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what is most *unlike* himself and most counter to his desires. There is no such thing as being on *middle ground*, between a friendly and hostile position to Christ. Nor can we escape the conclusion, too, that there is nothing that a bad mind so hates as Christianity, because it is *so good* as to stand at the apex of all moral perfection, their very moral antipodes. No thoughtful and honest mind can deny that there is a *susceptibility* in every human soul of sinking to the lowest conceivable point of *moral depression*; a *possibility* conceivable of taking on the features or form of the *worst conceivable* being. How does any man *know* but what this *possibility* of his nature may be his own *experience*? If in our senses, we of course brace ourselves against it, and the thought must horrify us. But is any but the devout Christian really *strong against it*? And are not all others, *ex necessitate rei*, slowly gravitating towards that bottomless pit? Decided piety alone, faith in Christ alone, can prevent the *evil tendencies* inhabiting us, that point and drag downward eternally, from *taking effect in us*. Is it safe to think otherwise?

THOUGHTS FOR TEMPTED SOULS.

The beauty of Christianity is this, that the *whole stands sponsor for every part*, and one part is linked on, vitally and indissolubly, with all the rest. At *any point*, therefore, lay hold with *one faith*, and you grasp the mighty *tout ensemble*. Catch hold of the skirts of God's eternal garment of truth at any point, even at the hem, and *hold on*, and you are *safe*. With any particle of the New Testament truth *really in my hand*, I cannot sink without dragging down with me the very pillars of the universe: the very throne of eternal love and life must give way first. In the gospel God gives poor men a *prop to lean upon*, "his own *eternal thoughts*," and even Himself. "Children," said father Luther, "I do not leave behind to you *riches*, but a *rich God*." If all the words of Jesus Christ are not reliable and trust-worthy to the full extent of any possible *soul-pressure*, then *none* are, and we have no *ground whatever to stand upon* as religious beings responsibly related to the eternal government of God. And if we cannot plead before God what we can understand of *encouragement* in the Scriptures, then we need not fear what we there understand of *danger* or *woe* to beings in our case. The ways of God with man are as various as the persons and characters of men. It may be necessary to lead one to heaven hanging over a precipice all the way, and that by a thread even on the point of breaking. No doubt all the saints will have a great many hair-breadth escapes from hell to speak of, or to remember hereafter. We must be kept awake somehow or another.—The serpent's head in us must be *bruised over again by us every day*, or it will come to life again. Rather, it never dies until the flesh dies. And the pious man always feels that the *rinners* of sin, the *enmity* of the serpent is in him; and I am disposed to think the *less* of the old Adam is left, the more lively and malignant this diminishing residuum is. Its wrath is roused as its time grows shorter. The element of *good* always *stirs up* the antagonist element of *evil*. Evil never shows itself very *positively*, except as good first draws its lines of light *distinctly and boldly*. All colors are alike in the dark. Be not cast down then if evil thoughts steam up* from your yet imperfect heart, fellow-disciple. Only be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might, and all will be well.

* Vide John Newton's letters.

[From the Puritan Recorder.]

To the Man that I saw Asleep in our Church last Sunday.

[N. B.—It will be noticed this epistle is for his private eye.]

MY DEAR SIR:—I was greatly interested in you the last Lord's day, more, perhaps, than I ought to have been. But I could hardly help it. There always was something extremely curious to me in the look of a man "asleep in meeting."

Such a train of thought as this will rush through my mind—"I wonder what this man comes to church for? isn't his bed at home a good one? or doesn't he like the name of staying at home to sleep on Sunday? Does he imagine that he really secures the object of church-going when he nods through the service so?"

Then my thoughts take another track, and I say, "what can be the reason that slumber overcomes him to-day of all other days, and

here of all other places? I have seen him in town-meeting several times, but I never saw him asleep there. I have seen him in the houses of his neighbours, but he did not fall asleep in their parlours. What is the reason that he is "taken ere he is aware, in the house of God only?"

