-mentioned Association of the "Christian Alliance," and from every branch connected with it, as well as from all other Bible Societies whatever. In accordance with this, it becomes your duty to remove from the faithful all Bibles translated into the vernacular tongues, and published contrary to the Decrees of the Roman Pontiffs, as cited above."

Such is the decision of him who opposeth respecting that revelation of His divine will which hath pleased God to vouchsafe and address to man;—the revelation addressed to man, as man, sinful man, and to every sinner of the human family, whether coming under the designation of children, young men, or fathers, or whether ranking with the infidel, the wicked or the ungodly. The Book of God in which the saint and the unsaved sinner are both singled out and dealt with in all their variety and all their gradations. Such is the estimation in which the same Power holds all Bible Societies and their object. Those who are taught with "the wisdom that cometh from above," will know how to regard this exhibition. It ought to act as a loud admonition and encouragement to those who love "the law of the Lord" to redoubled diligence and renewed devotedness. We ourselves have great need to be stimulated.

Since the last Annual meeting of our Auxiliary, the number of copies of the Oracles of God, disposed of by us, has been small. It is as follows—one Pica (Family) Bible, eighteen Nonpareil Bibles, fourteen French Testaments, and twenty-six English Testaments. A large proportion of these have been given gratuitously, and at a reduced price. It may also be proper to mention that a number of Bibles from another Bible Association, amounting to nearly forty, with two Testaments, has been put in circulation within the last eighteen months, in this community.

The state of the Treasurer's Account is encouraging. At last anniversary, there remained due to the Society, Eight Pounds eighteen shillings and fourpence halfpenny. Since that time a Box, containing Fifty Nonpareil Bibles, and one hundred English Testaments, has been received, for the carriage of which the Treasurer paid Twenty-five Shillings. These Books had brought us in debt to the Parent Society, Eight Pounds five shillings, and eight-pence sterling. This has been remitted, with the additional sum of One Pound, seventeen shillings and four-pence, sterling, making Ten Pounds, three shillings, sterling, or twelve Pounds, ten shillings, currency. While the Society has thus been enabled to discharge its debt, and to attain, though in an humble degree indeed, to the honorable position of being a Donor, for the purpose of sending the Book of God to those of our brethren of mankind, who are still in darkness and destitution. The Treasurer still retains a balance in hand of one shilling and nine-pence halfpenny.

The Committee look forward with an earnest hope that more will hereafter be effected than has yet been done, not only at Bathurst, but in the settlements of our Country. To this we are pledged by the Rule of our Association, one of which runs thus, "This Society shall consider it to be a special duty to use diligent means for bringing at least one copy of the entire Bible into every family over all the extent of the population the Society embraces, and shall endeavor also to keep up this supply from year to year as the population may change or be increased, and further this Society shall urge upon all, the duty and advantages of every person in each family who can read, being in possession of a Bible for individual use."

The Committee have also had their attention turned to the religious condition of seamen visiting our Port. Many of that very important and interesting class of men have no copy of the Holy Scriptures when they arrive here. They are frequently able to read. If well-advised and kindly dealt with, the happiest results may follow. It is gratifying to be able to state that in one or two instances our Society has been instrumental in acceding to the request of the mariner, and furnishing him with the Volume of those sacred writings which, when accompanied by the blessing of the spirit of quickening and sanctification, "are able to make" him "wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus." (6)

In conclusion, your Committee earnestly hope that the members and friends of this Society, with themselves, may be stimulated to pray and labour, with increasing fidelity and affection for the realization of compliance with the heavenly mandate, uttered by the inspired Seer,

"Sing unto the Lord a new song, and his praise from the end of the earth, ye that go down to the sea, and all that is therein; the isles and the inhabitants thereof. Let the wilderness and the cities thereof, lift up their voice, the villages that Kedar doth inhabit: let the inhabitants of the rock sing, let them shout from the top of the mountains. Let them give glory unto the Lord, and declare his praise in the islands." ISAIAH.

[1] Acts, 17, 30. [2] 2 Peter, 3, 9. [3] Psalm 138, 2 [4] 2 Timothy, 15.

Colonial News.

Canada.

Montreal Gazette.

We learn, on the authority of L'Aurore, that six sisters of the Catholic Faith have devoted themselves to Missionary labours on the Oregon territory, where a small Colony, named Wallamette, composed of Canadian and Indian Catholics has been founded. The Rev. Fathers De Smet and Fereys, with a number of Priests and Colonists, proceed in the same vessel with the female missionaries, and will carry along with them a quantity of farming and manufacturing implements for the use of the infant Colony. The Rev. Messire Blancher has been appointed by his Holiness Bishop of the entire Territory, with the title and dignity of Bishop of Philadelphia.

