

But my kind-hearted musical friend was of a different opinion. He opened a box, took out a little miniature, then I heard a sort of smacking noise. Ay, ay, my fine fellow; my head to a handful of split peas you won't do that ten years hence. I pulled my berouze tighter over my face. What he did next I could not see; but in the middle of the night I awoke with the idea that the boat was on fire, it was only Monsieur writing a long letter by camp light, to no matter whom. Good night again, M. B.; and once more to sleep, with hopes of an early breakfast.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

[The following Speech was delivered by the Bishop of CASHEL, at a recent meeting of the Church Missionary Society, at Exeter Hall, London.]

The Bishop of CASHEL moved the next Resolution—"That the critical circumstances of the rising Native Church in New Zealand, call for deep sympathy on the part of members at home, and for their unceasing prayers to the Great Head of the Church, that he would interpose on its behalf, and rescue his own cause in that quarter from the perils with which it is now surrounded, through the subtlety and malice of the god of this world, operating both upon the natural passions of ungodly men, and upon the infirmity of an unestablished faith in some of the native converts." It was represented that this Mission was placed under peculiar trials and difficulties, but no one ought to be surprised at such a state of things. Some of the principles of Christian Missions which had been put forth applied as much to the New Zealand mission as to any other, and he felt much satisfaction in hearing them from the lips of one whose name had always been associated in his mind with all that was most excellent, and all that was truly christian in times past. (Cheers.) He trusted the society would not only be able to overcome the obstacles that existed in New Zealand, but those which manifested themselves in every other mission. He felt assured they fully recognized the principle that mere intellectual cultivation would never bring about God's purposes of love to any people—not to the people of New Zealand, or the people of India; but it must be truly christian instruction that would place before the people the fundamental doctrines of Christ. [Hear.] He recollected a friend once saying that the recommendation of christian education for every thing, put him in mind of those quack medicines which cured every disease. He [the Bishop of Cashel] had, perhaps, grown old as a quack [a laugh]; but he still maintained, that in India, in New Zealand, in England, in Ireland, there was but one thing needful; and his only resort upon those who attempted to do good in any other way, was to say, "They are poor miserable quacks, and the failure of their work proves that they are so." [Hear, hear.] He would very briefly state why he possessed confidence in the Church Missionary Society. It was, because he believed they were quacks like himself. [Laughter.] He believed they took care to send out men who thought it not enough that they should get established in different parts of the world by attending to the mere Formularies and external worship of the Church of England, but men who would strive to lead the minds of the Heathen to the truth, to the doctrines of the Church of God;—men who preached the great doctrines of grace, of justification by faith alone, of regeneration by the Holy Spirit, and a walk consistent with that grace of which they professed to be the recipients. [Applause.] He would honestly say, that there was great need of that care and that circumspection, especially at the present time. [Hear, hear.] It would not be enough for a Missionary Society to engage to send out no missionaries but those who subscribe to the Articles and Formularies of the church. It ought to be sufficient, but it was not. [Hear, hear.] There were many men in these days who signed the Articles and Formularies of the Church of England in a non-natural, and, he would say, in a dishonest sense, (hear, hear,) and after signing those articles of the Church, which were so essentially opposed to the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and who preach doctrines which, properly understood and acted upon, would lead, as they had led, to the Church of Rome. (Hear, hear.) Some time ago it was considered slander to say Tractarianism led to Rome; but now it was only necessary to point out the facts, and tell the doubting sceptics to look at the men who had gone there. (Hear.) He, however, felt assured, that the Church Missionary Society would send out no such men as those; (hear, hear,) and on this ground he felt peculiar pleasure in expressing his confidence in the Church Missionary Society. (Loud applause.)

BIBLE SOCIETY.

[The following Speeches were delivered at the recent Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the same place.]

The Bishop of CALCUTTA.—It affords me the greatest pleasure to meet once more in the flesh the old friends and supporters of this great and magnificent Society. (Cheers.) It is now fourteen years since, on this platform, I took leave of this great Association; and through the unexpected and undeserved mercy of Almighty God, my life has been spared thus far, to revisit my native land for the recovery of my health; and I am anxious to assure you, my Lord that during the whole period of my absence my heart has been loyal, unflinching,

ardent in the support of this Society. (Hear, hear.) In India, from Singapore, and to the Straits of Malacca, scarcely more than one degree north of the line, up to the Himalayas, Loodiana, and Ferozepore, and from the Burhampooter to the Sutlej, the operations of this simple and glorious Society have been more and more diffused; I call it glorious, for it is connected with the eternal glory of our God and Saviour in the salvation of man. (Hear, hear.) I would it were possible for this great assembly to place themselves in imagination on the shores of the Ganges, and to see the multitudes there crawling from all quarters, to bathe in what they consider the sacred river,—its waves sparkling in the light of heaven, polluted, degraded, defiled, as instruments of idolatry and provocation against the great Creator that made its waters flow,—these poor, and blind, and uninformed millions substituting those waters of the Ganges for the blood of the Lamb, and the atoning sacrifice of his great offering upon the cross. My Lord, it is yours to preach, by the silent voice of the Bible, to those almost countless millions; not only our fellow creatures, and our fellow-sinners, not only redeemed by the same blood as ourselves, but, moreover, our fellow-subjects, who are under British Law, protected by the vigour of the British power, partaking of all the innumerable temporal and social benefits of the administration of that righteous and beneficent government which was extended over India. When I consider that these millions are our fellow-subjects,—aye, and that we are deriving large revenues, and our families also ver England crowding to make their lawful and reasonable merchandise, from the labour, and the skill, and the prodigiously fertile plains of India; when these press upon my mind, then I think of the Bible: then I consider, has God Almighty sent his own Son into the world, to take our nature and die upon the cross? Is there an Eternal Spirit of Truth to teach and sanctify man? Is there one book, and one only, that this God has vouchsafed to inspire for man's guidance, instruction, illumination, and comfort, and hope? And shall we not do all we can to make known these blessed tidings? (Here, here.) Where we cannot read the missionary we may send the Bible.