All this I can hardly put out of my mind when I look at you, my dear Sir,—and then I try to excuse you. I say to myself, "Perhaps his pursuits are such that he is not inured to intellectual exercises. Certainly his intellectual nature did not appear in the ascendant when I saw him with his lips apart, his head thrown back, his eyes shut, and his breast heaving and falling like the ripples of a gentle pool?" But then I can hardly avoid answering to myself—"would he not do better to be accustomed to reading and thinking, whatever his occupation?"

Then I think again, "Perhaps he ate too large a dinner?" Yes, perhaps he did. I have known men to do such things on Sundays as much as on other days.

"Perhaps the house of worship was ill ventilated." Many are—pity 'tis, 'tis true. It is shameful that, when there is so much fresh air circulating around all the globe, we cannot have enough of it in the house of God, especially one day in seven. If it were the fault of the edifice, then there was the more excuse for the sleeper. But have not I seen him keep awake in some other rooms as badly ventilated as this?

Lastly, excuse me, dear sir, I found myself saying, "Perhaps this man has not much spiritual interest in religious privileges." Certainly one might not unnaturally think so who saw you in the middle of the hour allotted to worship. It was not a long service, and you, if I am not much deceived, were fast asleep! "What! could ye not watch one hour?" were words which would return to my mind.

Allow me to express the wish, dear sir, that if you can make it convenient, you will not go to sleep again in our church, unless you will take a seat where you shall be out of our sight—in the back row of slips, for example—but then the minister would see you there, and would not be much animated by the spectacle either, I fear.

My friend, believe me, you look better awake. And then I cannot keep the children from exclaiming at the family table, the moment any allusion is made to the church service, "O, father, did you see Mr. — asleep? how queer he looked!" Now if you could manage to keep awake it would be better for us, and perhaps not the worse for yourself. Accept, my dear sir, the best wishes of

Your's respectfully, ANTI-SOMNUS.

Romanism in India.

I should be false to my trust if I did not say that in British India, one of the worst enemies the missionaries had to contend with was the Church of Rome. I say it soberly and solemnly, Rome is making immense efforts to take possession of the land; where we number our three bishops, Rome numbers her twenty; where we number our three hundred priests and deacons, Rome numbers her three thousand; where we number our thousands of teachers and followers, Rome numbers her hundred of thousands. Rome must be grappled with, or she will overrun the whole land. It is not that our missionaries are devoted to the cause entrusted to them; but what can they do amongst one hundred and thirty millions of natives, and such an army of Romish emissaries?—Bishop of Madras.

ENGLISH MAIL.

[From the Morning News.]

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA!

The Royal Mail Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning; and the Express for this City arrived last night at about half-past 9 o'clock. The following abstract of the news we make from the European Times of the 13th inst.

STATE OF TRADE.—If we except the great excitement which has prevailed in the Cotton Market, business during the past week has not been active.

The Produce Markets, both here and in London, continue to receive large supplies, and for most descriptions of goods there has been a moderate enquiry.

The Corn Markets are firmer, and prices, if any thing, have an advancing tendency; nevertheless the transactions going forward are by no means extensive.

In cured provisions a moderate amount of business has been transacted, prices of most articles being firm.

There is considerable steadiness in the Iron Trade.

From the manufacturing districts we have accounts which state that in and around Manchester, a healthy trade prevails.

The Money Market is liberally supplied, and the rate of interest easy.

COTTON MARKET.—Throughout the week the Cotton Market has been much excited.

On Monday when the Europa's advices were known, prices immediately advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., and both spinners and speculators purchased to a large extent.

Tuesday was a holiday at all the public offices; and on Wednesday when the market re-opened, the buying was as brisk as ever, 30,000 bales having changed hands.

On Thursday the sales were 20,000, and yesterday a large business was transacted at very full prices, which are now $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., dearer than on this day week.

