

money is not so plenty as it has been, and therefore demanding more time and labour to collect.—The destitution of our scattered and untutored churches, and the influence which they are exerting on the communities where they are situated, forbid us to retire from a work in connexion with which sacrifice should be our glory, because the more we suffer in promoting the cause of truth, the more we imitate Him who though he was rich, for our sake became poor.—The consciousness of the truth and primitiveness of our sentiments, and the attention which they are in this day receiving from other christians who heretofore have repudiated the idea of finding such principles in the word of God, should influence us to put forth efforts worthy of the eventful times in which we live—the success which has attended our feeble exertions, and the humiliating consciousness that they might have been four-fold more, and far more effectually done, ought to awaken in us a spirit of holy emulation to redeem the present hour, with the determination to enlarge the sphere of our operations in the place of cringing to the influence of an all-consuming selfishness. If we then as Churches of the Saints wish to have a share in extending the kingdom of our Lord, and to see the inhabitants of these Provinces embracing the whole truth as taught and practised by the Apostles and the ancient churches, our own zeal and practice must be in harmony with our professions of love to Christ, and to the souls of men. The constant proclamation of “sound doctrines” on the part of the ministry, and their dissertations on practical religion, will exert but little influence on the spirits of men devoted to the world, the flesh, and the devil, while the selfishness and worldliness of professors will present so formidable an obstacle to the practice of those things which are lovely and of good report; for those who are without are more affected by the consistency of Christians, than they are by the soundness of their creed. It has been remarked, to the writer, by one who had an opportunity of knowing, “that during the extensive revivals which took place in the New England States from 1839 to 1842, those churches which were the most active and liberal towards the Missionary cause received the largest number of young converts.” The most likely way of securing large contributions to the Foreign Mission whose claims at this time are beyond dispute, is to have our Home field well cultivated.

Although not of opinion that any plan which we can offer will at all compare in promoting the interest of our financial affairs with an efficient Agency, yet is the best for economy and immediate effect which we can suggest under existing circumstances.

1st. We recommend that such of our Ministers as live sufficiently contiguous to each other, (say those of every County) should form themselves into a Financial Deputation to visit the churches within their district, and advocate the claims of the Union. These visitations should be commenced with as little delay as possible. Why should not every church in connection with our body in this Province be visited during the present month? Let the Pastors and Deacons of our churches, but throw their influence and exertion into the work, and others will not be wanting in zeal, and liberality, for most generally, where they have identified themselves with these objects the work has succeeded. If every church were thus visited by one, or more neighbouring ministers, the gospel would be preached, the spirits of the people would be revived, and their missionary zeal would receive an impetus which would give new life to christian benevolence.

2nd. Where money cannot be obtained, and persons willing “to give as the Lord prospered them” of such as they have, let such articles of domestic industry be deposited with some responsible individual who will forward the same to Saint John, where friends will dispose of them for the benefit of the Society. Our Lord is not a hard Master, reaping where he has not sown, or gathering where he has not strawed, but will only expect from us such as he has given, and who will deny him this?

This plan if adopted will supercede the labours, and expense of an agent, which if the work is equally well done, is surely an object. The writer is informed that the Ministers in the County in which he resides are talking of making a simultaneous effort of this nature. What other County will try the practicability of our plan?

What real practical good can arise from the Association of Churches if they lose sight of

co-operation in sending the gospel to the destitute. Though friendship among the churches will be cultivated, and interchange of christian sentiments greatly appreciated by those who attend these yearly convocations, yet the primary object of such a combination was to accomplish unitedly what no one church could attempt alone. But let our church cease to make provision for this lawful Union in sending the gospel “to the region beyond,” and we shall remove the very ground by which we could consistently say “Thy kingdom come,” and Ichobad will be engraved on our walls.

June 2, 1840. ADELPHOS.

SIXTY MILLIONS!—HOW TO SAVE IT.

BY THE REV. NEWMAN HALL, B. A.

While listening to the low state of the funds of the British Missions, and the difficulty of raising the few thousands which are required for their working, I thought of the great things which could be done with the money which this country annually expends in strong drink, and I made this calculation—

The money thus expended in a single year would provide:—200 Hospitals at £20,000 each, 12,000 chapels at £2,000 each, 10,000 Schools at \$600 each, 2,000 Mechanics' Institutions and Lecture Halls at £2,000 each, 25,000 Almshouses at £200 each, 1,000 Baths at £2,000 each, 2,000 Libraries at £500 each, 200 Public Parks at £5,000 each; give 400,000 poor families £10 each, and present a new Bible to every man, woman, and child in Great Britain. Or it would supply every human being on the globe with a Bible. Or it would every year support 200,000 Missionaries (which would be about one to every 3,000 adult heathen) at £200 each, 2,000 Superannuated Labourers at £100 each, 100,000 Schoolmasters at £100 each; build 2,000 Chapels at £2,000 each, build 2,000 Schools at £500 each; give to 50,000 Widows, each 5s. a week; issue 50,000 Bibles every day at 1s. 6d. each; and 100,000 Tracts every day at 4s. per hundred; and present to 192,815 poor families £10 each on Christmas Day.

