

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

For the Patriot.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The child who attends to recite scripture on the Sabbath, must spend some part of the week in preparation. This prevents him from indulging in those vicious habits which are incident to idleness; inures him to habits of study; strengthens the memory; prepares him for the dignified employments of life, and as it were, lays him under a kind of necessity of redeeming holy time. But above all, his mind is stored with a fund of useful knowledge—the knowledge of the Scriptures! Oh, invaluable treasure! which in future life may prove impregnable to the assaults of ironists, and invulnerable to the shafts of infidelity; a heavenly light to illumine his darkened way through this world of misery and gloom, and to direct his feet from a thousand besetting snares, to which he might otherwise be exposed! Divine consolation! which, if accompanied by the operations of the spirit, may prove his solace in adversity.—When misfortunes assail him, when the hand of Providence wrests from him all earthly friends and earthly joys, it may then support him, and when about to lay off the shackles of mortality, it may then prove his solace, the softest pillow of his dying bed. How immense the treasure of heavenly wealth which the scriptures contain! What knowledge so valuable!

Thus experience teaches that Sabbath Schools, if properly conducted, are preventatives of vice, and tend to the acquisition of a knowledge of the scriptures. It may be said by some, however, that the teachers of Sabbath schools are not generally adepts in theology, and therefore cannot assist children in acquiring a knowledge of the doctrines of christianity. But, be it remembered that the design of Sunday schools is not to enter into religious controversy, and explain all the dogmas which divide and agitate the christian church; No, it is their intention to instruct youth in those things that are best suited to their understandings and most likely to influence their hearts and regulate their conduct. What! because teachers cannot explain all the mysteries of the Christian religion, can they not, therefore, usefully teach children their catechisms? May they not affectionately talk to them of the worth of their souls, the necessity of piety and the way of obtaining it? Though they cannot obviate all the difficulties that may be found in the bible, yet may they not profit by encouraging children to learn, and hearing them recite portions of scripture? It is the opinion of some that to attend to these schools is a violation of the Sabbath. But if by this means multitudes are reclaimed from wickedness and made to attend to the concerns of their souls, may we not urge the plea of necessity?—“Wherefore it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day.” Parents and guardians, may not Sabbath School teachers solicit your assistance in this important work? May they not hope that you will excite your children to diligence; that you will aid by your instructions, that you will remove every obstacle that might hinder their regular attendance; and above all implore the blessing of Heaven upon their labours of love. Consider how much depends upon the religious education of your offspring. Look back on those who were actively engaged on the theatre of life when you were children. They are mostly all removed to the abodes of silence, and take no part in all the mighty bustle that agitates the busy world. You who then lisped your childish ditties, and played your gambols in the streets have now taken their places. How fleeting this state of mortality! In a few prospective years you too shall recede from the spheres you now occupy and your children succeed to all the business of life. Among them the state is to look for her future sages; among them the church is to seek the defenders of her faith. On you then depends the future prospects of your country, and of the blood-washed church of God. For “His education form the common mind,

Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined” Would you then, save our beloved country from ruin, aid in promoting the knowledge of the scriptures. But let us not confine our views to transient things of this momentary state for religion has the promise not only of this world, but also of that which is to come. Consider the bearing these instructions may have on them as immortal beings when worldly kingdoms shall be no more—when this earth itself shall undergo its dissolution, and when the sun and stars shall fade.

Late from England.

The April Packet ship James Monroe, capt. Lee, arrived yesterday in the very short passage of 23 days from Liverpool. We have received papers of that place of the 1st of April, and London papers to the evening of the 30th of March. An express reached London on the 30th of March with information that the French funds fell 2 per cent on the 28th. The rumors got up in consequence of this intelligence, were, that there was news of fresh insurrections in France, and that the negotiations between Russia and Turkey were broken off. The last report the Courier flatly contradicts, and repeats the belief that the differences will be adjusted.

As to the troubles in France, the same paper says they have been greatly exaggerated and never possessed a character of serious danger to the government. The party in the chamber of deputies made a handle of them to create alarm in the public mind, and the paper which supported them labored in the same vocation.

In the house of Commons, March 24th, Mr. Mayat presented a petition of the council and assembly of Canada, praying such relief as was absolutely necessary to save them from impending ruin. Mr. Wilnot said the President of the board of Trade, meant, in the ensuing week, to submit a motion on the subject of regulating the intercourse of the colonies with Canada.

A meeting of the West Indian Merchants and Planters was held the 22d at the London Tavern, when it was agreed to present a petition to the House of Commons, for an open commercial intercourse between the British West India Islands & Colonies and the U. States.

The London Sun says an application has been made to the board of Trade, in behalf of the colonies in British North America, to postpone the bill for extending the intercourse in American shipping with the British West Indies until the next session of Parliament, that they may be afforded an opportunity to be heard upon, and to offer evidence against the measure.

The issues of the Bank of England up to the 6th March, exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly four millions. At a meeting of the proprietors, in answer to a question, whether it was the intention of the bank to lower their discounts to 4 per cent, the chairman refused, for the present, to give any information, as it might occasion dangerous speculations.