They want a hundred times the helpers in India that they now have; and where we cannot send these, where there are impediments from want of men and want of funds, we may send the silent preacher, the eternal word of God recorded in his holy book; we may raise the standard of the cross in the very words of St. Paul, and of all the inspired authors whose writings compose that record. (Hear, hear.) My Lord, I wish I could speak with the indignation which I feel, of the attempts to undervalue the holy Scriptures,—(cheers.)—to insinuate that Almighty wisdom was mistaken, leaving too much obscurity, allowing what is ambiguous and capable of various meanings to be interpreted by the opinions, contradictory as they are, of the Fathers of the church. (Renewed cheers.) am not to be misunderstood—no person acquainted with the ecclesiastical history, or theology, or the order of the Church government, will for one moment misunderstand me, as if I did not give the proper value to the polity of our different Churches, and to my own, I, with others, acknowledge the necessity of the catechist, the reader, the instructor, all superintendence and watchfulness and use of means. The Lord God uses means in everything. Do we suppose, that the merely throwing a number of Bibles amongst a people is circulating them among the multitudes of mankind in order to their conversion? No, my Lord, we use all means. I appeal to all my brethren around me, of every name we use all diligence with all humility. But we have the Bible in its solitary Grandeur.—(Great cheering, which drowned the remainder of the sentence.) I beg the prayers of this great assembly; I must sit down, exhausted by previous duties, and reserving myself and the remains of age for India, and her conversion. (Much cheering.)

The resolution was carried unanimously, as also were all the Resolutions.

LORD ASHLEY.—The Resolution I have to move is—"That this Society being established for the simple purpose of promoting a wider distribution of the holy Scriptures, its members now assembled cannot but regard the remarkable increase in the issues of the past year as indicative of the divine blessing attendant on their labours, while they would, at the same time, be reminded that the wants of the sacred volume are still far from being adequately met, even in our own country, and that it is their bounden duty, in this respect, to forget the things that are behind, and, in spirit of dependence upon the Great Head of the Church, to reach forth unto the things that are before them." Now, my Lord, these words are clear and emphatic, and might spare you and me the trouble of any observations. But I cannot, in this Society, or in any kindred Societies, refrain from expressing my deep and extreme joy, when I have to speak on behalf of Associations founded as this is, upon the great and unchangeable spirit of the Protestant religion. (Cheers.) This Society stands upon that basis. Its vital principle is Protestantism. It exists, and it can only exist with full and free operation, when encircled by a Protestant atmosphere. Cheers. It declares the great and leading principle of all-sufficiency of the holy Scriptures. (Cheers.) It declares the right of private judgement. (Renewed cheers.) It asserts the duty and necessity of the universal distribution of the word of God. It declares that it shall be read in a language understood of the people. (Cheers.) And, moreover, it says that the Scriptures shall be circulated, and be in the hands of every human

being, from the king that sitteth upon the throne to the maid that grindeth behind the mill. (Cheers.) My Lord, at all times, it would give me infinite pleasure to assert these principles; but in these days it not only gives me pleasure, but the assertion of them is beyond my control. I cannot keep it back; [hear, hear;] and by the blessing of God, wherever I am, and wherever I go, and whatever I am called upon to do, I will stand upon those great and unalterable principles.

