

room for at least two more Colporteurs in this Province, and that the subject will be brought under the consideration of the Western Churches at their annual meeting, to make provision for one to commence in this good and benevolent work.

Now as the meeting of the convention is drawing near I would most respectfully recommend that the Eastern Churches, take up their collections in behalf of this object on the second Sabbath of September, being the Sabbath previous to the Convention, so as to forward their contributions to the committee by their delegates. Let the Pastors of the churches give notice of this on the previous Lord's day, and in such of our churches as are without a pastor, the Deacons or other influential brethren can attend to this matter. Delays are dangerous, and not unfrequently involve ourselves and others in troubles and anxieties which could be otherwise easily avoided, and while we would recommend all to pray fervently, deliberate slowly, resolve firmly, and adhere tenaciously; let us, at the same time, execute promptly, remembering that despatch is the life of business, procrastination the thief of time.

ADELPHOS.

GREAT STORM AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—On Friday last we experienced a very heavy storm of rain, which, in the evening, was accompanied by a strong gale of wind from the North-East. The wind continued to blow with great violence until Sunday night. We have heard of no extensive damage having been sustained in this City or vicinity, but learn that in some sections of the Province the destruction of property has been very great, particularly between this and the Bend of Peticodiac. The effects of the storm will be a serious loss to many of the Farmers, who had their hay still remaining out, particularly on the marshes between Hampton and the Valley, which were completely flooded, and where there are hundreds of tons of Hay lost. The River Peticodiac had risen higher on Saturday last, than had been remembered for many years and considerable quantities of timber were drifting down the current. Many of the smaller bridges between Hampton and the Bend were so damaged by the streams as to render them impassable for a few days, until the necessary repairs can be made.—*New Brunswick.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A meeting was held at St. Andrews on Saturday last. L. R. Darrow, Esq. of New York, was present, and made some favorable statements respecting the line of Magnetic Telegraph now in course of construction between Portland and Calais, eventually to connect with Halifax, N. S. A Committee was appointed to receive subscriptions for the line between the latter places.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

FREDERICTON, 14th August, 1848.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned Promotions, &c.:

New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.—Captain S. K. Foster to be Major vice Nicholson, deceased, dated 18th August, 1848. To be Captains—J. Messinett, Vice Mowatt, resigned, 10th Aug. 1848; Wm. Wright, vice Foster promoted 11th do.; C. C. Steward, vice Hughson, resigned, 12th do. To be 1st Lieutenant—2d Lieut. R. Reed, vice Wright, promoted, 11th do. To be 2d Lieut.—Charles H. Connell, gent. vice W. I. Bedell, promoted, 10th do.; James G. Melick, vice Durant, promoted, 11th do.; John R. Marshall, vice Reed, promoted, 12th do.; Robert Sweet, 13th do.

Lieutenant Thomas M'Avity to be captain of the Rifle Company, St. John City Light Infantry, vice J. W. McLeod, removed from the Company.
By Command, GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

From all we can learn, we believe the Potato disease will not be half so dangerous as was apprehended a week ago. We are led to this conclusion from the fact, that those vines which were first infected, yet retain a great portion of their growth and vigour. The blight indeed appears to be very capricious, as may be seen from several fields in the vicinity of Fredericton, where a scattered spot here and there may be seen infected, and all the rest green around them.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

ACCIDENT.—Three Soldiers were severely injured, yesterday, on the Citadel, by the fall of a mound of earth, which they were excavating. The poor fellows were employed in leveling the surface of the citadel, and to save labour undertook to undermine, instead of cutting down the mound, which fell and buried them underneath before they were aware of their danger. One had his legs broken, so that the immediate amputation of both was unavoidable; and the other two received such severe injury that their recovery is considered impossible.—*Halifax Recorder.*

It is whispered that Lord Elgin will resign his office in this Colony, and return home before Christmas. The bad state of the health of the Comptroller is given as the reason.—*Montreal Transcript.*

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN ALBANY.—By papers received by the Senator, last evening we are placed in possession of the particulars of an extensive conflagration which occurred in Albany on Thursday and Friday last, by which nearly 400 buildings, have been destroyed, together with about \$3,000,000 worth of property. We copy the following from a New York paper.