New-Brunswick;

St. John Observer, Sept. 10.

THE MILITARY ROAD THROUGH NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Sir James E. Aleaander, who has for some time past been engaged in the survey of the intended line of this road, arrived in this city on Saturday last from Halifax, and subsequently proceeded to Fredericton, en route to the seat of the General Government at Montreal. We learn there is every probability of this great and highly important military road, which is to extend from Quebec to Halifax, through New Brunswick, being soon completed and opened for travelling.

The weather during the last week has been of the finest description—clear, bright, warm and summer-like. There could not be more favourable weather for ripening and securing the crops, which, we rejoice to learn will, with but few exceptions, prove very beautiful.

The steamer Great Western, which left Liverpool Aug. 17, arrived at New York, at 7 o'clock on Saturday 31st, in a passage of 14 1/4 days. Had a very pleasant passage, and brought 133 passengers.

A company has been formed in Jamaica, with a capital of £15,000, in 300 shares of each £50 each, for the purpose of laying down a railway from Kingston to Spanish town.

St. John, Chronicle.

Major Evanson, of Sussex Vale, King's County, who came passenger in the ship Saverign, from Newry, has brought out in that vessel a beautiful thorough bred Horse, and a short horned Durham Bull. Both these animals are of the finest breeds—the horse is a dark brown, rising three years old, the bull, three years, both of which must prove valuable acquisition to the stock of the country. Major Evanson is entitled to the best thanks of this community, for his public spirited exertions to introduce the best breeds of British cattle here, and also for his patriotic exertions to induce a class of respectable emigrants to settle in the Province; many of whom may be expected to arrive here early next spring.

St. John Newbrunswick, Sept. 10.

THE CROPS.—We are gratified to learn from a Gentleman who has recently visited the Parishes of Norton, Sussex, and Studholm in King's County, that the crops in those parishes, except wheat, are looking uncommonly well. The harvest commenced last week; the wheat in some places has suffered from rust and from the weevil, and on the whole, will be a short crop. But the deficiency will be made up by the crops of oats and potatoes, the latter of which bid fair to be above the usual average. Hay has in general been secured in good order, and the crop, which was expected to be rather light, has turned out much better than anticipated. The exceedingly fine weather for the last week, has been of great benefit to the Farmers and to the Country generally.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Burns's Three Sons.—Robert, the eldest, was born at Mauchline, in 1786; he was consequently ten years of age when the poet died. He was two sessions at the University of Edinburgh, and one at the University of Glasgow, and in 1804 was appointed to a situation in the Legacy-Office, Somerset House, where he remained till 1833, when he was released from his irksome and laborious duties, and received a superannuation allowance of £120 per annum. Mr Burns is an excellent scholar—has a strong predilection for Greek and mathematics) which he taught privately in London) and has a fine taste for poetry. We were surprised to find him familiar with the Oaelic language, which he had caught up from some Highland students at college, and afterwards studied in the metropolis. His enthusiasm with regard to his father's fame may be illustrated by a curious fact which we once heard him relate. When Cromek's Reliques of Burns appeared in 1808 he sat down, after the labours of the day, to peruse the volume, and read on till midnight, when, becoming so disgusted with the unworthy scraps and private exposures it contained, he sallied out, and, tying a stone to the book, dropped it into the Thames, over Westminster Bridge! This was equally emphatic and more poetical than the indignation of old Lord Buchan at a certain number of the Edinburgh Review, which he literally kicked into the street, opening the door of his house for the purpose. William Nicol, the second son of Burns, was born in 1762, and went to Madras in 1811 as a cadet in the East India Company's service, whence he returned only last year, having attained the rank of Colonel. James Glencairn, youngest son of the poet, was born in 1794, and went out to India also as a cadet in 1812. Having risen to the rank of a Major in the Company's service, he retired some years since, and resides at Gravesend. The three sons have something of a family likeness—they are all less than the middle size, grey-haired, and dark complexioned. The eldest has his father's brow, and the form and size of his head are also similar, but the features partake more of the expression of the mother's family. The second, Colonel Burns, resembles the poet; and the third, Major Burns, is altogether of the mother's look. Strange and interesting it is, that they all should thus meet forty-eight years after the death of their illustrious father, and two of them after long service in India!—Inverness Courier.

The New Tunnel at Liverpool.—We understand that it is the intention which the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company propose to form under the town of Liverpool, shall be at the north end of the town. The company will thus be able to receive and discharge goods and merchandise with ease at both ends of the docks, and merchants and shippers will be able to effect great savings in cartage.

