

THE CHURCH.

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of the sense, of our present version be suggested, it be effected in such a manner, and by such an agent as will afford us the same security for general fidelity and correctness, as that which we now possess. Any satisfaction short of this cannot suffice; for it is surely required of a work designed for public use, that it should be managed and ratified in a public way, on a principle this which embraces more especially a matter of such solemn interest and magnitude as a translation of the Holy Scriptures.

We have met with the following extract among the selected matter of our highly valued contemporary, the *Banner of the Cross*,—a paper which we particularly prize for its soundness in the principles of the Church, and for the discretion and judgment with which its views are promulgated. Whilst our contemporary is direct and uncompromising in the declaration of the truth as it pertains to the order and catholicity of our beloved Church, and proclaims it so, with great force and liveliness, he possesses that peculiarly happy manner which must exclude the chance, we should think, of giving offence.

Communication.

DUELLIN

and not the mere boast of a bragging, it is good for this age and for her unquerable throne, the undisputed Queen of the Ocean; she holds under her resolute but benign dominion some fifty millions of human beings; she challenges the mightiest nations, and she has the weakest at her feet; she has deeded whatever ambition ever could desire before in time and wish. But if we are to believe the statesman of the sea she cannot save from the most slavish, busy-wearing, and debasing drudgery, a few hundred thousands of her nearest subjects.

Only look at the enormous costs and charges which she demands without the sense of incumbrance. Look to her gigantic acts of costly enterprise, valour, and generosity; how she saves some scores of millions to subsidize the nations of the world; how she has spent more than half a century in the crowning one of all, she spent some twenty or thirty millions;—in no so noble a manner millions were squandered procure the Act of Union; she gave twenty millions to the Atlantic; three, or four millions she freely lavished to the Pacific; and she has written upon every page of our frank people's letters—all of them pieces of mere vanity and expenditure, with scarce a shadow of direct equal

revolution which agitated the state and menaced the existence of its kings. But since the accession of Charles John to the throne of Sweden, although the whole of Europe has at various times been convulsed by revolutions, the internal arrangements of its states, Sweden has continued to enjoy the greatest tranquility and prosperity.

It was on his birthday, in the year 1840, after a reign nearly twenty years, that Charles John XIV. took occasion, speaking from the throne, to announce to his subjects the abdication of his dominions. The population of the kingdom was so much increased, that the inhabitants of Sweden are now equal in number to those of Sweden and Finland but the latter part was torn from the former. The commerce and manufactures were in a state of decay, and the public treasury was empty—instruction diffused—the finances in a state of great embarrassment to complete progress, the national debt almost paid off—a civil and a penal code proposed for promulgation—the great canal which unite the Baltic and the North Sea, was in the progress of construction—the hostility of the Swedish and Norwegian nations gave the mutual confidence, cemented by kindred institutions, the enlightened government of the same sceptre.

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