Our city is literally destitute. The fire broke out yesterday in a stable in rear of Albion Hotel, corner of Broadway and Herkimer-st., and has destroyed between 40 and 50 acres of the densest of the business-part of the city.

The fire was not quenched until 5 o'clock this afternoon, then only by a shift of wind and drenching rain.

The area of the fire includes Twenty blocks of stores, obliterating the outlines of streets, &c.

Broadway from the intersection of Herkimer, to the south corner of Hudson on the west, and to Van Schaaks Variety Store on the east side, nearly half a mile is, with all its structures and stores, including the Eagle Tavern, the Townsend House, and the United States Hotel level with the earth.

From Broadway to the river, including the ranges of lofty stores on Quay-street, throughout nearly the entire space above mentioned, all is a heap of ruins!

All the cross streets leading into Herkimer, Broadway, Lydius, Hamilton, Division and Hudson, west as far as Darius and Union-streets, are swept away, while the cylinders flying North, set fire to and destroyed the magnificent Columbia street Market.

The scene of the most striking character is one of absolute desolation at the Pier. Scarcely a vestige of it remains. Throughout the entire length, from Hamilton-street to the cut opposite the Boston, it is entirely consumed including the Wharves warehouses, nearly all the shipping inside the basin and outside the Pier, towboats, 50 barges, Canal-boats, 55; house floating warehousearks, with all their valuable and vast contents of goods and produce the three bridges at Columbia, Hamilton and State, Lumber Yards, Flour stores, in short every thing that floated or teemed with life and value in that great mart yesterday morning.

All the insurance Companies are quite or nearly ruined!

DISASTROUS FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Last evening, about half-past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the fourth story of the Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, which burned so fiercely and rapidly, that in a short time the whole of the extensive edifice was menaced with destruction, and notwithstanding the alarm was promptly given, and promptly responded to by the firemen, much valuable property was destroyed. The building was situated on the east side of Franklin Place, a short distance above Chesnut street, and the narrowness of the alley prevented the fireman for operating as actively as would have been beneficial. The fourth story was totally unoccupied, being used, one division as a store room for lumber, and the other being to rent. It was in one of these rooms that the fire originated, doubtless, the work of the incendiary, as the establishment was closed at an early hour in the evening, and this story was used for folding and packing the weekly paper published here, *Alexander's Express Messenger*, the whole establishment belonging to Col. Alexander, the veteran newspaper publisher. In the third story there were also several valuable hydraulic and other presses, besides a store room full of valuable wood cuts and saleable books, and the mail books of the newspaper, and business books of the establishment. These being in a fire-proof, were soon saved. The second story was used as the composing room of the paper and the job printing office. The first story was the celebrated Head-Quarters. The third and fourth stories were greatly damaged, and the whole building much injured. Col. Alexander's establishment was burnt out some time ago, and he had scarcely recovered from the derangement of his business, when this new shock fell upon him. We believe him to be insured to the amount of his loss, although we are not certain. The building is owned by Mr. Winebrenner, of the late firm of Robb, Winebrenner & Co. He is doubtless insured.—*Phila North American.*

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—By an arrival from Yucatan we have Campeachy advices to the 5th instant. The whites have defeated the Indians in several engagements, and most of the towns that had been captured by them have been recovered and the Indians driven off.

There was an arrival from Vera Cruz on the 15th, bringing accounts to the 3d inst. The revolutionary attempt of Paredes had been completely suppressed. The Indians have been disarmed, and an amnesty declared to the prisoners of war, who have been discharged, after pledging themselves to support the government.

Most of the Americans left in Mexico at the departure of our forces have since gone to Yucatan to aid in the contest with the Indians.

As to commercial matters the cotton market is without activity, and the flour market is also quiet. The city remains healthy.

FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans has arrived since our last publication, having left Vera Cruz on the 2d inst. By her we have papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult.—two days later. There is little in them of general interest. Paredes has not yet been taken, and the government is urged, to recall Bustamente, that an inquiry may be instituted as to why Paredes was suffered to escape—whether it was the fault of the commander-in-chief or his subordinates.

The press is demanding the attention of Congress to the absolute necessity of inviting the most extensive colonization into the country with the view of protecting it from further encroachments from the North. To promote immigration, it is insisted that religious toleration must be at once conceded in full. Mexican journalists appear to be thoroughly awake to the danger, to which their nationality is exposed by their juxtaposition with our more intelligent, industrious, and enterprising people. The very name of Mexico will be obliterated, they urge, by the tide of civilization, unless their government arouses and enacts such reforms as are called for by the spirit of the age.—*N. O. Pic Aug. 8th.*

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The first session of the thirtieth Congress of United States adjourned, *sine die*, pursuant to resolution, yesterday at twelve o'clock, for which act of mercy we are only thankful.

The session just passed has been of long duration than any that has been held in this country since the formation of our government. Throughout the first part of it, Washington was extremely dull. For a long time there was nothing to disturb the general ennui which prevailed, but the ratification of the treaty concluded by Nicholas P. Trist, on his own hook, in the freest, easiest, and most independent manner possible, and for which meritorious act, he returned a prisoner to the United States. By and by, the members became excited on the question of extending slavery to the acquired territories of New Mexico and California, as well as to Oregon; which after a long and exciting discussion, as regards the two first named regions, ended in an abortion, in every point of view. But if Congress was dull in the commencement, and lagged a little in the middle, the members made up for lost time towards the conclusion. The last few days of the session made amends, in excitement, for the languor of the first part.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NASSAU, N. P.—SUSPECTED PIRATE.—Papers to the 5th inst. have been received. The anniversary of the emancipation of slavery in the British West India Islands, was celebrated on the 1st inst.

The inhabitants of Nassau were a little frightened by the appearance of a Spanish brig which they supposed to be a pirate; a government schooner, having on board a large crew, and the Governor of the Island, sailed in pursuit. It was discovered that she was a vessel of war, and had no design whatever upon the peaceable people.—*Boston Mail.*

RIOT.—A desperate riot occurred at Waterloo, Ill. on the day of the election, between parties of Germans and Americans. The cause of the quarrel is not stated, but it is said that three Germans and two Americans are so badly bruised that they cannot recover. The Germans then stoned the stores of the Americans, and drove them out of town.—*Id.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.—By an arrival from Vera Cruz we have advices to the 3d inst.—The revolution has been suppressed in Mexico the Indians disarmed, and the prisoners discharged on pledging themselves to support the government. Most of the Americans remaining in Mexico had gone to Yucatan for the purpose of aiding in subduing the refractory Indians in that State.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN STOUGHTON.—THE TOWN HOUSE BURNT.—About half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire commenced in the stable of Mr. Capen, at Stoughton, in the rear of the hotel kept by him. The stable and contents, of hay and grain, were consumed. The fire then communicated to the new and elegant town house, and thence to dwelling-house, consisting of two tenements, all of which were destroyed. All the buildings were insured. Mr. Capen's hotel and Universalist meeting house narrowly escaped destruction from the fire.—*Boston Traveller, Aug. 16.*

PERNAMBUCO, July 7.—Our city has been in a most disorderly state during the past month, in consequence of a strong antipathy existing against the Portuguese traders. This has been quelled by the interposition of a strong military force—still, we are far from being in a tranquil condition. The different consuls have requested our Minister at Rio de Janeiro to despatch immediately the men-of-war on that station, and we hope soon to see our flag flying off that port.

THE WINNEBAGOES.—We are informed by Capt. Monfort, of the steamer Senator, that the Winnabagoes, (which tribe are being removed by the agent of the government,) having arrived at what is called the Saux Rapid, of the Mississippi, one hundred and thirty miles above St. Peter's, were not allowed by the Chippewas to pass—the latter alleging to the Winnabagoes that the act of Congress, or treaty, by which

their lands were purchased, and their removal authorized, had been rendered null, by the non-compliance on the part of the government agent with its provisions.