Wreck of the Missouri.—A letter from Gibraltar Bay states that the operations against the wreck of the American frigate Missouri are going on well and that it was expected that she would be afloat in two or three weeks from the 21st of July. The work was a most arduous one, operations having to be conducted under a burning sun with the thermometer at 125, and, in the shade varying from 65 to 110.

INDIA.

Improved System of Government.—The European, by which we more particularly mean the native of Great Britain, may not change his soul with his skies, but his manners assuredly undergo, in India, a remarkable metamorphosis. Accustomed in youth to habits of opedience to authority, deference to superiors, and civility to equals, he cannot support with becoming equanimity the comparatively elevated position in which he finds himself placed. Invested at once with difficulty, or treated by his personal domestics, and the traders with whom he may traffic, with abject humility, he naturally conceives a much higher opinion of his own merits than he ever entertained before, and hence is begotten an overweening amour propre which thenceforth, more or less influences his character through life. With this difference, however, and the adoption of a custom and habits peculiar to the climate, the European is much the same as we find him elsewhere. Energetic and active, courageous and speculative, he performs the duties intrusted to him, or carries out his own plans of personal advantage in a manner which excites the

admiration and confidence of the people around him; and serves the country of his adoption. He is the upright and inflexible judge, the brave and adventurous soldier, the dauntless and skilful navigator, and the calculating and enterprising merchant. Even his pastimes partake of the loftiness of his character, he fearlessly encounters the tiger in his lair, does battle with the wild boar, the bison, and even the untamed elephant, and "witching the world with noble" equitation, ardently encourages every pursuit that serves to improve the horse, and rendered him more servicable to the purposes of man. All that the Englishman might do, or might have done, for the benefit and advancement of the people who have fallen under British rule, has not, however, been accomplished. For more than one half of the period of our dominion, the natives were treated as a people who existed only as ministrants to the temporary British interests; we drained the country of its wealth, and offered no compensation for the heavy appropriation. But a better spirit has arisen of late years, and a sound and liberal policy is gradually taking the place of the narrow system of government which has rendered British rule in the East a byword and reproach. The lights of European science are spreading themselves over the Eastern world. Colleges and schools upon a considerable scale are established at all the great towns; offices of trust are rendered accessible to the intelligent and the upright native; Englishmen have unlimited permission to settle in the towns and agricultural districts, and introduce improvements in machinery and culture; the science of medicine is freely taught, and the qualified practitioner in the healing art distributed over the country. But we have elsewhere touched on those matters already, and need not allude to them here, further than to express a hope that every man whose fortune may carry him to India will consider it personally incumbent upon him to return, in some degree, the blessings of ease and competence, which the residence in the country may ultimately confer upon him, by an endeavour to improve the condition of its interesting population.

Mail Route.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has contracted for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail from MIRAMICHI TO DALHOUSIE, that he is provided with a regular line of Stages, and every requisite for the comfortable accommodation of passengers; he will start from Layton's, (Royal Hotel,) Chatham, every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, will arrive at Bowser's Hotel, Bathurst, in the afternoon of the same day, proceed from thence without delay to Chamber's, where passengers will have the benefit of the night, and will arrive at Dalhousie the forenoon of the following day; will leave Dalhousie (on his return) every Monday morning at 5 o'clock; and arrive at Chatham at 4 o'clock the following morning, where he will meet the Southern Mail.

The Subscriber adopts this method of introducing himself to the public, pledging to provide careful and attentive drivers, and hopes by assiduity and attention to those who may favor him with their commands, to merit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Miramichi, July 27, 1844.
N. B. Passengers can book their places at the Royal Hotel, as above on payment of 5s in advance.

STAGE

BETWEEN MIRAMICHI AND THE BEND PETTICODIAC.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has commenced carrying Her Majesty's Mails from the Bend of the Petticodiac to Chatham and Newcastle, leaving the latter place every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and Chatham at 6 o'clock, and arriving at the Bend the same evening. On his return he will leave the Bend every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and arrive at Chatham the following morning.

Passengers travelling by this line, will be sure of a passage either on to Halifax or Saint John, or to the Northward, as they can take stage either way, as this stage always arrives at the Bend in good time for passengers to get a night's rest before the southern mail arrives. First rate teams and experienced drivers will be on this line at all times. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Every information will be given by Mr. Joseph Thompson, in Chatham, and at Gamble's store, at the Bend.

JAMES M. KELLEY.

Miramichi, July 22, 1844.
His Line to FREDERICTON is kept up as usual.

Any person or persons trespassing in the Garden belonging to the subscriber, from this day forward, will be prosecuted, as the law directs; and he does not intend to keep it—as it appears many of his neighbours imagine—as a Poultry Yard, except when he is there himself, to divide its contents.

JAMES PATTERSON, Sen.