The sales of the week extend to 116,770 bales, of which speculators have taken 48,000 and exporters 17,000 bales, leaving the trade 66,000 bales.

FLOUR MARKET.—Flour is not much altered in value, being quoted at 23s. 6d. for Western Canal and Philadelphia, 19s. to 21s. for New Western, 24s. for Baltimore, and 25s. per barrel for Ohio.

Old Sour Flour is worth 21s. to 21s. 6d. per barrel.

Wheat is held at 4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. per bush. At present there is no Indian Meal on the market.

IRELAND.—It would seem, from passing events in Ireland, that the political excitement of that country is reviving. Conciliation hall has once more been opened; letters of adhesion, as of old, have been read from the chair, and £25 5s. of "rent" has been collected.

As the grain throughout Ireland seems now to be completely gathered in, we have fewer reports of the system of corn-plundering; but the origin of the evil continues, and until dealt with in some spirit of inexorable justice to both the antagonistic parties, binding each to the strict performance of their duties as well as their rights we cannot hope that these predial disturbances will cease and be banished altogether from the land.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The cheering news which we communicated last week respecting the probable safety of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions, who have been ice bound for years in the Arctic seas has been everywhere productive of delight. Whatever may be thought of the practical benefit likely to result from the many attempts which have been made to explore the north-west passage, the deepest interest and the highest admiration must ever attach to the conduct of men who peril life in the pursuit of science, and endure excessive privations even when most successful.

There seems to be something stronger than presumption—almost a moral certainty that our gallant countrymen still survive in the inhospitable precincts of Prince Regent's Inlet.

CONTINENTAL.—Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia upon the appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, we have numberless reports respecting the probabilities of the issue; but, in point of fact, the whole case is suspended until the resolution of the Emperor and his Imperial Council shall become known.

The greatest activity has prevailed in the sending of couriers to and from all the principal courts of Europe; but the general firmness of the public funds indicates that the prevailing opinion is, that no serious results will arise.

FRANCE.—The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of France, since its re-assembling, instead of furnishing scenes of interest or excitement has been up to this time singularly dull and unattractive.

The completion of the Louvre, the dowry of the Duchess of Orleans, an abortive attempt of Jerome Bonaparte to procure an amnesty for the political offenders of last year, with a reversal of the decrees which banish the Bourbons and the Orleans families from France, have been the chief points of discussion.

It is gratifying to announce the continued decrease of the cholera, more especially in London and Liverpool districts. The daily returns for London were stated to be about fifty to sixty deaths from cholera, and about thirty from diarrhoea. In Liverpool, from ten to twenty. The daily deaths from cholera reported in other parts of England, amount to three or four hundred; in Scotland, they are about fifty.—In Wolverhampton, Dudley, Man-

chester and Hitchin, the disease still lingers. The total deaths from cholera in England, from 17th September, 1848, to 1st October, 1849, were 14,170, whereof 18,007 have happened since the 17th of June last. This frightful mortality is in addition to the ordinary mortality from other causes.

The Milan Gazette of the 19th of September announces the death of the celebrated painter, Bellotto, on the borders of the lake of Como. He was the author of the picture of the "Universal Deluge."

A mass of the private correspondence of Calvin has been discovered in one of the French libraries and is about to be published.

Major Generals Gabriel and Goldie have been placed on the list of General Officers, receiving the gratified pay of 25s. per diem. The latter gallant officer commanded the 11th Regiment, when it marched in 1835 from New Brunswick to Canada.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The extensive quadrangle formed in Buckingham Palace, by the erection of the east wing, is by the express command of her Majesty, to be entirely covered with india-rubber paving, which prevents the noise of rattling wheels. The quadrangle contains ample room for the inspection of a squadron of horse or a battalion of infantry.