So that the money spent in Great Britain alone, for strong drink, would, as far as outward ministry is concerned, evangelize the world—besides providing largely for temporal distress.

Christians! Can you, after reading the above, look forward to the Day of Judgment without alarm? Millions have already proved, that they have better health without even the moderate use of these drinks. The testimony of our Judges shows that three-fourths of the crime in our lands results from them; and the history of our churches presents a lamentable list of backsliders they have occasioned. Does it not, therefore, become the solemn duty of every Christian to abandon and discountenance their use?

British Christians present annually sixty million pounds at the shrine of Bacchus, and only half a million for evangelizing the world.—[Selected for the Visitor.]

ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the New-Brunswick Extra of Wednesday.]

The Navigation Question settled—Shooting at the Queen—Alarming State of Affairs in Ireland—Important from India—Critical State of France—Danger of a General War, &c. &c. &c.

The Royal Mail steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday, in a little less than 10 days from Liverpool, bringing 57 passengers—4 for Halifax, among whom was Mr. John Owens, of this city.

The Horse Express for the Associated Press arrived at Digby Gut at 10 P. M., and the steamer *Herald* reached her wharf a few minutes before six this morning, having made the passage from the Gut in a little less than 7½ hours.

The news both from Great Britain and the Continent will be found of much interest.

The feeling in commercial circles has not improved. The political aspect of affairs on the Continent tends greatly to retard the progress of trade. The Cotton market is very tame, and prices rather in favour of the buyer.

The market for Breadstuffs both at Liverpool and London has been quiet, but on the whole steady, during the week. The demand for Indian Corn has improved, and at some further advance, the currency being from 33s. for white up to 36s. per quarter for prime yellow, and the latter was generally held at 6d. per quarter higher. The demand for Flour is moderate but steady at 23s. to 23s. 6d. for

Western Canal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, while prime Ohio has been sold at 25s. per barrel.

The weather is all that the agriculturist can wish, and the young crops are of the most promising character.

An improvement has taken place in the demand for British Securities. Discounts continue easy, with an abundant supply of cash.

The Bank of England returns have resumed their ordinary character. Money continues easy; and the English Funds, notwithstanding an alarming fall which has taken place in the French Securities, are remarkably well sustained.

The deplorable destitution which has so long prevailed in Ireland goes on increasing, and the general Relief Committee in Dublin has made a public appeal to the untiring beneficence of the British public, once more to relieve the people in the south and western districts from the complication of human suffering which is depopulating the country.

Father Matthew sailed on the 24th May for New York, in the packet ship *Ashburton*.

Affairs on the Continent are daily assuming a more threatening attitude, and the danger of a general war is more imminent than ever.

The Hungarians are said to have defeated both the Russians and Austrians.

The Emperor of Austria passed through Breslau on the night of the 20th, on his way to Warsaw, to meet the Emperor of Russia, who has already arrived there. He was preceded by General Berg.

Nothing of any importance has happened at Rome, which is still said to be well prepared for defence; and no further hostilities have occurred between the French and Romans.

FIRING AT THE QUEEN.—Another outrage has been perpetrated against the person of our beloved Queen. A man named Hamilton, born in Adare, county of Limerick, fired a pistol at her Majesty, as she rode in her carriage with her children on Saturday last, on Constitution-hill, shortly after holding the drawing-room in celebration of her birth-day. It has been ascertained that the pistol was not loaded with ball or any missile, but that the object of the ruffian was mainly “to get himself talked about.”

Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P., has been for some time past labouring under severe indisposition, arising from an attack of water on the chest.

The Marquis of Sligo has been appointed to succeed Lord Harris as Governor of Trinidad.

THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

As we anticipated, the British Parliament is not in such a violent hurry to take up the affair of the Canadian quarrel. The news brought by the “*Cambria*,” embracing all the intelligence up to the 8th of May from Montreal, has left the impression in England that the excited party will speedily allow their feelings to settle down, and will perceive the enormous mistake they have made in fastening upon Lord Elgin the political crime which has been committed by a constitutional majority in colonial Parliament assembled.—Having had some experience in our time how exciting the most ordinary remarks are, in a small community where local animosity exists to a morbid and mischievous extent, we designedly avoid from entering into the disputes of the parties, because we believe and hope that when these remarks shall reach them, the aspect of affairs will be changed, and that the high-minded men who have personally insulted Lord Elgin, finding how completely their cause, or rather their conduct, is repudiated by every party here, will endeavour to atone for their error by every means in their power. We can only assure the Canadian people that the English Parliament, encouraged by the Tory leader, the Marquis of Granby, instead of thinking of Canadian nullification, have all been thinking this week of the Derby and Epsom races; and when, next week, the question of the Navigation-laws shall be settled one way or other, we doubt not exceedingly whether Canadian politics will be seriously discussed at all, as the universal impression prevails that they, having a free and constitutional Parliament, are quite capable of settling their own affairs. The expectation which exists in some quarters that the English Government will disallow the Indemnity bill will be completely disappointed. We think we see in the fierce local meetings, which are reported at Toronto and elsewhere, some little resemblance with our own boisterous assemblies, which but too often end is nothing.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In Parliament the chief interest has been the discussion in the House of Lords on the Navigation bill; Ministers having summoned Lord Normanby from Paris, Lord Cowley from Frankfort, Lord Howard de Walden from Brussels, Lord Ponsonby from Vienna, and Lord Clarendon from Dublin, to support the measure in committee. The Derby day at Epsom races, which is a sort of national holiday, has made a broken week of the business of the House of Commons; but W. S. O'Brien, having been adjudged guilty of treason, has become “civilly dead,” and is no longer a member of the Legislature. Besides the Irish measures, to which we have adverted elsewhere, little more has been done. Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M. P. for Lambeth, has stolen a march upon the Government whipper-in, upon his motion in favour of triennial Parliaments, the numbers upon the division being—ayes, 46; noes, 41; leaving Ministers in a minority. But this “surprise” is precisely like that upon the question of the ballot last year, and is not likely to have any legislative results.

The Rate-in-Aid bill is now safe through the House of Lords, the third reading having been carried by a majority of 37 to 29. But, great as the difficulty has been to get this bill thro' both Houses, the extent of relief which it will furnish will not, we fear, embrace anything like what is absolutely necessary to prevent a frightful amount of human suffering.

The encumbered Estates bill is being pressed through the House of Commons, though Mr. J. Stuart, the member for Newark, threatens a division on the third reading. Colonel Dunne calls it an arbitrary bill, and Sir Lucius O'Brien, a conservative, gives but a qualified assent to it.

IRELAND.

Horrors accumulate in the west. Famine and disease are sweeping away the people in myriads. The Protestant clergy, joined by the Roman Catholic, implore aid for their miserable flocks; the gentry and middle classes are fast sinking to the lowest level; some affluent people hear the appeals on behalf of the utterly destitute, but their donations are instantly swallowed up, while the cries continue for “more,” “more,” and death seems the only certain means of relief.

For some weeks past a relief committee has been in operation in Dublin, but as yet the amount of subscriptions obtained is not considerable. The General Central Relief Committee for Ireland, for which the Marquis of Kildare is chairman, has been revived.

Dr. Dixon, Professor of Scripture at Maynooth, has been elected Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland.

The sale of the late Mr. O'Connell's books was commenced, in Mr. Jones's auction room, D'Olivey-street, on Tuesday at one o'clock.—Contrary to general expectation, the attendance of purchasers was extremely limited, and the prices bid for the various lots—even those to which were attached the great Irishman's autograph—were very low.

The inhabitants of Newry generally, without distinction of creed or politics, have memorialised the Lord-Lieutenant on behalf of the state prisoners. The Right Rev. Dr. Blake, foremost in every good work, signed the memorial.

FRANCE.

France is undergoing a great political crisis, upon the issue of which depends not only her own internal tranquillity, but the general peace of Europe. The success of the Mountain party in the general elections now going on, has been much greater than was anticipated. The Socialist party will muster nearly 240 strong, and the friends of order rather more than twice that number, in the new Assembly. But the friends of order comprise parties and sections of parties, opposed furiously to each other, whilst the Mountain exhibits a firm united unconquerable phalanx, bold, unscrupulous, and ready to plunge their country and all Europe into a war. The effect of the elections spreads general dismay. The funds, from the highest to the lowest point, fell more than 13 per cent. The most furious Socialists are elected, while Lamartine, Marrast, Arago, and all the party of the *National* which caused the revolution of February are thrown out.

The proceedings in the Assembly, with regard to the foreign relations of the country, are fraught with imminent danger of war.—M. Joly proposed a motion which was nothing

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