Mr. Zea, the Minister of Colombia in France, is said to have concluded a loan of two millions with some English Merchants. Colombian stocks at London were 3 per cent above par.

The accounts from Madrid to March 20th, mention nothing of interest.

The king of Denmark is afflicted with the St Anthony's fire.

It is said there will be another meeting of sovereigns at Vienna the ensuing summer, at which the king of England will be present.

The report of a conspiracy in Poland a London editor thinks may be nothing more than a plan invented to give the Russian Government an excuse for acting with more rigor towards that unhappy nation.

PARIS, March 23.

Conspiracy in Poland—A private letter from Poland, contains the following statement:—“The arrest of M—, has led to the discovery of a very important correspondence, which has brought to light a conspiracy formed to insurrectionize Poland, at the moment of the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte. It is said that the grand duke Constantine has set off in order personally to give an account of this affair to the Emperor. This plot had extensive ramifications with Turkey, Italy, Spain and even America, and it appears that several European thrones were included in the conspirators plan of attack. It is confidently affirmed that an association has been discovered at Warsaw, which has communicated with the secret societies in the S. of Europe. Two important personages have been arrested.

PARIS, March 27. The Inspector General of the school of Art at Chalou has just gone to town, in consequence of some marks of insubordination among the pupils in that school. Several of these young people have been sent back to their parents.

Letters from Moutdidier (Somme), say that fires are seen almost every night in the surrounding country. The authors of these outrages even have the audacity to commit them in the day-time. To prevent these misfortunes, and to secure the general safety, the magistrates have placed military posts in several villages.

VIENNA, March 15.

“The Privy Counsellor Tatischeff is furnished with full powers from the emperor, for the purpose of trying in concert with the Cabinets of Austria and England, all means compatible with the dignity of that sovereign to restore the good understanding with the Ottoman Porte. This new proof of the solicitude & moderation of Alexander must abridge the negotiations, and at length put an end to the uncertainty respecting the question of war. “Russia requires only the execution of the treaties by virtue of which the Turks are bound, first of all, to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, and place Hospodars at the head of the Government of those two principalities. Hitherto the answers of the Divan on those two points have been evasive, and its actions by no means satisfactory.

“Russia feels, mean time, all the inconveniences of war, without reaping any of the advantage. For more than six months, numerous armies assembled on the frontiers of Turkey, occasion great expense, while the revenue is diminished by the stagnation of commerce in the eastern provinces.

The emperor Alexander is not only very far from all projects of conquest, but he makes his highest ambition consist in consolidating the tranquillity of Europe.”

PARIS, March 27.

The accounts from Vienna of the 17th, which have been received express, state that the most flattering hopes are entertained of the success of the mission of M. de Tatischeff.

AUGSBURG, March 18.

Merchant letters from Brady, of the 6th of March, announce the arrival of an aid-de-camp from the emperor Alexander, at the head quarters of count Wittgenstein, at Tuzzin. Immediately after his arrival, all the generals received orders to repair thither without delay; and count Wittgenstein made them acquainted with the orders he received. It was announced that all the troops would begin their march as soon as possible. Since that time the greatest activity is observed in all the corps.

ODESSA, FEB. 28.

Within these few days war is very much spoken of. The government has made large contracts for the supply of the Armies. The emperor, whom we did not expect till May will come it is said next month. A traveller from the banks of the Danube, says that the Turks are working with the greatest activity to place Bender and Ismail in a state of defence, and that they are in force on that frontier.

ST PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.

Our embassy sent in 1820 to Bucharia, after crossing in 72 days the Kirgese Desert, (Steppe,) where it suffered many hardships, especially for want of water, reached Bucharia on the 20th of December 1820. They found Bucharia to be a very fruitful, and well cultivated country, with 2,500,000 inhabitants.

FRANCE.

The latest accounts from Paris are to the 27th of March. They state, that the French funds had suddenly fallen two per cent in consequence, it would seem, of the continuance of disturbances in the interior, and of the discovery of a quantity of arms at Paris, concealed, it is said, for the purpose of aiding in an attack on the public authorities. “Groups of people continued to parade in great numbers round the Place de Vendome, where Bonaparte's statue formerly stood, shouting “Live Napoleon the second.” The Bourbons and Missionaries are generally detested and openly insulted. The capital has the appearance of civil warfare, and nothing but an armed force can preserve the public peace. We are also informed that the same spirit pervades the departments, where the people publicly cry out down with the Jesuits! Down with the Missionaries! A revolution is anxiously looked for by one party, and dreaded by the other.—General Berton was still at large, although “diligent search” is said to be making after him. This reminds us of the “diligence” used by the government, to prevent Napoleon reaching Paris when he landed from Elba, and actually traversed the south of France almost unattended, without a single shot being fired, or a single

effort made to arrest his progress. Fourteen subaltern military officers are stated to have been arrested at Rochelle, charged with a conspiracy. They are represented to have been living for some time in a most expensive manner, far beyond their means, which led to their being narrowly watched. Songs of seduction, it is added, has so inflamed their imaginations, that they could no longer disguise their purpose. The 20th or 21st of March had been fixed, on which to boast they called the old standard.