A BOLD SEA CAPTAIN.—The Port Adelaide Observer, of March 31, records the arrival in that colony of a ketch, of no more than fifty-eight tons, called the Bountiful, of Swansea, which safely arrived out from "Old England," after a passage of some six months. They must have been venturesome spirits who ploughed the ocean in so small a craft.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.—From an analysis of recent returns of rail roads in Great Britain and Ireland, it appears that the number of miles of rail road open for use, on the 30th of June last, was 5,447. The number of passengers conveyed during the preceding half year was 23,761,895. The number of persons killed on the railroads during that period was 96, and of persons injured 78. Of the persons killed, 42 were passengers, 5 of whom were killed from causes beyond their own control, and 7 in consequence of their own misconduct, or want of caution. Of the other persons killed, 54 were persons in the employ of the railway companies or of contractors, and 21 were trespassers or persons in no way connected with the rail roads, who lost their lives in consequence of improperly crossing or standing on the tracks.

THE DOVER AND CALAIS TELEGRAPH.—The projectors of the line of Telegraph across the British Channel, at Dover and Calais, for uniting the wires which lead from London to Paris, have encountered an obstacle more formidable even than the anchors of the shipping. It is the dredging machines of the oyster boats. This fishing is carried on at that place, by great numbers of dredging boats, which drag up hundreds of oysters at a draft. It is found difficult to protect the electric wire, extended across the bottom of this channel, so as to secure it against being broken by these dredging machines. It is anticipated, however, that some method will be devised of overcoming the obstacle.

The following highly important Circular was issued from the Treasury Department at Washington on the 15th instant. This new privilege opened to British shipping, if not interfered with by the American Congress during its next session, cannot but prove highly advantageous to the commercial interests of these Provinces. Our vessels will now enjoy a share of the carrying trade between the United States and all other parts of the world.

To the Custom House Collectors.

In consequence of questions submitted by merchants and others, asking, in consideration of the recent alterations of the British Navigation Laws, on what footing the commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain will be placed on and after the first of January next—the day on which the recent act of the British Parliament goes into operation—the Department deems it expedient, at this time, to issue the following general instructions for the information of the officers of the customs and others interested:—

First.—In consequence of the alterations of the British Navigation Laws above referred to, British vessels from British or other foreign ports will (under existing laws) after the first of January next, be allowed to enter in our ports with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world.

Secondly.—Such vessels and their cargoes will be admitted, from and after the date before mentioned, on the same terms as to duties, imposts and charges, as vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

WM. M. MEREDITH,

Sec'y of the Treasury.

SUGAR.—It is estimated that the exports of sugar from Cuba, for 1850, if nothing occurs to injure the crop between this and the early part of December, will be equal to 1,500,000 boxes, worth, at present rates, (molasses included) about \$33,000,000. The largest crop ever exported hitherto, was in 1847, amounting to near 1,300,000 boxes; since which date, the cultivation has been increased, and the present season has been uncommonly good.—[N. O. Com. Bulletin, 4th.]

OUR TRADE WITH NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c.—On Saturday, the British schr. Cuba cleared at this port for St. John, N. B., with a miscellaneous cargo valued at \$7000. Of this, about \$6000 was of domestic products, including 1800 gallons New-England Rum, &c.—The same day, the schr. Sarah Jane cleared for St. Peters, Miq., with a cargo valued at \$5500.—[Boston Traveller.]

LARGEST SON OF TEMPERANCE IN THE WORLD.—At Philadelphia, on Monday evening, 8th inst. Mr. Robert Hales, the Giant, who has been exhibiting at Barnum's Museum for some time past, was initiated into the Order of the Sons of Temperance, taking the pledge in Chrystal Fount Division. The meeting of the Division, on the occasion, was very large, and the proceedings exceedingly interesting.

The friends of Temperance in Boston have determined to raise a subscription towards liquidating the debt of £30,000 which Father Matthew has incurred at home in sustaining the cause of Temperance.

SWEET POTATOS.—Five thousand three hundred and eighty-seven barrels Sweet Potatoes arrived at Boston in three days last week, from the South.