Aye, my Lord, these are the great principles which were developed and enforced at our blessed Reformation; [cheers:] these are the great principles that have made this empire what it is; [cheers:] it is for the assertion of these principles, for the maintenance and diffusion of these truths, that we have been invested with wealth, and dignity, and power; [cheers:] in proportion as we decline in the assertion of them, so will this empire decline; [hear, hear;] and if ever the time shall come when we shall be ashamed to maintain such a Society as this, and for such a purpose, why, then, I do believe the period will have arrived at which we shall sink, and most deservedly too, to the condition of a feeble and third-rate power. (Cheers.) We are in a period of great progress: go where you will you see literature for the million, food for the million, many things for the million, and I rejoice in them all; but I do hope we shall soon see that which may be called "Bible Associations for the million." Because then we shall not only enlist a large proportion of the working people in support of the operations of this Society; but if you could get from the million, as they are termed, only one shilling each, you would, by that alone, have added to your yearly contributions exactly one half of that which you now receive. In affirming the Resolution I have read, I hope this great assembly will not merely do so in words, but by their redoubled operations; that they will endeavour to re-fill the empty storehouses of the Bible Society,—emptied in such a cause, and by such blessed means—and not only re-fill those storehouses, but by their efforts increase the store to a tenfold and twentyfold amount. Then, my Lord, as I hope, when Continental potentates and distinguished foreigners shall come to this land to see what is the mainspring of our wealth and the secret of our strength, while we shall show them, certainly, our docks, our arsenals, our fortresses, our ships, our railroads, and all our means of external and internal commerce, at last we shall take them to the great storehouses of the Bible Society, point out to them a hundred Bibles in a hundred languages, state to them the endeavours that are made by this Society that there shall be Bibles in all languages for the teaching of all nations, thus fulfilling the last command of our blessed Lord. And we will tell them that, politically as well as spiritually, to nations as well as individuals, the word of God ever has been, and ever will be, a "buckler, a refuge, a fortress, and a defence."

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of the Members of the Miramichi Mechanic's Institute, at Layton's Hotel, Chatham, on the evening of Wednesday last,

The Honble. JOSEPH CUNARD being called to the Chair, and

JAMES A. PIERCE requested to act as Secretary,

The following Office Bearers were elected, to continue in office until the second Monday in October next.

President.—The Honorable Joseph Cunard.

Vice Presidents.—James Johnson, and James A. Pierce, Esquires.

Secretary.—John M. Johnson, Junior, Esquire.

Treasurer.—George Kerr, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

William Rainnie,	Wm. Manderson,
Gavin Rainnie,	John Petrie,
James Caie,	S. J. Frost,
George Letson,	John Nicholson,
Michael Dunne,	George Johnston,
John Hea,	John Macdougall,

JAMES A. PIERCE, Secretary.

As there will be an early meeting of the Office Bearers and Directors, those persons wishing to become members of the Institute, are requested to leave their names with the Secretary, J. M. JOHNSON, Jun., Esquire, in order to their election at such meeting.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The first June British mail reached us yesterday afternoon. It was brought to Halifax by the Steamer Caledonia, which arrived on the evening of Tuesday last, after a passage of 12 days. We have devoted all

available space to extracts, which will be found under the proper head.

Her Majesty has presented Prince Albert, with another princess!

The Corn Bill had passed its second reading in the Lords by a majority of 47.

WOLVES.—It would appear that these ravenous animals are doing fearful damage among the flocks in several parts of the Province. A gentleman living near St. John has lost several sheep and ewes, and several farmers residing at Kennebecasis and Little river, have also suffered by their depredations.

ST. DOMINGO.—The American papers furnish the following piece of news from this long distracted Island.

"Capt. Tew, of the schooner Valasco, from Port au Prince, at New York, which place he left on the 28th ultimo, states that it was reported that the Haytian army had been defeated near the mountains south of Port au Prince, by the insurgents from the mountains called the Pignals. Several hundred of the defeated army had been killed. The Haytian fleet, consisting of two barques, one steamship, and three schooners, sailed on the morning of the 28th, destination unknown."

BLOCKADE OF MEXICO.—The Washington papers contain copies of the instructions of Commodore Connor to the Commanders of the vessels in the home squadron, showing the principles to be observed in the blockade of the Mexican ports. According to these instructions, neutral vessels are not to be captured or detained without having previously received from one of the blockading squadrons, a special notification of the existence of the blockade. Neutral vessels in blockaded ports allowed fifteen days to depart. Vera Cruz and Tampico to remain entirely free for the entrance and departure of neutral non-commercial mail packets. Mexican fishing-boats not to be molested. In its present political condition, the flag of Yucatan to be respected.

The ports already under blockade are Vera Cruz, Tampico and Alvarado.

MEXICO.—The Americans, it appears, have taken quiet possession of Matamoros and Barita, which they have garrisoned. The plan which the Mexicans purpose is—to carry on a guerilla war. There is to be no pitched battles.—The invading forces are to be constantly harassed and their supplies cut off. The country is well adapted for such a mode of warfare, and the inhabitants better qualified to act efficiently in this way than in large organized bodies in the open field.

FULLERTON.—The St. John papers state that this individual, who was found guilty last summer of the murder of Alexander Alexander, in the neighbouring county of Gloucester, has arrived in that city, in charge of Sheriff Baldwin. The sentence of death has been commuted to fourteen years imprisonment in the Provincial penitentiary.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—Joseph Bennett, the individual who murdered a man of the name of Williams, recently, at Windsor, was arrested at St. John, and by the authorities of that city forwarded to Windsor, where he is in safe keeping. He acknowledged his guilt, but states it committed it in self defence.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The St. John Courier furnishes the following information respecting the proceedings at the recent meeting of the above-named body.

"The Executive Council has been sitting during the past week at Fredericton, and we hear, closed the business before them last evening, without coming to any decision relative to a dissolution of the assembly. The question is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Council in July.

"We are informed that there was a great amount of business before the Council, chiefly relating to lands and timber. The Hon. Mr. Chandler arrived in town this morning from Fredericton and left immediately for Desha-