The obnoxious law against the liberty of the press, passed the chamber of peers, on the 25th March, and was presented to the king the following day, who no doubt, would give it his sanction. Several Piedmontese, said to have been living at Paris, under false names, had been arrested. One of them is stated to have been implicated in the late insurrection.

From Poulson's Gazette. FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated March 2nd, to a gentleman in Boston

“You will see by the paper I send you, there has been some disturbances in this city for two or three nights past; but as little is said with regard to this commotion, it is necessary that I should give you an account of it.

“There is a large number of catholic missionaries employed by government to preach in the different arrondissements of this city, and throughout the country, in order to reclaim such as have embraced infidelity, and bring back to the bosom of the church those who have wandered, and to restore that church to that state of purity, in which it was before the revolution. From the nature of their employment, and the manner in which they are paid, you might well expect that they would have not only zeal to build up the kingdom of their Lord, but to support that of the Bourbons.

Accordingly we find them singing in the church in a very lively air, “Vive le France—Vive le Roi. Toujours en France le Bourbons et la foi.” At other times, “Vive le Roi, Vive la foi, Vive la croix;” &c. With regard to the design of government in employing these men, and the effects likely to be produced on the minds of the people, as respects genuine religion, I shall make no remark, except that there has been several lost sheep brought back, on the shoulders of these good shepherds into the catholic fold, and safely housed that I do not think that any wolf of a Calvin or Luther will ever be able to catch them, Brebis heueneus!—But it so happens, that there are here, as in most places, many stiff-necked, unamenable, wild as the young ass's colt, and who cannot be made to listen to these good missionaries. On the contrary, they speak of them with contempt.—They say that they preach des sottises, foolish things—talk about abstemiousness, while they daily load their mortal bodies with roast beef, fowls, pates de Strasbourg, &c. all well diluted with the best old Burgundy and Champagne. There are also others, who do not think that faith in Jesus Christ and in the Bourbons, are inseparably connected. Many of these, and if I mistake not the greater part of them, are such as profess to be “bon catholiques.”

Last Thursday evening, the missionaries assembled at the church of Notre Dame des Victoires, in order to preach and sing—But instead of finding an attentive audience, they found themselves so much hissed that could not proceed. Presently a crowd was collected round the church, and much noise succeeded.—The strong arm of military power was thought necessary—three or four hundred gens d'armere were called out, who succeeded in preventing the missionaries from receiving any further injury. Some were wounded, several arrested, among whom were Gen Demarcay, and M. de Corcelles members of the Chamber of Deputies.

“Friday evening the crowd collected again—the streets near the churches were filled with gens d'armere, the shops all closed, and none but women permitted to enter the church.

“The third of March—Last night the missionaries rested from their labours and all was peaceful.

“I suppose they will preach again to-night, and I expect more difficulty.

“What will be the issue of this, I do not venture to predict—leave you to make your own reflections. I will only add, that lately two applications have been made to government for permission to form bible societies, and have been refused.”

LITHOGRAPHY.

This species of printing is extensively used in Europe for copying commercial circulars. We have lately seen a letter, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, of three pages closely written, of which the lithographic printer furnished the writer in London, one hundred beautiful copies, perfect fac similies of the original in the space of an hour from the delivery of the copy, for the low price of 8s. 6d. Poulson-

FROM THE NEW YORK E. POST. IMPORTANT.

We found the following letter in French, in our letter box this forenoon, and gives a translation of it.

“Port-Au-Prince, April 6, 1822.

“We have sent this via Aux Cayes, in order to furnish you with our Price Current of this day, and also to mention, that by order of the President, all the French are obliged to leave the territory of the Republic in one month, and after that time, no French vessels will be permitted to enter the ports of the Republic. This will be very advantageous to America, for we shall be obliged to be supplied by the United States with wine and provisions, which have heretofore been furnished by France. It is reported here that the French Admiral has made an attack upon Samana, in consequence of the measures which have been adopted against the French subjects. The general sentiment was against the French, and for some days they were compelled to shut themselves up in their own houses to prevent massacre.

SNOW.

On the 10th instant, one of the heaviest storms of snow, which had been experienced during last winter, fell at Quebec. The quantity is stated to have been at least one foot upon a level, which, with the snow previously on the ground, formed a depth where it had not drifted of about four feet. A greater quantity had not fallen this season in the vicinity of Quebec, and particularly on the north shore of the river, than in any other of the inhabited parts of the country. In Montreal there had been little snow for a month past, and in Upper Canada, as with us, the spring has been rather earlier than usual.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

At Goshen, on the first inst. a boy by the name of Turle, 11 years of age, hung himself in an orchard. We understand the parents of the boy were in indigent circumstances—the man left home that morning, first ordering the boy to perform a certain piece of work, on penalty of being called to an account for neglecting his duty.—When the man returned towards night he found the lifeless remains of the boy suspended from an apple tree.

New Haven Peg.

In the course of the debate, says the National Intelligencer, on Thursday last, on the appropriation for carrying into effect the article of the Treaty with Spain which relates to the boundary, it was stated by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from authority which he relied upon, that minister had been appointed from Mexico to this country, who might be expected to arrive in the United States.