At all events the Winnabagos, from the above or some other cause, had come to a dead halt, and manifested very little inclination to proceed farther, but rather seemed desirous to retire to their hunting grounds in Wisconsin. *St. Louis Republican, Aug. 2.*

From the Reflector & Watchman

The Shorter Catechism.

BAPTISM AND CIRCUMCISION.—*Pedo-Baptist's Cry.*

Q. Did baptism come in the room of circumcision?

A. It did.

Q. In what sense?

A. It sustains the same relation to the Christian church that circumcision did to the Jewish.

Q. What was that relation?

A. It was the initiatory ordinance into it.

Q. What was the nature of the Jewish church?

A. It was national and hereditary.

Q. Of whom was it composed?

A. Of the whole Jewish nation.

Q. Who, by birthright, were entitled to its privileges?

A. All who were born of Jewish parents.

Q. Who then were the proper subjects of circumcision?

A. All the natural children, or descendants of Abraham.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Q. What is the nature of the Christian church?

A. It is spiritual.

Q. Of whom is it composed?

A. Of the spiritual children of Abraham.

Q. Who are the spiritual children of Abraham?

A. Not the natural children of believers; but those who are partakers of the faith of Abraham.

Gal. 3: 7; "They which are of faith, the same are the children of Abraham." Gal. 3: 29; "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise."

Q. Who, then, by birthright, are entitled to the privileges of the Christian Church?

A. Those who are born of the spirit. 1 John 4: 1; "Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ, is born of God."

Q. Who, then, are the proper subjects of baptism?

A. Those who are the children of God by faith in his Son. Gal. 3: 26, 27; "For ye are all the children of God, by faith in Christ Jesus. For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ."

Q. What then is the argument, from the analogy between baptism and circumcision?

A. In favour of the baptism of believers only.

E. G. S.

Christ our Righteousness.

Chalmers' Lectures on Romans, abound in evangelical sentiment and just discrimination. We extract the following from the 78th lecture where he thus speaks of Christ as made the righteousness of the believer:—

"For Christ is the end of the law, for righteousness to every one that believeth." There is one obvious sense in which Christ is the end of the law; and that is when the law viewed as a school-master brings us to the conclusion, as to its last lesson, that Christ is our only refuge our only righteousness—thereby shutting us up into the faith. But this is not the sort of end which is meant here. We should have a more precise understanding of the verse by taking the word end as equivalent to purpose—and that a purpose to which the law was fitted to serve not merely after it was broken; but at the time of its original institution, and when it was first set up for the moral government of men. Now that the law has been violated, and we are the outcasts of its rightful condemnation it is good to be schooled by it into the lesson that Christ is our only hiding place in whom there is no condemnation; and thus to make Christ the end or the final landing-place of that educational process through which we are conducted, when studying the high precepts and authority of the law, and our own immeasurable distance and deficiency therefrom.

It is not thus, however, that this verse is to be understood; and for the right determination of what it signifies, we shall go back to one of the purposes for which the law was given at the time of its first institution—a purpose to be gained, not after the breaking of it, but which would have been gained by the keeping of it. One of these purposes was to secure the moral rightness of man's character and conduct. But another of these purposes was to secure to him a legal right to eternal life. The one was the end of the law for his personal holiness. The other was the end of the law for his judicial righteousness; and this is what we hold to be precisely the end of the law for righteousness in our text. Its direct and primary object was that man should be justified by his obedience thereto; but man falling short of this object or end by falling short of perfect obedience, can only now obtain it in Christ, in whom alone we have righteousness, even a part and an interest in that everlasting righteousness which He hath brought in by His obedience—which righteousness, with all its associated privileges and rewards, is unto all and upon all who believe: It is the merit of His obedience imputed unto us and made ours by faith, which forms our right or title-deed of entry into the kingdom of heaven. He is the Lord our righteousness; and in receiving Him we receive that righteousness which it was the end of the law to have secured for us had it been by us fulfilled; but which we in vain seek by the law, now that it has been broken.